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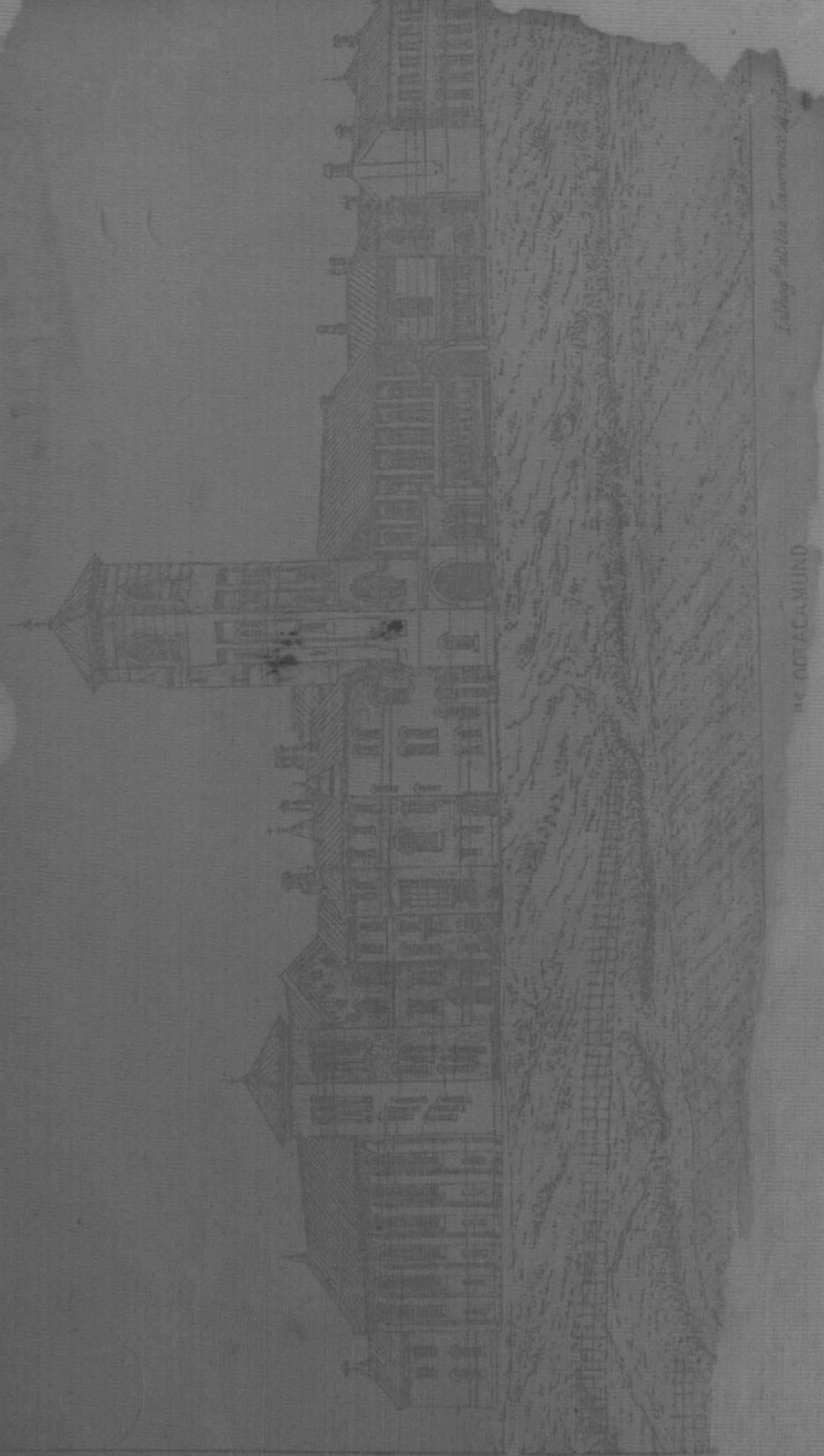
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EARLY RISING AND PRAYER.

BERNARD BARTON.

11

When first thou
The glorious
Give thy awake
To be as blest

Canst thou not sing? Oh! leave thy cares
And follies; go thy way! [ers,
And morning's praises, morning's pray-
Go with thee through the day!

12

Our outward
Its duty to the
And thoughts a
Unto their heavenly goal

Serve God *before* the world below;
Nor suffer, unimplored,
That blessing from thy path to go,
He only can afford.

13

For hearts, whose love to
Should open with the day
As flowers imperl'd with morning
Their tenderest dews display.

This done, to Him resign thy will,
Who never will forsake,
Those who, like Jacob, wrestle still,
As day begins to break.

14

Give God thy waking thoughts, He,
Throughout the day, thy sleep
Thy spirit company, and
Its guardian while asleep.

Weep for thy sins,—to Him apply
Who can those sins forgive;
But know that self and pride must die,
Before thy soul can live.

15

Yet sleep *not* when the sun has risen,
For Prayer with day should
And holiest thoughts, set free from prison
Should soar above the skies.

Mornings are emblems, shadowing
Unto the spirit's eye. [forth,
Morn's resurrection, and the birth
Of hopes that cannot die.

16

There are appointed hours between
Our souls and Love Divine;
Nothing of Earth should intervene,
To mar their blessed sign.

The glorious star which speaks them
Like that of Bethlehem, [near,
Is life and light!—its rise more dear,
Than crown or diadem.

17

The manna's dew was gone
With morning's dews;
And flower's sun has shone,
Their sweet perfume lose!

But when the morning's prime is past,
And worldly cares are rife,
May thy soul's harmony outlast,
The daily din of life!

18

Then let not needless slumber glut
Morn's glories by its sin; [shut,
When this world's gates are closest
Heaven's open:—Enter in!

Keep well thy temper;—mingle not
With aught that thou shalt find,
Which may its lingering brightness
Or chase it from thy mind. [blot,

19

Walk out beneath the roseate skies,
Eye, ear, and heart awake;
List to the melodies that rise
From tree, from bush, and brake.

Despatch whatever *must* be done;
Life hath a load to bear,
Which *may* be borne: a path to run,
Beset with many a care.

20

Each fluttering leaf, each murmur
The great I AM doth own; [spring,
To Him the soaring sky-larks sing,
In music's sweetest tone.

Keep such *without*; and let thy heart
Be still thy God's alone;
And He, thy spirit's better part,
Shall bless thee as *His* own.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS IN 1873.

EUROPE.

THIS has been a year of royal congratulations in Europe. The Emperor of Germany returned the recent visit of the Czar to Berlin, by going to St. Petersburg on April 27; and in October he visited the Vienna Exhibition and his brother of Austria. In the middle of the year the SHAH OF PERSIA did the grand tour; and the King of Italy also visited Austria and Prussia during September. The object of these visits is believed to be the promotion of a friendly understanding calculated to establish enduring peace in Europe; and to make the Ultramontane party perceive that Eastern Europe is banded against them.

Recent events having placed Germany in the first position in Europe, we commence our Summary by recording the great event of that country, which was the unveiling of the monument of Victory, on the Koenig's Platz, Berlin, on the anniversary of the battle of Sedan (Sept. 2). The heroic old king was present, with the field-marshal and generals engaged in the late war, and was welcomed with hearty good-will. Prince BISMARCK was, however, the lion of the day. The author of Germany's unity and the champion of her state rights, received the thanks of a grateful nation, at the crowning ceremony of his great work. Shortly before (in June) Prince BISMARCK had given offence to his Government by a new Army Bill and a Press Bill, neither of which would even listened to by the Parliament. He accordingly retired from the Cabinet; but towards the end of the year was re-appointed Prime Minister.

The largest International Exhibition that the world has yet seen was opened at Vienna on May 1, and by the employment of 30,000 workmen, nearly everything was in place by the appointed day. Scarcely had the Exhibition opened than a financial panic fell upon Austria. The Bank Act had to be suspended, and general bankruptcy seemed imminent. This time, however, the crash was confined to private establishments; but the effects were very disastrous.

The year had scarcely commenced before he who so recently was the foremost man in France and in Europe, was laid to rest in an exile's grave. NAPOLEON III., after enduring much torture, submitted to the operation of lithotomy, from the exhaustion consequent upon which he died on January 9. On January 14 he lay in state and was visited by thousands of people prompted by the kindest sympathy. On Wednesday the 15th he was buried, and was followed to the little chapel of St. Mary's, Chiselhurst, where he now reposes, by nearly 3,000 Frenchmen in all ranks of life, and upwards of 30,000 English friends. Soon after M. THIERS commenced the session in the French Assembly with a bolder and more republican speech than he had ever before ventured on. He found, however, that he had miscalculated, and had to explain his speech into something much milder than its obvious import. M. THIERS thought the time had come for settling more definitely the form of government; and proposed to bring in a Bill which would have made France a republic of an exceedingly conservative type. The Monarchical party were determined to thwart this, and at last succeeded. On May 24—the anniversary of the day on which the Commune was subdued by M. THIERS—the Assembly carried a vote of censure against the Government by a majority of 16 (360 against 344) and M. THIERS resigned. The Royalist

party, under Marshal MACMAHON and the Duke of BROGLIE, then came to the front, and a restoration of the Monarchy seemed inevitable. The Duke of CAMBORD was, apparently, willing to grant all that could reasonably be asked of him. At length he had the wisdom to see that the country was against him, and by his famous letter of October 27th made his acceptance by France impossible. After some vacillation the Assembly ultimately decided to preserve the existing state of things, and by a majority of 66 conferred the executive power on Marshal MACMAHON for a term of seven years.

Three years from the time of entering France the German army finally departed, and with the exception of the ceded districts, France regained possession of her soil on September 16, having paid the whole of the indemnity 18 months before it became due. Only a few days after, on October 6, the trial of Marshal BAZAINE began. This promises to be a formidable affair, and to throw much light on French politics, and military discipline. With 6,000 officers and 170,000 men under his command it is thought that the Marshal ought to have done much more at Metz than he accomplished.

Having long attempted to govern Spain in a constitutional manner, even at the risk of his life, King AMADEUS at length found the task impossible, and, refusing to employ force to maintain his authority, he chose the nobler course of resigning the crown. On Feb. 11 the Spanish people sank to the lowest depths of degradation when the young and high-spirited king of their choice resigned his power into the hands of the Cortes, because the people would not conduct themselves like men. Eager to assume a responsibility the burden of which they could not comprehend, the Cortes immediately declared Spain a republic by a vote of 236 to 32. In a few days King AMADEUS was conducted to the frontier by a guard of honour, and must have felt truly thankful to be quit of his disagreeable task. Upon the declaration of the republic society in Spain rapidly dissolved into elements. After a few sickly attempts at administration a final blow was given to nationality by the abolition of all supreme authority, by the declaration of what is called a Federal Republic on June 7. One of the first acts of PI Y MARGALL, chief of the Federalists, was to demand from the Cortes necessary power for maintaining order; the Republicans themselves finding that order takes precedence of freedom. The PI Y MARGALL administration lasted only three weeks. The cabinet was then again reconstructed, the progress of anarchy in the meantime being rapid and uninterrupted. At Alcoy the agents of the International organized an insurrection, which was conducted with more than Spanish ferocity. A body of rebels also under General CONTESSAS seized the town of Cartagena in July. Barcelona began to assert its independence, indeed one town after another rose in insurrection, not so much against the Government and the Cortes, as against any constituted authority. The Carlists meanwhile established themselves firmly in the north, and the rapid disintegration of the rest of the country made it impossible for those endeavouring to administer affairs at Madrid to offer any serious resistance to the royal pretender. Upon the downfall of PI Y MARGALL, the out-and-out republican Castelar assumed office. His government promulgated a really great national effort to put down Carlists on the one hand, and the dismemberment of the country on the other.

HOME—POLITICAL.

The question that was to seal the fate of the GLADSTONE ministry came for discussion on March 3, in the shape of a project for the improvement of education in Ireland, called the Irish University Bill. The object to be achieved was to conciliate diametrically opposed interests, and to satisfy two

parties, each of which demands that itself shall be the sole beneficiary under any scheme that may be devised. The scheme proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE had the misfortune to please nobody, so that the second reading of the Bill was negatived by a small majority of *three*, 284 being for the Bill, and 287 against it. Hereupon a singular complication arose. Mr. GLADSTONE resigned, and Mr. DISRAELI was summoned to the royal presence; but that gentleman excused himself from attempting government in the existing House of Commons. Mr. GLADSTONE was, therefore, forced to retain power with an increasing majority against him. This state of things reduced the session to a very tame affair; nothing but formal business was attempted, varied by blunders which brought the Liberal administration lower and lower in even the popular estimation. It became a year of negations more than of positive results, and bill after bill, both public and private, was proposed merely to be rejected by more or less crushing majorities. Meanwhile the growth of a Conservative feeling showed itself whenever a seat fell vacant, almost all the elections going in favour of that party. This is somewhat remarkable, as voting by ballot was specially designed to release the timid voter from the unfair influence of the upper classes; but it really seems to have relieved them from the terrorism of the lower rowdies, for the Conservative party has been gaining seats ever since the commencement of secret voting.

The budget brought no novelty except the pleasure of finding a surplus of £5,894,000, half of which was appropriated to the payment of half the Geneva award, and the rest reduced the Income tax a penny in the pound. As it left things much as they were, the great event of the year passed off with scarcely any attention.

No sooner had the House closed than the Cabinet was entirely remodelled. Mr. LOWE was removed from the Exchequer, and not wishing for another failure in that department, Mr. GLADSTONE undertook the Chancellor of the Exchequer's duties himself together with those of the Premiership. To lighten his work Mr. DOBSON was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. ARTHUR PEEL took the Parliamentary Secretaryship. As Mr. LOWE would be a disagreeable member out of work, he was removed to the Home Office; and Mr. BRUCE, as the reward of his incapacity, was raised to the peerage as Lord ABERDARE, and was moved from the Home Office to the Presidency of the Council, from which office Lord RIBON retired through urgent private affairs. Mr. CHILDERS also retired; but, on the other hand, subordinate places were found for Lord F. CAVENDISH and Mr. GREVILLE. Mr. W. P. ADAM was made Chief Commissioner of Works, the office in which Mr. AYRTON had so long made himself obnoxious; and, with a touch of satire, the latter personage was created Judge Advocate General, an office recently abolished as a sinecure. Mr. AYRTON will now have no duties to perform, and only one clerk to be disagreeable to. Mr. BACHT again entered the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the only duties connected with which are occasional presentations to forty church livings, a very inappropriate duty for a Quaker to perform. The changes leave the Cabinet more Gladstonian than ever, and it is believed that the Premier hopes to re-establish himself in the favour of the country by some masterly strokes of financial policy.

The abolition of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa is one of the events of this year which it may be hoped will tend towards good. Sir BARTLE FRERE started from England on his philanthropic mission at the end of last year, and had his first interview with the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR on January 14. Slavery was, however, too good a source of revenue for the SULTAN to care to meddle with it. His Majesty, therefore, declined to sign

any treaty for its suppression, until Admiral CUMMINGS took the British fleet to Zanzibar in May. The demonstration was enough. The treaty was then signed; but whether it will be honestly carried out remains to be seen. In connection with the suppression of slavery on the African coast, arose the extraordinary case that was the immediate cause of the downfall of Mr. Lowe as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It caused the greatest surprise because occurring under an economical Government. Two companies tendered to perform the postal service on the east coast of Africa, the Union Company for £15,000 a year, and the British India Company for £16,315. Afterwards fresh negotiations were entered into with the object of joining the service on the western coast in the same contract. Ultimately this idea was dropped; but in the interim the Union Steamship Company had commenced the work. Forgetful of the former offers Mr. Lowe concluded a contract, on May 8, with this Company to carry on the eastern service alone for £26,000 a year for six years. Parliament, however, got scent of the transaction, refused to ratify the contract, and the price was finally reduced to £20,000 a year. The colonial contributories to this sum, however, do not feel disposed to let the matter rest here, so that further complications are expected.

The Geneva award was paid at Washington on September 9. So ends that discreditable transaction.

War has broken out between England and his Majesty of Ashantee, on what grounds will not be accurately known for some time to come. It is certain to prove a much more serious affair than that of Abyssinia, for the Ashantees are a warlike and disciplined race, who have learned to despise us from former successes. In 1824 they were completely victorious, and annihilated the force we sent against them. In 1826 we gained a barren victory, being without the means of following the retreating enemy. We shall now have to fight every step we advance against an active and sturdy foe, who sets no value on life so long as his purpose is gained. The two or three boat surprises at the beginning of the present enterprise have lowered the English in the eyes of the savages, and now the whole coast is against us. Soon after Sir GARNET WOLSELEY arrived on the Gold Coast the successful attacks he led against several villages occupied by large bodies of Ashantees dispelled all gloomy forebodings, and give promise of a speedy termination of the war.

SOCIAL.

The social topic first in interest is the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of EDINBURGH with the Grand Duchess MARIE ALEXANDROVNA of Russia. The marriage, which is one purely of affection, it is believed, will take place in January, and a vote had to be taken before the rising of Parliament. The annuity proposed and voted is an addition of £10,000 to the £15,000 a year granted when the Duke came of age, making a fitting income of £25,000 a year. Should the Grand Duchess survive him, £6,000 a year is provided for the support of her royal dignity during widowhood. It is pleasant to enter on such friendly relations with a power we have almost habitually distrusted; and although, from our Parliamentary institutions, the alliance is entirely destitute of political significance, yet it cannot fail to have its effect in removing jealousies between the two countries.

On April 19 the SHAH of PERSIA started from Teheran on a tour he had long projected, the object of which was to gain personal knowledge of European states. Beginning with Russia he reached Moscow on May 19 with about 40 attendants, and was received with much courtesy. Reviews and entertainments were provided on a grand scale, and everything done to gratify him.

At the beginning of June the SHAH entered Prussia, and a spirit of emulation seemed to seize on the nations; for the further he advanced westwards the more demonstrative became his receptions, and only reached their culminating point in the British Isles. On the celebrated 18th of June the SHAH left Brussels, and crossed over to England, where he was met with an unusually cordial reception. The royal Princes conducted him from the coast to Buckingham Palace, where he became the guest of the Queen. The ten days spent in England were a round of entertainments. He saw a review, visited Woolwich, the House of Commons, a grand ball at Guildhall, the Italian Opera, where he was delighted with the twinkling feet of the coryphæes. He also paid two visits to the Crystal Palace, a place which specially delighted him. Business was, in some little way, combined with pleasure, by taking him to the great manufacturing centres of England, and to Liverpool, where he saw the vastness of our commercial enterprises; and a review of iron-clads off Spithead was significant, especially when followed by a visit to the Bank of England, where he was shown such wealth—"as ne'er did he even in thought behold"—before that happy day. After undergoing numerous other festivities, he left England for France on July 5, where he was again feasted and made much of. In similar manner he passed through Italy, and Turkey, every sovereign giving him a hearty welcome, and finally arrived safely at Euzelli, a seaport on the Caspian Sea, on September 7, where he started for Teheran on the 9th of that month. What was the cause of his extraordinarily good reception it is difficult to imagine; but it is clear that he has now an opportunity of taking fortune at the flood, which it is to be hoped he will utilize.

On April 23 began, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the stupendous trial of the claimant of the Tichborne estates, for perjury and forgery. It is not necessary that we should enter into any particulars of this world-renowned case. He is charged as THOMAS CASTRO *alias* ARTHUR ORTON, but it seems a great puzzle to know who he is; indeed his counsel appears to argue that the claimant hardly knows who he is himself. After an opening address of six days' duration, upwards of 200 witnesses were called to prove that he was unquestionably ARTHUR ORTON. At the end of 56 days the prosecution came to an end, and on July 22 the counsel for the claimant commenced his address, which stretched over 21 days. The line of defence adopted by Dr. KENEALY was novel and ingenious. The claimant had sworn to so many contradictory things, and had shown such an utter disregard of truth, that his counsel argued that the life he had led must have undermined his mental vigour and character. The jury were not asked to acquit him on the ground of insanity, but to dismiss many of his avouchments as foolery. His statements were so absurd that it was impossible to accept them as true, or as coming from an impostor, as an impostor would not say and do such silly things. The case dragged its slow length along until Oct. 14, when JEAN LUMB, steward of the now famous "Osprey," was examined. Chance led LUMB to England three months before, and he then heard of the trial for the first time. He gave an agreeable turn to the fortunes of the claimant by the light he threw on obscure circumstances, and by his unhesitating identification of the claimant as the Mr. ROGER he picked up from the "Bella." So material was this witness's evidence, that the case was shortly after adjourned to allow the prosecution time to meet it.

Mr. PRIMSOL, the member for Derby, published a book wherein he called attention to the reckless manner in which rickety tubs are sent to sea, overloaded and thoroughly unseaworthy, resulting in the wreck and foundering of

numerous ships, and the loss of thousands of valuable lives. This he followed up by moving in the House of Commons on March 4 for the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the merchant navy; and he showed so strong a case that his motion was at once agreed to, and the whole affair is creating a great stir. Mr. PLIMSOLL's course is not altogether a smooth one, for he is threatened with actions at law on all sides by the ship-owning interest; one action actually was tried on June 14, and resulted in a qualified victory for Mr. PLIMSOLL. In October the Royal Commission issued a preliminary report in which they admitted that the statements of Mr. PLIMSOLL were in the main proved; and that the establishment of registry societies and salvage associations proved that there existed "a well-founded conviction that many ships were unseaworthy." The astounding revelations brought out in this inquiry are causing general consternation.

During the latter half of last, and the beginning of this year, an astonishing swindle combining fraud and forgery was successfully practised against the Bank of England, by a party of four Americans, who, finding that it was not the custom in England to get the acceptors to initial bills offered for discount, conceived a scheme by which they ultimately succeeded in possessing themselves of £102,217 of the Bank's money, and would have got clear off, but for an oversight on their own part. Happily this oversight led to their detection, a great part of the money was recovered, and the four operators, on August 26, were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

RELIGIOUS.

The low church party made a grand move this year by presenting a memorial to the two Archbishops, signed by 60,000 people. The memorialists demanded that Ritualism should be put down with a strong hand; and the Archbishops felt it necessary to take some action on so marked an expression of opinion. They promised that illegal ceremonies and practices should be suppressed, superstitious ornaments should be banished from churches, and that candidates who teach doctrines subversive of the principles of the Reformation shall be excluded from Holy Orders. They coupled these announcements, however, with the assertion that their power in these matters is very small, and that the body against whom action would be directed are the most zealous members of the establishment, and that now the establishment is being vigorously attacked from the outside it is of some importance that there should be a zealous party within it. Thus both parties are much about where they were, but we learn from the circumstance that the Evangelical party is organising itself earnestly.

As one item of religious news we must mention that Father IONATIUS has sought to spread monasticism in England by inducing young people to join his institution at Llanethony Abbey, Abergavenny. A merchant in the city, however, determined not to lose his son easily, and so invoked the aid of the Court of Chancery. The reverend father disregarding the direction of the Court was brought up by the sergeant-at-arms, and after a severe reprimand was ordered to desist from any attempt by word or letter to induce the youth to re-enter his establishment; and was also informed that if he transgressed that order he would be sent to prison.

On Sept. 2, 500 English Roman Catholics started from London on what was called a pilgrimage to the shrine of Marguerite Marie Alacoque, at Paray-le-Monial, in France. The pilgrimage had nothing in common with those of antiquity, and differed from an ordinary pleasure trip solely in the number of ecclesiastics that joined in the party. The affair passed off without worse

mishap than being obliged to go without dinner at Dieppe, and having to sleep in the streets at De Moulins from insufficient accommodation. A silk banner that cost £95 was left at the shrine, to prove that there are yet a few Englishmen left capable of such an enterprise.

In consequence of the day of prayer for the extension of Missionary enterprise in India, that subject engaged much attention at the beginning of the year. It was pleasant to hear so high an authority as Lord LAWRENCE raise his voice in favour of Missionary effort. The good effected was, in his opinion, not to be measured merely by the number of converts made, but by the still larger number who, through the preaching of the Gospel, had lost all belief in Hindooism and Muhammadism, and whose conduct is influenced by higher motives, but who fear to make an open profession lest they should be looked upon as outcasts and lepers by their own people. Mission work did not commence in earnest in India until 1813, and the number of converts now reaches 300,000. This is far from unsatisfactory when we set against it the fact that the Muhammadan rule, after eight centuries of proselytizing labour and persecution, left the Hindoos as strongly wedded as ever to their old religious belief and rites.

On the continent of Europe great religious events are transpiring. The Germans are resolved to break up the Jesuitical party in their country which endeavours to subordinate the State to the Church. So vigorous has been the policy recently pursued, that the Pope has addressed a letter to the Emperor (the day for fulminating fierce bulls is departed) urging milder courses; to which the Emperor replied that he is determined to bring all his subjects under the civil law of the land. There can be little doubt that the Papacy is on its last legs. After doing much good and much harm, and after flourishing for hundreds of years as the most powerful confederation ever formed upon the earth, it is now slowly sinking to oblivion in a halo of twaddle.

INDIAN SUMMARY.

THE course of events has run smoothly this year in India. No great disturbance has ruffled the surface of general tranquillity; "politics" have been confined to the ordinary interchange of minutes, and social topics have been barren of exciting themes of debate. The last circumstance is doubtless, in part, owing to the increasing confidence felt in the administration of Lord NORTHBROOK. Under him India is returned to the old system of personal government so successful in JOHN COMPANY's days, and the people, as a consequence, enjoy rest. Notwithstanding this perfect calm in India itself, this country has, in 1873, engaged in an unusual way the attention of the whole world, as the Russian expedition to Khiva threatened at one time to lead to serious differences between England and the Czar, and the visit of the SHAH OF PERSIA to all the capitals of Europe, placed before the eyes of Westerners one of the most important personages comprised in the "neutral zone" policy.

JOHN STUART MILL, whose name will be ever honoured in India, lays it down as an axiom that "stability is the first principle of government;" and the tranquillity India has enjoyed has pleasingly illustrated this dictum in the thriving prosperity which has blessed the country. Trade has increased, education has extended, and for the first time the revenue has shown some amount of elasticity. Towards the end of the year a falling off in trade cast a gloom over some places; and an insufficient rain-fall now threatens Bengal with one of those terrible famines that recur with dispiriting frequency. The Government, however, has bestirred itself to meet the impending difficulty.

and preparations are being actively made for the carrying out of useful public works, which will afford employment and secure food to the distressed agricultural population; and thus, let us hope, disarm the calamity of its worst horrors.

POLITICAL.

The greatest political event connected with Indian History, in 1873, is certainly the Russian campaign in Khiva. Disagreeable as it is to have Russian troops advancing nearer and nearer to our northern frontier, there is but little doubt that it is in the main due to ethnical and geographical causes, and but little responsible to designs on India. Whatever dangers really threaten the British empire here will be found to arise among ourselves, and therefore our best security lies in internal progress and contentment. If the justice and honesty of English policy hold the sympathies of the native masses, we need not fear the machinations of foreigners or the factious spirits who thrive by general ruin. The resistance which the Russians met with in their attack on Khiva was very valiant; but the natural difficulties they had to overcome were formidable to the extreme. Between the Emba and Attek rivers there is a waste expanse 1,000 miles long and 500 miles broad, totally devoid of water and vegetation, which had to be traversed by the invading army during the short yet scorching summer season. Some fair idea of the character of the country may be deduced from the fact that one division of the Russian army, under the gallant Colonel Mangroth, was entirely defeated by the climate alone. After penetrating the country for some distance this column was compelled to retreat, sun-stroke thinning the ranks, and disease so prostrating the troops, that, no longer able to carry their arms, they threw them away in their retreat, and reached the camp in a mere wreck. It was in April that the expedition started in five detachments, General KAUFMANN being in supreme command. These detachments gradually merged into two bodies, one of which, entering from the north-west and advancing up the Amou, reached Khitai by the beginning of June, having twice put to flight considerable bodies of the Khivese; the other, under General KAUFMANN himself, starting from Tashkend marched up the Attek valley. This division encountered the Khivese only once, and then a few grenades and rockets were sufficient to put them to flight. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the roads, and the oppressive character of the climate, the expedition was completed, the Khan of Khiva having to submit to an unconditional surrender on June 9, after himself proposing terms no less than twelve times during the progress of the Russian march. The Czar has imposed a fine of £300,000 on the Khan, and retains possession of Kungrad and Shurakan, the first of which commands the mouths, and the second the upper waters of the Oxus. The fine seems moderate, but as it is more than the Khan can pay, it will have the effect of keeping him continually subservient to Russia.

Intimately associated with the Khiva difficulty is the state of Persia, a country which commands the entrance to our weakest point in the north-west. The condition of this country is truly deplorable; even the large centres of trade, such as Bushire, are almost anarchical; caravans are frequently attacked, and robbery and murder are ordinary occurrences. The recent failure of crops, and a plague of locusts, which passed over both Arabia and Persia, have not mended matters. Yet Persia enjoys many natural advantages, and contains within itself all the essentials of as great an empire as history tells us it once was. We fear that religious intolerance is at the bottom of the evil, and that

the same mistaken zeal which has already driven the wealth and intelligence of Persia to take up their abode in Bombay, is now treading out the last sparks of commercial activity in Iran. The Zoroastrian population in Persia numbered 30,000 families only 100 years ago; now there are scarcely 6,000. The dwindling away of this enterprising race is a certain indication of misrule.

At the beginning of the year we were startled by the report of a secret treaty between Russia and Persia, by which the latter ceded to the former the valley of the Attek. Had this proved true it would have been much more disastrous to India than many expeditions to Khiva; and the possibility of such an event counsels our rulers to secure the northern passes by every practicable means. But though the Attek valley was not ceded to Russia, before June arrived it was discovered that the SHAH had ceded the whole of Persia to BARON DE REUTER, retaining to himself little more than the nominal sovereignty. The "concession," as it was termed, handed over to BARON DE REUTER and to those claiming under him, for a period of 70 years, the power to make railways when and where he pleases in Persia, to work all government mines (except those of gold, silver, and precious stones), paying 15 per cent. to the State. He may, furthermore, require the owners of private mines to hand them over to him, unless they have worked those mines within five years. If he discovers a mine he is to pay nothing for it but the price of the surface. Forests and canals are handed over to him on similar terms. The government of Persia guarantees him £6,000,000 sterling to help him in his various enterprises, and for 25 years he is to receive all the customs dues of the kingdom, giving the SHAH a progressive bonus on the present revenue. No one else is to be allowed to execute any works for the material improvement of the country, or to set up any bank or credit establishment, until BARON DE REUTER has had an opportunity of considering whether he would like to oust the proprietor and take up the scheme himself; and, finally, the SHAH undertakes to provide the necessary labour at current prices. Who can disbelieve in the marvels of the Arabian Nights after this? Instead of SINBAD starting from Bagdad upon wonderful commercial enterprises, a Kafir is coming into the neighbourhood of the old voyager to administer the affairs of the whole Kingdom of Persia. As, however, the whole revenue of that country is under £2,000,000, and the entire external trade is only £4,000,000, there seems very little in the way of funds to support extensive "amelioration."

Afghanistan is, however, the country in which we seem to be now most directly interested, both because it is actually coterminous with India on the one side and Russia on the other; and because we are to an extent pledged to maintain its independence. It should not be forgotten, however, that the AMIR sits on an uncertain throne. His persistence in preferring a favourite to the older successor to his title, though the preference may be a wise one, paves the way for internal commotions; and even now SHIR ALI finds plenty of occupation for his troops in suppressing disturbances among his turbulent subjects. His greatest trouble this year has been to exact his revenue from reluctant chiefs. Some have to be overawed into paying, others have to be cajoled. The AMIR gets over each difficulty as it arises; but no doubt fully realizes SHAKESPEARE'S famous line, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." A rebellion against the AMIR'S authority was quelled at Badukshan on July 10, when the rebels, some 15,000 strong, marched against Fyzabad. A pitched battle ensued, in which 1,500 of their number were killed and 1,000 taken prisoners. Governing is hard work when battles of such magnitude are necessary to secure the obedience of the subject. But rays of comfort occasionally cheer the AMIR, and one of these brightened him in September, when

LORD NORTHBROOK supported the policy lately pursued towards Afghanistan, by giving him with 20,000 rifles and £100,000. This subsidy, it is hoped, will enable SHAH ALI to consolidate his power and to fulfil his engagements. Though we cannot yet see what will be the result of the embassy to Yarkand, it is too important an event to remain unnoticed. The party are now well on their way; and Yakoub Khan, the Atalik Ghazee's envoy to Constantinople, accompanies them to his sovereign. We seem to be pursuing a policy in this direction similar to that which inspires our relations with Afghanistan.

Having now reviewed the chief political occurrences exterior to India, we will glance at those which took place within the peninsula itself. First among these are the evolutions at the Camp of Exercise with which the year opened. The obvious purport of these manœuvres was to give the troops some practice in resisting an invasion at our most vulnerable point. All former invading armies have entered Hindustan near Attock, for the best of all reasons—it is the only point that is passable by large bodies of troops. General MACDONNELL was placed in command of Attock, and was supposed to represent an advancing enemy; and General TOMES was chief of the British opposing force. After some preliminary movements a sham fight came off at Lawrencepoore on January 3, at which a staff of signalmen were for the first time brought on the field. On January 15 the grand manœuvres commenced. The two generals were left to their own discretion to move their troops as they thought prudent. By a series of well-concealed movements General TOMES succeeded in deceiving his antagonist, and at last threatened Attock with a strong force, having detained General MACDONNELL's main body some distance to the south of that town.

Another notable event that may fairly be classed as political, is the capture, trial, and condemnation of NIAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, the leader of the rebel army at Budaon in the days of the Mutiny. Except the NANA SAHIB himself no man steeped his hands deeper in the blood of those who were loyal to the British *régi*. The crime to be for ever specially remembered in connection with his execrable name is that of blowing from a gun the unfortunate thanadar MIHOO LAL, because he had shown some kindness to Captain GOVAN, while the latter was in concealment. By an extraordinary blunder the murderer was charged under a Regulation that did not apply to the case, and so escaped the death he so justly merited. The capital sentence was reversed on appeal, and was changed to one of imprisonment.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is fertile in new devices. As an improvement in the administration of justice, he now is engaged in establishing a class of honorary magistrates, who are to form a sort of superior panchayets, in which *all* classes are represented. Forty-five appointments of 3rd class honorary magistrates have been made on this principle in Jessore; 18 of those selected being well-to-do ryots.

This year also witnesses the erection of Assam into a Chief Commissionership. The new province comprehends the Assam districts, Goalpara, Garrow, Jynteah, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The unsatisfactory manner in which affairs were administered in the Baroda State has for some time past attracted public attention. In October Government took action, by appointing a Commission to enquire into the efficiency of the Contingent, and to investigate other matters of importance affecting the relations between that State and the British Government. The Commission has assembled with Colonel Meade as its President, and has been actively carrying on its investigations with considerable interest. The Report is

looked for, which, probably, will ere long be prepared by the Commission, and in due course, made known to the public.

The only other matter to be recorded under this head is, the Camp of Exercise at Roorkee, and that the preparations are being made for those which are to be held at Poona and Bangalore.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras did not this year return at once to Madras, on leaving the Hills. He spent a short time in visiting some of the more important and interesting stations in the Presidency. His first halt was at Bangalore, whence he paid a flying visit to the Stud establishment at Oosoor. On leaving Bangalore he proceeded to Trichinopoly, where he received an enthusiastic welcome from the native community. He then proceeded to Tanjore, thence to Negapatam and Nagore, and finally reached Madras, November 27th.

Passing from the Governor of Madras to the Governor General of India, we have to notice the imposing events which marked his recent visit to Agra.

On the Viceroy's arrival, he was met by numerous Chiefs, Civil and Military Officers who accompanied His Excellency on elephants to the Viceregal Camp. Visits of State commenced almost immediately, and were followed by levees, balls, and military displays; so that, for a week or more, Agra was the scene of a succession of brilliant events.

FINANCIAL.

Although properly speaking there was no budget this year, yet the statement published in the Gazette at the end of March, and which this year had to do duty for a budget, was very satisfactory and consolatory in character. It is always pleasant to know that your rulers have money enough, that trade is increasing, resources developing, a surplus in hand, and no income-tax to be imposed. The actual surplus for 1871-72 was £3,124,178; and a surplus of £1,354,000 is expected in 1872-73. This superabundance will raise the receipts in excess between 1869-70 and 1872-73 to six millions, which will counterbalance deficits to the extent of 64 millions sustained in the three previous years, 1867 to 1869. As the receipts from income-tax alone in this period amounted to no less than £4,453,232, the payers will have the gratification of knowing that they saved the credit of India, and paid nearly the whole deficiency themselves. The cash balances in the Indian treasure chest have reached the enormous sum of £19,300,000, out of which it is intended to spend nearly four millions on public works extraordinary, which otherwise would be executed by loan. Here, we may remark, that borrowing is become so systematic that it is deemed necessary specially to announce that this year there will be no borrowing. The interest on the public debt of India has been reduced by about £200,000; credit is improved; and India stock commands a premium of 2 per cent. Pleasant as all this is, Sir RICHARD TEMPLE had to wring his hands over the obduracy of eastern things. "The obstacles to the imposing of additional taxation . . . have proved practically great." He finds that India is not prepared to rush suddenly into magnificent schemes of improvement. "The import trade of the country, as respects European piece-goods, has hardly developed of late." Indians obstinately will not buy more cotton than they require, even if by so doing they might win the favour of their Manchester friends. The Indian grown cotton "is less and less able to compete with the reviving power of the Southern States of America," "the extension of canal irrigation in Northern India is tardy and uncertain;" and "the earnings of the completed series of guaranteed railways are much below our anticipations." These "sources of disappointment"

singly and collectively proclaim, in unbroken language, the rashness of those who seek to develop India by a vast expenditure of borrowed money, and by the hasty prosecution of huge schemes of "amelioration," before the germ of commercial activity has had time to take root. For many years to come time in India will be of less importance than cheapness and safety. Canals which fertilize deserts and carry produce at a cheap rate leisurely to an assured market, will gradually build up a commercial feeling, and ultimately increased production and unlimited demand will give time its real value and cause the spontaneous production of railways and such like means of rapid locomotion. At the present moment railways, except for military and political purposes, are simple absurdities,—elaborate and expensive contrivances to convey with the greatest speed what it is hoped will be produced when the advantages of transit are duly appreciated.

It is gratifying, however, to know that the export trade of India is increasing rapidly. "Jute, fibre, rice, oilseeds, tea and coffee, are fast acquiring a prominent position in the markets of the world." The Suez Canal, also, is beginning to tell beneficially upon the trade centres of India; and the paper currency of the Government has had a circulation of more than 13 millions sterling. Altogether the prospects of India are decidedly encouraging; for although not deliriously whirling on in a course of wildly lucrative speculation, it is yet calmly and steadily advancing in an humbler but safer march of improvement.

We must not fail to mention that this year there was an unprecedentedly long debate on the Indian Budget in the British House of Commons. The debate extended over three days, and many whose names are well known in India took part in it. It was encouraging to remark the care with which the Under Secretary's statement was prepared, showing that he expected and respected the criticism that awaited it. A permanent interest in Indian affairs seems to have been awakened in England by the exertions of Mr. FAWCETT, which must exert the most beneficial effect upon the administration of this vast country.

On March 21 the Governor General issued an important resolution on Local Taxation. Having considered the reports of the subordinate governments on this important subject, the Viceroy considered that the decentralization policy had been successful in its general working, by giving the local administrations a direct interest in economy. The right of imposing local taxes in addition to those derived from the ordinary land revenue is distinctly asserted, and is to be maintained in all cases whether the tenure be temporary or permanent.

Numerous other financial matters press upon our space for notice connected with the Army, Native officers, Native officials, Native witnesses proceeding to England for examination before the Finance Committee (of whom 10 will be sent to Europe); the Zanzibar treaty, and contract for mail service, &c., but we must pass over all these with the general remark that the finances of the country have this year been subjected to more careful scrutiny than usual with the determination to bring expenditure within revenue—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." Let us hope that we may never again have to bear such a loss as that thrown upon the revenue this year, by the decision of the Privy Council on the Dyce Sombre case. For the arms improperly seized 40 years ago, worth really about Rs. 80,000, we have now to pay Rs. 16,33,180, being the full nominal value of Rs. 3,00,000 at 12 per cent. interest for 37 years.

The Revenue of the Madras Presidency in the last official year was

£7,371,893, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling more than in 1871-72. The increase was derived from land which yielded Rs. 46,884,484, or 63 per cent. of the total revenue.

SOCIAL.

Certainly the most alarming social question that has been discussed this year is the fearful loss of life caused by the ravages of wild beasts. The Duke of Argyll in May last stated that, according to the last return, 1871, between 13,000 and 20,000 human beings were, in that year, destroyed by man-eating tigers. If a war were raging involving the annual sacrifice of 10,000 lives humanity would be appalled; yet there are greater numbers year after year struck down by savage and useless brutes, whose haunts are well known, for they are the terror of the districts they ravage. The loss of 20,000 taxpayers annually by sudden death is unwise economically; but this is only a fraction of the damage, for the loss of live stock is far more numerous. In Madras it has been ascertained that 60 head of cattle are killed for every human being, and there is, therefore, reason to believe that not less than one million farming animals are destroyed every year, representing a loss to the community of from 25 to 50 lakhs of rupees. Every year we have to deplore the loss of some young and promising officer, such as that of Mr. GAY at Sanigram, or of Lieutenant GILES at Secunderabad, both reckoned among this year's casualties. The Government of Madras lately appointed Captain Caulfield and Mr. Hadfield to wage war against these enemies. These gentlemen are said to have already relieved the Coimbatore District of upwards of twenty tigers and a dozen cheetahs (panthers) with the co-operation of the District Magistrate.

Even more deadly than tigers are venomous snakes, recent returns showing that 25,664 people lost their lives in one year by these pests. In Madras nearly 2,000 people are annually killed by snakes, a shocking and alarming waste when added to other causes of death. In 1862 a small reward of four annas at Bancorah led to the destruction of 18,423 venomous snakes in five months. It was amusing to notice how readily the religious scruples of the natives about killing cobras vanished before the presence of a four-anna reward.

The increase of life naturally suggests itself in connection with the losses above spoken of; and it is gratifying to ascertain by the Census of 1872, that the Viceroy presides over the destinies of no less than 241,000,000 people, of whom 186,500,000 are directly under British rule,—many millions more than was anticipated. The result of the Census in Bengal, at the beginning of this year, was also an agreeable surprise. The total population was 66,856,859, giving an average of 209 inhabitants to the square mile. As the people in England number 265 to the square miles, it follows that population in Bengal must be almost as dense as in that closely packed country. In Bengal females exceed males by nearly six millions, and the number of children slightly exceeds that of females, there being about 23,000,000 each of females and children, and 21,000,000 males. Another noticeable feature is the increasing number of the non-agricultural class, of which there are about 8,000,000 out of the 21 million males. This betokens a great growth of manufacturing industry.

Increased industry, however, seems to give occasion for increased exactions, as has been made evident by the tenant uprising at Pubna in July. Numerous illegal exactions on the part of the Zamindars are known to have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. The tenants at

length determined to resist, rightly apprehending that the feeling of the Government would be with them. Unfortunately the peasantry exceeded the law in some respects, so that 242 of them had to appear before the magistrates for riotous proceedings. When one party is determined to exact, and the other to resist illegal cesses, the nice line that separates legal from illegal is easily overpassed. The proclamation issued in August settling in unmistakable language the amount of cess legally demandable, has strengthened the hands of the ryots and tranquillized the disturbed districts. Both parties seemed at first determined to "have the law" of each other; and the vast bundles of complaints filed on both sides would have been amusing if the issues at stake had not been so serious. Happily a spirit of compromise is now appearing, and some scores of villages have come to terms with their landlords.

In connection with Bengal we must not omit to mention the recent decision of the members of the Bengal Civil Fund not to admit natives to its benefits in future. This, we fear, will not improve the relations between the two races. A vote was taken on the question, 46 votes in favour and 196 against the admission of natives. The decision was arrived at solely on statistical grounds; because of polygamy, Koolinism, infant marriages, prohibition of remarriage of widows, the different kinds of divorce, &c., &c. Such family practices being so different from those of Europeans, it was felt that without restrictions distasteful to native feeling, the English members would be at a great disadvantage. This is not the only question that has caused animated stir in that Fund, for the elder and junior members are at issue as to the disposal of the surplus, now amounting to Rs. 15,00,000.

On April 4 the Towers of Silence on Malabar Hill, Bombay, was the scene of a rather serious *émeute*. It seems that the Parsees place their dead in the neighbourhood of the Towers on a piece of land which they believe to be their own. A Hindoo and a Mahomedan, however, claimed it as their property, and proceeded to build upon it. This outraged the feelings of the Parsees, who congregated in some numbers, pulled down and burnt what had been erected, and retreated into the Towers of Silence on the approach of the police. The arm of the law disregarding etiquette and superstition, broke open the door and captured 136 of the rioters. Proceedings were ultimately taken against 50 of this number in July and caused the greatest excitement at Bombay. The celebrated Mr. ANSTAY was secured to defend them, and he succeeded in procuring the acquittal of all the prisoners, to the great delight of the native community. General rejoicings followed, and Parsees and Hindoo stockbrokers closed business in honour of the occasion.

A few days after the termination of this case, the eminent counsel, Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTAY, breathed his last. He was a man of restless activity, fearlessness, and independence; his learning was great, and his elocutionary power remarkable. He will be long remembered for his celebrated defence in the Wahabee case before Mr. JUSTICE NORMAN in the Calcutta High Court, and for the part he took in the recent Sorcery case. He died of exhaustion at Bombay, August 13, aged 57 years; and was followed to the grave by crowds of sorrowing natives, among them many who had signed the monster petition against him in 1835, praying the Government to remove him from the Bench of the High Court, (to which dignity he had been temporarily raised,) because of the severity of his judgments. Strange to say, Mr. ANSTAY had no relation at Bombay to take care of his property after his decease; a butler and the police took charge of what he left, including a valuable library, until the next of kin applied for letters of administration. The inhabitants of Bombay intend to raise a monument to his memory.

The event which has made the most profound impression in Madras is the unfortunate condition of the Presidency Bank. Wishing to develop business the directors established branches in various districts; two of these branches, one at Alleppy and the other at Negapatam, are now found to have been discounting bills for unsubstantial people, and though the business was large the profits were nil. The result is that although 8 per cent. profit had been earned on the general concern, only 4½ per cent. could be paid to the shareholders. This announcement caused one of the most memorable bank meetings ever held in Madras. On August 14, the shareholders met to receive the report, and it was subjected to a sharp but business-like discussion. The affairs of the Bank are generally sound, but 6½ lakhs of rupees have been lost, and the shareholders naturally wished to stop such a waste of their property. It is satisfactory to learn that the state of all the branches will now be properly examined by two officers; one appointed by the Government, the other by the directors. So many interests are bound up in the Presidency Bank that every means should be taken to re-establish confidence in its stability.

Passing to more domestic events we notice the project of the Hon. H. S. CUNNINGHAM to found a Cosmopolitan Club in this city. This will be the means of bringing the two races in India into friendly relations, and aiding the natives by the force of social ties to attain a British standard in what concerns the social and domestic virtues. The first general meeting of the Members of the Club was held at the Club House, Nungumbaukum, in the last week of October, the Hon'ble Justice HOLLOWAY in the chair. A set of rules for the Club were proposed and adopted. The Hon'ble Chairman made one of his telling speeches, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to Mr. CUNNINGHAM as Vice-President of the General Committee, and to Mr. STURROCK the indefatigable Honorary Secretary closed the proceedings. About one hundred European and Native gentlemen were present.

The deplorable state of the books deposited in the Madras Library of Oriental Manuscripts has caused wide-spread grief. Large numbers of precious MSS. have disappeared, and those that remain are all more or less damaged, "to such an extent as to be all but destroyed," to use the words of Dr. OPPERT.

We can only devote a few words to record the important resolution of the Government of India on Muhammadan education. To remove the disadvantages under which the believers in the Prophet suppose themselves to labour, it is resolved to establish in some districts schools for their special benefit, and various professorships of Arabic and Persian are to be founded. The East India Association claims a word on account of the extraordinary progress it has made during the year. It promises to become a kind of out-door parliament for India. Besides ordinary sources of revenue the Association has this year received as much as Rs. 1,50,000 in special donations from native princes, and it now includes on its council all the famous names which have won honour in India. The cremation of the body of the late Raja of Joudhpore, in February, became an event from the money that was spent upon it. What with scrambles among the people, feeding Brahmans, &c., between three and four lakhs of rupees were thrown away in indiscriminate extravagance, a waste of resources that all practical people will deeply lament.

The result of the 1871 census in Ceylon is now known. The island contains 2,500,000 of people; 1,520,575 are Buddhists, 464,414 are Sivites, 170,542 are Muhammadans, and the rest are Christians. There are, however, 862 Devil Dancers.

The Sanitary Commissioner reports that the year 1872 was a remarkable one in Southern India for the almost complete immunity of the population

from cholera. In the European army only three cases occurred, one at Kamptee, one at Secunderabad, and one at Vizagapatam. Two out of the three cases were fatal. Such a complete immunity from cholera in the army has not been known since 1848, when exactly the same number of cases occurred. In the same report, however, it is stated that the mortality from fever was unusually heavy.

The appointment, in September, of Miss Pogson as Assistant Astronomer at the Government Observatory, is an event to be recorded, as Miss Pogson is the first lady who has entered the service of the State in this Presidency, except in the Educational and Telegraph Departments. Her eminent scientific attainments are well known, and we are glad that her services have been secured.

We have to record the departure from Madras of Dr. HUNTRE. His long and useful career of over 30 years' duration, and his self-denying adhesion to the Madras School of Art, made him a remarkable man, and his loss will be felt.

MY BODY AND MY SOUL

THE PRAYER OF A DYING SUFFERER.

Compiled and adapted partly from "Good Words," and partly from the pens of several writers.

I come to Thee blest Jesus,
I who have little faith!
I clasp thy hand to hold me
Through all the pains of death.

When heart and flesh are failing,
Oh Saviour fail me not;
No evil thing can hurt me,
If not by Thee forgot.

As to repentant Mary,
As to the dying thief,
To me repentant dying,
Speak pardon and relief.

Through the sharp hour of parting,
When doubts and fears increase,
Into the graves dark shadow,
Bid my body go in peace.

MY BODY.

Under a flat turf let my body lie,
Where mid-day sunbeams never come;
Let a silvery brook go whispering by,
Near let the small birds build their
And round about, and overhead, (home;
And everywhere except the west,
Let a thin screen of leaves be spread,
A curtain for this couch of rest.

MY SPIRIT.

Entering the unknown region,
The mysterious spirit land!
Guide Thou my timid footsteps,
Hold Thou my trembling hand!

And oh! let the Heavens opening,
Not dazzling Angels show!
But my departed dear ones,
Whom I so love and know.

And do Thou oh my Saviour,
Thine earthly likeness wear;
That as "The man of Sorrows"
I first may see Thee there.

And at Thy blest feet kneeling,
As oft I've long'd to kneel,
To Thee with grief acquainted,
All my sad case reveal.

If Thou dost say forgiven,
If Thou forbid'st to weep,
If thou thyself dost promise,
Those I now leave to keep.

Then I too with glad Angels,
May mingle in the throng,
And in everlasting happiness,
Unite in rapturous song.

PART I—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1874

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Lunar Cycle or Golden Number. 13	Dominical Letter. D
Epact. 12	Roman Indiction. 2
Solar Cycle. 7	Julian Period. 6587

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 month 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 luno*.

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 Dominici*.

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 Cesar 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 12. 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...	Tuesday	January	6
Septuagesima Sunday	Sunday	February	1
Sextagesima Sunday	Sunday	February	8
Marriage of Queen Victoria	Tuesday	February	10
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	Sunday	February	15
Ash Wednesday	Wednesday	February	15
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Sunday	February	19
St. David	Sunday	February	22
St. Patrick	Sunday	March	1
Birth of Princess Louise	Tuesday	March	17
Annunciation—Lady Day	Wednesday	March	18
Palm Sunday	Wednesday	March	25
Birth of Prince Leopold	Sunday	March	29
Good Friday	Tuesday	April	7
Easter Sunday	Friday	April	3
Low Sunday	Sunday	April	5
Birth of Princess Beatrice	Sunday	April	12
St. George	Tuesday	April	14
Birth of Princess Alice	Thursday	April	23
Birth of Prince Arthur	Saturday	April	25
Rogation Sunday	Friday	May	1
Ascension Day—(Holy Thursday)	Sunday	May	10
Birth of Queen Victoria	Thursday	May	14
Birth of Princess Helena	Sunday	May	24
Pentecost—(Whit Sunday)—Queen's Birth day	Monday	May	25
Trinity Sunday	Sunday	May	24
Corpus Christi	Sunday	May	31
Accession of Queen Victoria	Thursday	June	4
Proclamation of Queen Victoria	Saturday	June	20
St. John the Baptist—(Midsummer Day)	Sunday	June	21
Coronation of Queen Victoria	Wednesday	June	24
Birth of Prince Alfred	Sunday	June	28
St. Michael—(Michaelmas Day)	Thursday	August	6
All Saints' Day	Tuesday	Sept.	29
All Souls' Day	Sunday	Nov.	1
Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government of India from the East India Company	Monday	Nov.	2
Birth of Prince of Wales	Tuesday	Nov.	3
Birth of Princess Royal	Monday	Nov.	9
1st Sunday in Advent	Saturday	Nov.	21
St. Andrew	Sunday	Nov.	29
St. Thomas	Monday	Nov.	30
Christmas Day	Monday	Dec.	21
	Friday	Dec.	25

The year 4976 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyugam, commences on March 19, 1874.
The year 1932 of the Hindu Era of Vikramajit, commences in the Madras Provinces on March 19, 1874. And in the Provinces of Guzerat, Deccan and Concan, it commences on November 10, 1874.

The year 1797 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana commences on March 19, 1874.
The year 1050 of the Hindu Era of Colium Aundoo, in the Malabar Provinces, commences on August 15, 1874.

The year 1291 of the Mahomedan Era Hegira commences on February 19, 1874.
The Jewish year 5635, commences on July 1, 1874.

The year 5635 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 12, 1874.

The year 1281 of the Hindu Bengales Belalissana Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commences on March 19, 1874.

Ramzan (Month of abstinence observed by the Turks), commences on October 12, 1874.

PRINCIPAL HINDU AND MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Bogee Pundagai	Sunday	January	11
Pongal	Monday	January	12
Tai Amavasya	Sunday	January	18
Bukreed	Thursday	January	29
Tai Poosum	Saturday	January	30
Mahasiva Rathree	Sunday	February	15
Mohurram	Thursday	February	19
Moloojadi Serval (at Trivatore)	Sunday	March	1
Holi Pundagai	Monday	March	2
Telugu New Year's Day	Thursday	March	19
Streerama Navamie	Thursday	March	29
Mylapur Rathotsavam	Sunday	March	30
Poorpialwan's Ooroo	Sunday	March	30
Mylapur Aruvathemavar	Monday	March	30
Pungooni Voothirum	Wednesday	April	1
Tharah Tajee	Wednesday	April	1
Tamil New Year's Day	Sunday	April	12
Alahare-Chahar-Shumba	Wednesday	April	15
Weldut-i-Shareef or Barawafat	Wednesday	April	29
Garoda Vootsavum at Triplicane	Saturday	May	2
Ratha Vootsavum at Triplicane	Wednesday	May	9
Yazlahoom or Garveen	Thursday	May	24
Garodavootsavum at Conjevaram	Saturday	May	30
Bathoo-Shaheed's Ooroo	Thursday	June	25
Auni Amavasya	Monday	July	13
Kader-Wale's Ooroo	Saturday	July	25
Audi Pundagai	Friday	August	14
Vara Lashmee Vrithum	Friday	August	21
Auvani Moolam	Sunday	August	23
Auvani Avittum	Thursday	August	27
Gokoola Astamee	Wednesday	Sept.	2
Stree Jayethee	Thursday	Sept.	3
Yee-di-Rujub	Wednesday	Sept.	9
Sannavathes Voopakaramum	Saturday	Sept.	12
Pilliar Chavathes	Monday	Sept.	11
Shababarath	Saturday	Sept.	26
Mahaiaya Amavasya	Saturday	Sept.	26
Ramzan, or Fasting Month	Saturday	October	10
Ayuda Pujah	Tuesday	October	13
Vijaya Dasami or Dasara	Monday	October	19
Deepavali	Tuesday	October	20
Yee-Hi-Ramzan or Kuthba	Sunday	Nov.	8
Krithica Deepum	Wednesday	Nov.	11
Vishnoo Deepum	Monday	Nov.	23
Vycoonta Yacuthasee	Monday	Nov.	23
	Saturday	Dec.	19

NEW MOON OR AMAVASIA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS FOR 1874.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.
January..... 18, Sunday	Tai..... 7	July..... 13, Monday	Auni..... 21
February.... 16, Monday	Masi..... 8	August..... 11, Tuesday	Audi..... 28
March..... 17, Tuesday	Punguni..... 6	September... 10, Thursday	Auvani..... 27
April..... 16, Thursday	Chittai..... 5	October..... 10, Saturday	Perottasi..... 26
May..... 15, Friday	Vyasi..... 3	November... 8, Sunday	Arpisi..... 24
June..... 13, Saturday	Auni..... 1	December... 8, Tuesday	Kartica..... 24

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR, FOR 1874.

6

NATIVE CALENDAR.										[PART I.]	
JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR, FOR 1874 (continued.)

NATIVE CALENDAR.										[PART II.]	
JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

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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 from the Meridian of Greenwich.	Dip of the Magnetic Needle.	Mean Annual Temperature.
		Arc.	Time.				
Agra	27° 9'	78° 2'	5 13 7	557	3 46	36 2 N	78
Almabad	26 25	81 52	5 27 28	816	1 41	32 20 N	82
Aliphey	9 30	74 20	5 5 20	—	—	1 41 S	—
Arco	12 54	79 19	5 17 16	549	0 52	7 0 N	82
Bangalore	12 58	77 30	5 10 23	2,939	0 40	7 7 N	74
Beypore	11 10	75 31	5 3 23	—	0 23	4 0	—
Bellary	15 9	75 44	5 7 35	1,538	0 21	12 5 N	80
Benares	25 12	83 0	5 32 0	347	1 50	32 41 N	80
Bhopal	23 13	77 25	5 9 40	—	0 55	25 0 N	—
Bombay (Colaba Observatory)	18 54	72 40	4 51 16	28	0 19	19 7 N	80
Cabool	34 37	69 8	4 36 32	—	3 15	46 30 N	—
Calcutta	22 53	88 21	5 53 22	18	2 25	38 15 N	73
Calicut	11 15	75 45	5 3 2	0	0 23	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 59 16	5,145	3 10	46 30 N	57
Cherpotha	21 24	75 50	5 3 44	—	1 54	25 42 N	—
Cochin	9 58	76 14	5 4 54	0	0 22	0 0	81
Colombatore	11 1	74 58	5 7 32	1,483	0 30	3 0 N	77
Colombo	6 57	79 50	5 19 19	18	0 40	5 4 S	80
Cuddalore	11 44	79 45	5 19 3	0	0 55	5 0 N	88
Cuddapah	14 29	78 48	5 15 14	364	0 50	10 30 N	83
Darjeeling	27 3	88 15	5 53 1	7,103	2 48	37 0 N	54
Dahra Doon	30 26	78 6	5 12 24	2,289	2 54	41 25 N	—
Delhi	28 29	77 13	5 8 52	837	1 40	37 20 N	74
French Rocks	12 31	76 40	5 6 40	2,620	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	—
Gonath	26 0	91 44	6 6 55	134	2 0	35 12 S	76
Gooty	15 7	77 38	5 10 32	1,115	0 40	11 41 N	—
Guntur	16 15	80 26	5 21 42	0	1 4	14 15 N	82
Kurupol	15 50	78 6	5 12 8	960	1 31	15 43 N	83
Lahore	31 33	74 13	4 56 58	839	2 2	43 17 N	75
Lucknow	26 51	80 56	5 23 52	535	2 37	33 19 N	76
Madras (Observatory)	13 4	80 14	5 29 57	22	1 0	7 44 N	82
Madras	0 55	78 4	5 12 25	690	0 35	0 0	85
Mangalore	12 52	74 45	4 50 12	0	0 26	7 24 N	81
Masulipatam	16 9	82 45	5 24 47	0	1 10	14 0 N	84
Meerut	28 59	77 44	5 10 50	—	2 46	39 7 N	—
Mooltashabad	24 12	78 10	5 52 40	0	2 29	32 0 N	80
Moulmein	10 39	97 44	6 31 2	0	2 29	37 45 N	—
Mooltan	30 10	71 55	4 45 18	480	0 54	40 0 N	77
Mussorie	30 28	78 7	5 12 12	923	2 30	41 25 N	88
Mysore	12 15	76 42	5 6 47	—	0 30	5 5 N	—
Nagpore	21 10	79 7	5 16 28	365	1 0	24 30 N	82
Nagapatam	10 40	79 53	5 12 52	—	0 53	1 45 N	—
Nellore	14 28	79 53	5 19 52	81	1 0	11 0 N	82
Onitcamund	11 24	76 43	5 6 53	7,103	0 57	4 27 N	78
Orissa	20 0	84 0	6 36 0	—	—	—	—
Patna in Behar	25 37	85 8	5 40 30	170	1 54	33 33 N	73
Penang	5 23	100 22	6 41 33	0	—	—	81
Pondicherry	11 36	79 40	5 19 16	0	0 55	5 0 N	85
Poonah	18 30	73 52	4 55 28	1,784	0 25	19 2 N	75
Port Blair	11 42	92 47	6 11 48	0	2 10	—	—
Rajahmundry	17 11	81 47	5 27 6	31	1 25	16 24 N	82
Ramasttram	9 18	79 21	5 17 24	—	0 50	1 30 S	—
Rangoon	16 45	96 17	6 25 8	40	2 30	17 45 N	79
Saigon	11 39	75 8	5 12 34	967	0 42	4 45 N	81
Secunderabad	17 27	78 32	5 13 52	1,800	1 34	17 37 N	77
Simala	33 5	77 9	5 8 28	7,057	2 65	42 30 N	58
Singapore	1 13	103 53	6 55 32	0	—	—	81
Surat	21 19	72 52	4 51 28	0	0 25	24 30 N	82
Tanjore	10 47	78 10	5 16 42	—	0 59	2 0 N	—
Tinnevely	8 44	77 40	5 10 42	120	1 58	2 0 S	35
Trichinopoly	10 50	78 41	5 14 44	443	0 45	2 0 N	85
Trivandram (Observatory)	8 31	77 0	5 7 44	0	0 13	2 30 S	79
Trivandram	17 41	83 21	5 33 24	0	1 30	17 30 N	83
Unnatchy	16 22	78 3	5 12 12	316	—	—	—
Wellington	11 23	76 46	5 7 4	2,600	0 21	4 N	67

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon	3	0	24 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	11	1	16 Morning.
● New Moon	13	1	21 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	25	6	4 Morning.
☾ Apogee	9	8	— Morning.
☾ Perigee	21	2	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises After.	Sets Morn.
1	Thur	19	CIRCUMCISION.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	20	Calcutta taken 1757	6 27	5 41	4 28	11 8
3	Sat	21	West Indies discovered 1792	6 27	5 43	6 23	0 6
4	SUN	22	2nd SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS. Irrawadi forced	6 27	5 43	7 18	1 7
5	Mon	23	Capture of Gorakhpore 1858. [by the British 1852]	6 27	5 43	8 11	1 53
6	Tues	24	EPIPHANY	6 28	5 44	9 0	2 41
7	Wed	25	Cebu Massacre 1842.	6 28	5 44	9 47	3 25
8	Thur	26	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1816	6 29	5 45	10 33	4 7
9	Fri	27		6 29	5 45	11 17	4 47
10	Sat	28		6 29	5 46	Morn.	5 20
11	SUN	29	1st SUNDAY after EPIPHANY Capture of Trin-	6 29	5 47	0	6 After.
12	Mon	1	Terriff: Hail Storm at Benares 1859. [comallee 1705.	6 30	5 48	1 49	6 47
13	Tues	2	Battle of Chillian walla 1849	6 30	5 48	3 38	7 32
14	Wed	3	Insurrection at Benares 1799	6 30	5 48	5 30	8 20
15	Thur	4	Madras University opened 1853	6 30	5 49	3 25	9 13
16	Fri	5		6 30	5 50	4 24	10 10
17	Sat	6		6 30	5 50	5 24	11 4
18	SUN	7	2nd SUN. after EPIPHANY. Capture of Bhur-	6 31	5 51	6 24	After. 6
19	Mon	8	Aden taken 1839. [pore 1826]	6 31	5 51	7 22	1 12
20	Tues	9		6 31	5 51	8 14	2 8
21	Wed	10	St. Agnes' day	6 31	5 52	9 2	3 2
22	Thur	11	Surrender of Mooltan 1849	6 31	5 53	9 47	3 52
23	Fri	12	Awah captured 1858	6 31	5 53	10 29	4 41
24	Sat	13	Mutiny at Barrackpore and Berhampore 1857. [Princess Royal mar. 1858.	6 31	5 53	11 11	5 30
25	SUN	14	3rd SUN. after EPIPHANY. Convent. of St. Paul.	6 31	5 54	After. 6	20 Morn.
26	Mon	15	Singapore taken 1819	6 31	5 55	0 40	7 11
27	Tues	16	Prince Frederick William of Prussia born 1839.	6 31	5 55	1 30	8 5
28	Wed	17	Battle of Aliwal 1846	6 31	5 56	2 22	9 1
29	Thur	18		6 30	5 56	3 16	9 57
30	Fri	19		6 30	5 56	4 13	10 52
31	Sat	20	Vellore Mutiny 1807	6 30	5 57	5 9	11 45

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
Jan. 9	9 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 2 12 N.
17	9 Morn.	Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 40"
17	5 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury. Moon 3 10 S.
17	8 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 4 6 S.
18	9 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 4 36 S.
21	5 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 3 45 S.
22	12 After.	Venus in conjunction with Mercury. Venus 1 4 N.
28	7 After.	Uranus in opposition to the Sun.
29	7 Morn.	Saturn in conjunction with Mercury. Saturn 1 35 N.
31	1 After.	Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 0 30 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	1	4	57 Afternoon.
◐ Last Quarter.....	9	9	50 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	17	0	36 Morning.
◑ First Quarter.....	23	4	6 Afternoon.
◍ Apogee.....	6	2	— Morning.
◍ Perigee.....	18	0	— 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.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sun	21	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	6 30	5 58	6 1	6 19
2	Mon	22	Purification of the B. V. Mary	6 30	5 58	6 52	6 24
3	Tues	23	Revolution in Ava 1853	6 29	5 57	7 41	7 45
4	Wed	24	Battle of Gwalior 1804, and Ningpo 1819	6 29	5 59	8 27	8 32
5	Thur	25	Fort William taken 1751—Bishop Corrie died 1837	6 29	5 59	9 12	9 50
6	Fri	26		6 30	5 59	9 57	10 30
7	Sat	27	Annexation of Oude 1856	6 29	5 59	10 42	11 4
8	Sun	28	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. Lord Mayo assassinated	6 28	5 58	11 30	12 39
9	Mon	29	Treaty of Calcutta 1757. [at Fort Blair, 1872.	6 28	5 58	12 19	13 18
10	Tues	30	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1840	6 28	5 58	1 19	14 10
11	Wed	1	Battle of Sattara 1818	6 28	5 58	2 11	15 0
12	Thur	2	Mail Storm at Benares 1821	6 28	5 58	3 2	16 1
13	Fri	3	Madras Medical College established 1835	6 27	5 57	4 6	17 3
14	Sat	4	St. Valentine's day	6 26	5 56	5 9	18 3
15	Sun	5	QUINQUAGESIMA—Shrove Sunday. Treaty of La-	6 26	5 56	6 10	19 4
16	Mon	6	Peace with Burmah 1826. [here 1846.	6 25	5 55	7 0	20 4
17	Tues	7	Battle of Mesance (Scinde) 1843	6 25	5 55	8 0	21 4
18	Wed	8	ASH-WEDNESDAY. Kandy taken 1815	6 25	5 55	9 1	22 4
19	Thur	9		6 25	5 55	10 2	23 4
20	Fri	10		6 24	5 54	11 3	24 4
21	Sat	11	Lahore taken 1846. Battle of Coojurat 1843	6 24	5 54	12 4	25 4
22	Sun	12	QUADRAGESIMA—1st SUN IN LENT	6 24	5 54	1 5	26 4
23	Mon	13	Source of the Nile discovered 1863	6 23	5 53	2 6	27 4
24	Tues	14	Saint Matthias	6 23	5 53	3 6	28 4
25	Wed	15		6 22	5 52	4 6	29 4
26	Thur	16		6 21	5 52	5 6	30 4
27	Fri	17	General Thanksgiving throughout India on account	6 21	5 52	6 6	31 4
28	Sat	18	of recovery of Prince of Wales	6 21	5 52	7 6	32 4
			Nepaulese defeated 1816	6 21	5 52	8 6	33 4

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.
Feb. 3	7 After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
5	4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 1 51 N.
15	1 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 3 46 S.
16	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 3 43 S.
17	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury. Moon 3 36 S.
19	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 2 29 S.
23	6 After.—Venus in superior conjunction with Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	3	10	42 Morning.
◐ Last Quarter.....	11	2	55 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	18	10	23 Morning.
◑ First Quarter.....	25	3	52 Morning.
◍ Apogee.....	5	1	— Afternoon.
◍ Perigee.....	18	5	— Afternoon.

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.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sun	19	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT. Saint David's day	6 20	6 4	4 11	7 5
2	Mon	20		6 20	6 5	5 38	8 54
3	Tues	21		6 20	6 6	6 24	9 16
4	Wed	22	War declared against Burmah 1824	6 20	6 7	7 8	10 42
5	Thur	23	Bishop Doak died 1861	6 20	6 7	8 1	11 31
6	Fri	24	[Ished 1864.	6 20	6 8	9 0	12 4
7	Sat	25	Siege of Bangalore 1791—Mad. Bible Society estab.	6 20	6 9	10 25	1 40
8	Sun	26	3rd SUN IN LENT. Siege of Lucknow 1858.	6 20	6 10	11 3	2 9
9	Mon	27	Treaty of Lahore 1846	6 20	6 11	12 3	3 9
10	Tues	28	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863	6 20	6 11	1 56	4 22
11	Wed	29	Sir James Outram died 1863	6 20	6 12	2 53	5 28
12	Thur	30	End of Nepal War 1816	6 20	6 13	4 0	6 38
13	Fri	31	The Sikh Army surrendered 1849	6 20	6 14	5 1	7 36
14	Sat	1		6 20	6 15	6 2	8 25
15	Sun	2	4th SUNDAY IN LENT	6 20	6 16	7 3	9 33
16	Mon	3	Duchess of Kent died 1861	6 20	6 17	8 10	10 4
17	Tues	4	St. Patrick's day	6 20	6 18	9 25	11 5
18	Wed	5	PRINCESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALEXANDRA born 1848	6 20	6 19	10 42	12 6
19	Thur	6	Treaty between British and Sikhs 1846	6 20	6 20	11 59	1 7
20	Fri	7	Bangalore taken 1791	6 20	6 21	1 1	2 8
21	Sat	8	Lucknow re-captured 1857. Battle of Alexandria	6 20	6 22	2 2	3 9
22	Sun	9	5th SUNDAY IN LENT. William I. of Prussia born	6 20	6 23	3 17	4 10
23	Mon	10	Chanderanagore taken 1715. [1797.	6 20	6 24	4 11	5 11
24	Tues	11	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1843	6 20	6 25	5 11	6 12
25	Wed	12	Annunciation or Lady Day	6 20	6 26	6 12	7 13
26	Thur	13	Duke of Cambridge born 1819	6 20	6 27	7 13	8 14
27	Fri	14	Defeat of Tipoo 1799	6 20	6 28	8 14	9 15
28	Sat	15	[ed 1849	6 20	6 29	9 15	10 16
29	Sun	16	6th SUN IN LENT. Palm Sunday. Punjab annex-	6 20	6 30	10 16	11 17
30	Mon	17	Fail of Aaseerghur 1819	6 20	6 31	11 17	12 18
31	Tues	18	Madras Troops embarked for Burmah 1852	6 20	6 32	12 18	1 19

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.
Mar. 2	7 After.—Mercury at greatest elongation. 18 7 E.
4	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 1 43 N.
9	9 Morn.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 9"
15	5 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 4 46 S.
15	11 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury. Venus 5 22 S.
17	8 After.—Jupiter in opposition to the Sun. Apparent diameter 45"
18	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 1 42 S.
19	7 Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.
20	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 0 42 S.
21	4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 2 5 N.
31	6 After.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 11"

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	2	4	40 Morning.
◐ Last Quarter.....	10	3	41 Morning.
● New Moon.....	16	7	13 Afternoon.
◑ First Quarter.....	23	5	24 Afternoon.
◐ Apogee.....	1	2	— Afternoon.
◑ Perigee.....	16	4	— Morning.
◐ Apogee.....	28	9	— 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.	After.	After.	Morn.
1	Wed	21	All Fool's day. Expedition against Ahwar 1857.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	22	Donabaw taken 1825	5 59	6 8	5 51	11 59	5 38
3	Fri	23	GOOD FRIDAY. Bishop Heber died 1836	5 59	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
4	Sat	24	Saint Ambrose	5 58	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
5	Sun	25	EASTER SUNDAY. Mooltan taken 1852—Mar	5 57	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
6	Mon	26	Battle of Coorg 1834	5 57	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
7	Tues	27	PRINCE LEOPOLD born 1853	5 56	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
8	Wed	28	Ganges Canal opened 1854	5 55	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
9	Thur	29		5 55	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
10	Fri	30		5 54	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
11	Sat	31	The Great Barce Doab Canal opened 1859.	5 53	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
12	Sun	1	1st SUN. at. EASTER—Low Sun. British prison.	5 53	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
13	Mon	2	Magdala captured and King Theodore killed 1868.	5 52	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
14	Tues	3	PRINCESS BEATRICE b. 1857—Rangoon taken 1852	5 51	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
15	Wed	4		5 51	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
16	Thur	5	First Railroad opened at Bombay 1853.	5 51	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
17	Fri	6		5 50	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
18	Sat	7	Tantia Topce executed at Secree 1859.	5 49	6 9	5 51	11 59	5 38
19	Sun	8	2nd SUNDAY after EASTER. Banda taken 1853.	5 49	6 10	5 51	11 59	5 38
20	Mon	9		5 48	6 10	5 51	11 59	5 38
21	Tues	10	Occupation of Kandahar 1830.	5 48	6 10	5 51	11 59	5 38
22	Wed	11	Bombardment of Odessa 1855.	5 48	6 10	5 51	11 59	5 38
23	Thur	12	Saint George	5 47	6 10	5 51	11 59	5 38
24	Fri	13		5 46	6 10	5 51	11 59	5 38
25	Sat	14	St. Mark—PRINCESS ALICE born 1843.	5 46	6 10	5 51	11 59	5 38
26	Sun	15	3rd SUNDAY after EASTER.	5 45	6 11	5 51	11 59	5 38
27	Mon	16	Surrender of Kamaon.	5 45	6 11	5 51	11 59	5 38
28	Tues	17	Sir Robert Napier of Magdala knighted 1868.	5 44	6 11	5 51	11 59	5 38
29	Wed	18	Mutiny of Bounty 1789	5 43	6 11	5 51	11 59	5 38
30	Thur	19	St. George's Cathedral opened 1815.	5 43	6 11	5 51	11 59	5 38

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.
April 11	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 50 S.
14	6 Morn.—Uranus stationary.
14	8 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 1 17 S.
15	1 Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 27 24 W.
16	— Total Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Madras.
17	6 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 0 57 N.
18	9 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 1 3 N.
27	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 23 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	1	9	30 Afternoon.
◐ Last Quarter.....	9	0	33 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	16	3	38 Morning.
◑ First Quarter.....	23	8	40 Morning.
◐ Apogee.....	31	0	7 Afternoon.
◑ Perigee.....	14	11	— Morning.
◐ Apogee.....	26	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.	After.	After.	Morn.
1	Fri	20	St. Philip & St. James—PRINCE ARTHUR b. 1850.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	21	Cyclone at Madras 1872—Several Ships came ashore	5 42	6 11	5 39	12 5	5 16
3	Sun	22	4th SUN. after EASTER—Mutiny at Lucknow 1857	5 42	6 12	5 39	12 5	5 16
4	Mon	23	Seringapatam taken 1799	5 42	6 12	5 39	12 5	5 16
5	Tues	24		5 42	6 12	5 39	12 5	5 16
6	Wed	25		5 41	6 12	5 39	12 5	5 16
7	Thur	26	Madras Railway extended to Vellore 1857	5 40	6 13	5 39	12 5	5 16
8	Fri	27		5 40	6 13	5 39	12 5	5 16
9	Sat	28		5 39	6 13	5 39	12 5	5 16
10	Sun	29	ROGATION SUNDAY—Mutiny at Meerut 1857.	5 39	6 13	5 39	12 5	5 16
11	Mon	30	Mutiny at Delhi 1857.—Rangoon taken 1824.	5 38	6 13	5 39	12 5	5 16
12	Tues	31		5 38	6 13	5 39	12 5	5 16
13	Wed	1	Old May day. [Copuldroog 1819]	5 38	6 14	5 39	12 5	5 16
14	Thur	2	ASCENSION DAY—Holy Thursday—Storming at	5 38	6 14	5 39	12 5	5 16
15	Fri	3		5 38	6 14	5 39	12 5	5 16
16	Sat	4	Akbar Khan died 1847	5 38	6 14	5 39	12 5	5 16
17	Sun	5	SUNDAY after ASCENSION—First Telegraph Mes-	5 37	6 15	5 39	12 5	5 16
18	Mon	6	[sage between Bombay & Calcutta 1854]	5 37	6 15	5 39	12 5	5 16
19	Tues	7	Bassein taken 1852	5 37	6 15	5 39	12 5	5 16
20	Wed	8	Chiljee captured 1841	5 37	6 15	5 39	12 5	5 16
21	Thur	9		5 37	6 16	5 39	12 5	5 16
22	Fri	10		5 37	6 16	5 39	12 5	5 16
23	Sat	11	Kutch taken 1855	5 36	6 16	5 39	12 5	5 16
24	Sun	12	WHIT SUNDAY. — QUEEN VICTORIA b. 1819.	5 36	6 17	5 39	12 5	5 16
25	Mon	13	PRINCESS HELENA born 1846.	5 36	6 17	5 39	12 5	5 16
26	Tues	14	Mutiny at Phillour 1837	5 36	6 18	5 39	12 5	5 16
27	Wed	15	King of Hanover born 1819—Genl. Anson died 1857	5 36	6 18	5 39	12 5	5 16
28	Thur	16	Mutiny at Nusseerabad 1837.	5 36	6 18	5 39	12 5	5 16
29	Fri	17		5 36	6 18	5 39	12 5	5 16
30	Sat	18	Massacre at Shahjehanpore 1857	5 36	6 18	5 39	12 5	5 16
31	Sun	19	TRINITY SUNDAY	5 36	6 18	5 39	12 5	5 16

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.
May 1	9 After.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon visible at Madras, vide page 25.
4	9 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mars..... Venus 0 12 S.
9	2 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 46 S.
15	9 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 6 N.
17	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 2 27 N.
17	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 2 42 N.
19	6 After.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 40".
21	11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 25 N.
25	2 Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
26	8 Morn.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter	7	6	39 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	14	0	13 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	22	1	22 Morning.
☾ Full Moon	30	0	9 Morning.
☾ Perigee	11	7	— Morning.
☾ Apogee	23	5	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Partial day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Mon	20	First turf of Central India Railway turned 1853.	5 39	6 19	7 21	0 22	6 7
2	Tues	21		5 39	6 20	8 23	1 16	7 1
3	Wed	22	PRINCE GEO. FREDERICK OF WALES born 1853.	5 39	6 20	9 24	2 13	7 09
4	Thur	23	Corpus Christi. (Mutiny at Neenuch 1857)	5 39	6 20	10 17	3 10	8 58
5	Fri	24	Mutiny at Jhansi 1857.	5 39	6 20	11 04	4 09	9 56
6	Sat	25	Calcutta partially lighted with gas 1843.	5 39	6 21	11 51	5 08	10 53
7	SUN	26	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 39	6 21	Morn.	5 48	After.
8	Mon	27	Black Prince died 1730.	5 39	6 21	0 34	6 57	0 44
9	Tues	28	First turf of the Madras Railway turned 1853.	5 39	6 21	1 15	7 25	1 39
10	Wed	29	Mutiny of the 1st Oude Infantry 1857.	5 39	6 22	1 57	8 14	2 34
11	Thur	30	St. Barnabas.	5 39	6 22	2 40	9 3	3 33
12	Fri	31	Massacre at Cawnpore 1857.	5 39	6 22	3 23	10 0	4 24
13	Sat	1	1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent mutinied 1857.	5 37	6 22	4 22	10 58	5 26
14	SUN	2	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 37	6 23	5 18	After.	6 39
15	Mon	3	St. Vincent Day.	5 37	6 23	6 18	1 0	7 42
16	Tues	4	Capture of Woosung 1842.	5 37	6 23	7 20	1 59	8 38
17	Wed	5	Battle of Ajmeer 1818—Lord Canning died 1862.	5 37	6 23	8 18	2 54	9 29
18	Thur	6	Battle of Waterloo 1815.	5 38	6 24	9 12	3 43	10 14
19	Fri	7		5 38	6 24	10 3	4 31	10 54
20	Sat	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837.	5 38	6 24	10 53	5 13	11 30
21	SUN	9	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY—Proclamation of	5 38	6 24	11 20	5 54	Morn.
22	Mon	10	[QUEEN VICTORIA 1837.]	5 39	6 25	After.	6 33	0 6
23	Tues	11		5 39	6 25	1 8	7 12	0 50
24	Wed	12	St. John the Baptist—Midsummer day.	5 39	6 25	1 56	7 53	1 13
25	Thur	13		5 39	6 25	2 43	8 36	1 48
26	Fri	14	King George IV died 1830.	5 39	6 25	3 34	9 23	2 27
27	Sat	15	Cawnpore Massacre 1858.	5 40	6 26	4 26	10 13	3 11
28	SUN	16	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Coronation of QUEEN	5 40	6 26	5 22	11 7	3 52
29	Mon	17	[VICTORIA 1838.]	5 40	6 26	6 19	Morn.	4 52
30	Tues	18	Peace proclaimed with Burmah 1853.	5 40	6 26	7 16	0 4	5 49

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
June 2	4 Morn.	Mars in conjunction with Mercury.
5	8 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
14	11 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.
16	4 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
16	4 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
21	10 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
28	1 After.	Mercury at greatest elongation.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter	6	4	22 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	13	9	49 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	21	6	53 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	29	10	4 Morning.
☾ Perigee	7	10	— Morning.
☾ Apogee	20	11	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Partial day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Wed	19	Siege of Lucknow by Rebels 1857.	5 40	6 26	8 11	1 2	6 49
2	Thur	20	Visit of the B. V. Mary.	5 41	6 27	9 3	1 59	7 42
3	Fri	21	Treaty of Peace with China signed 1858.	5 41	6 27	9 49	2 54	8 47
4	Sat	22	Sir Henry Lawrence died 1857.	5 41	6 27	10 34	3 45	9 44
5	SUN	23	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Capture of Chusan 1840.	5 41	6 27	11 15	4 35	10 40
6	Mon	24	PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES, born 1868.	5 42	6 27	11 50	5 23	After.
7	Tues	25	14th Bengal N. I. disbanded 1857.	5 42	6 27	Morn.	6 11	0 39
8	Wed	26		5 42	6 27	0 38	7 0	1 25
9	Thur	27	Madras Volunteer Corps formed 1857.	5 42	6 27	1 28	7 52	2 24
10	Fri	28	Vellore Mutiny 1806.	5 42	6 27	2 13	8 47	3 24
11	Sat	29		5 43	6 27	3 7	9 40	4 26
12	SUN	30	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Rajah of Noorigund.	5 43	6 27	4 10	49	5 27
13	Mon	31		5 44	6 27	5 4	After.	6 25
14	Tues	1	Established 1855.	5 44	6 27	6 0	42	7 18
15	Wed	2	St. Stephen—Madras Agri-Horticultural Society	5 45	6 27	7 1	1 35	8 7
16	Thur	3	Cawnpore re-captured 1857.	5 45	6 27	7 54	2 23	8 49
17	Fri	4		5 45	6 27	8 45	3 8	9 28
18	Sat	5		5 45	6 27	9 33	3 42	10 3
19	SUN	6	7th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Defeat of the Nana by	5 46	6 26	10 18	4 20	11 37
20	Mon	7	St. Margaret. [Genl. Havelock 1857]	5 46	6 26	11 2	5 8	11 11
21	Tues	8	Battle of Chinkesnee 1842.	5 46	6 26	After.	6 48	11 45
22	Wed	9	Indian Income Tax raised 1860.	5 46	6 26	0 35	6 39	Morn.
23	Thur	10	Capture of Ghazni, 1839.	5 46	6 25	1 24	7 13	0 23
24	Fri	11	Saint James.	5 47	6 25	2 15	8 3	1 4
25	Sat	12		5 47	6 25	3 9	8 55	1 40
26	SUN	13	[Lying-in-Hospital opened 1844]	5 47	6 25	4 6	9 51	2 40
27	Mon	14	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY—St. Anne—Madras	5 47	6 25	5 4	10 49	3 36
28	Tues	15	Manilla taken 1720.	5 48	6 25	6 1	11 48	4 35
29	Wed	16	[1849]	5 48	6 24	6 54	Morn.	5 37
30	Thur	17	First School for Native Girls founded at Calcutta.	5 48	6 24	7 44	0 45	6 37
31	Fri	18	Upper Assam annexed 1839.	5 48	6 24	8 30	1 39	7 36

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
July 2	0 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
11	5 After.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 10".
13	4 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.
15	2 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
16	7 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
19	1 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
26	6 Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
29	6 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
30	1 Morn.	Mars in conjunction with Mercury.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ Last Quarter	5	4	7	Morning.
● New Moon	13	9	21	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	20	0	14	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	27	6	49	Afternoon.
☾ Perigee	2	1	—	Morning.
☾ Apogee	17	6	—	Afternoon.
☾ Perigee	23	5	—	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. Morn.
1	Sat	18	Lammas day.—Railway Line opened to Bangalore 1864	5 42 6 24 9 13 2 30 2 23	
2	Sun	19	9th SUN. after TRINITY.—Goolab Singh died 1847	5 42 6 23 9 13 2 30 2 23	
3	Mon	20	Mahratta War commenced 1803. Asylum.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
4	Tues	21	Amalgamation of the Mly. Male with the Lawrence	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
5	Wed	22	Chusan captured 1840.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
6	Thur	23	PRINCE ALFRED born 1844	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
7	Fri	24	Cabul taken 1839	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
8	Sat	25		5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
9	Sun	26	10th SUN. after TRINITY.—Powder Mag. exploded	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
10	Mon	27	St. Lawrence. (lat. 1852)	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
11	Tues	28	Ahmednagar surrendered 1803.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
12	Wed	29		5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
13	Thur	30		5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
14	Fri	31	Lord Clyde died 1823.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
15	Sat	1	Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
16	Sun	2	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
17	Mon	3	Battle of Bohilla 1805.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
18	Tues	4	Mohamra in Persia burnt 1844.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
19	Wed	5	Mutiny at Ponnagore 1857.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
20	Thur	6	Day of Humiliation at Madras 1867.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
21	Fri	7	Taku Forts of China captured 1860.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
22	Sat	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
23	Sun	9	12th SUNDAY after TRIN.—Govt. Central Museum	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
24	Mon	10	St. Bartholomew.—Inaug. of Genl. Neill's Statue	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
25	Tues	11	High Court opened 1862. (1861)	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
26	Wed	12	ALBERT, late PRINCE CONSORT, born 1819.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
27	Thur	13	The first Party of M. M. O. left Madras for Oola	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
28	Fri	14	St. John the Baptist beheaded. (canonized 1871)	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
29	Sat	15		5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
30	Sun	16	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	
31	Mon	17	Foundation Stone of the Bidden Home laid 1867.	5 42 6 23 11 22 4 57 11 22	

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
3	6	After.—Saturn in opposition to the Sun. Apparent diameter 18"
5	5	Morn.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 6"
10	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury. Moon 7 11 N.
11	8	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 4 2 N.
12	5	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 0 58 S.
14	4	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation. 18 43 W.
15	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 1 19 N.
16	12	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 2 14 N.
23	3	Morn.—Mars in conjunction with Mercury. Mars 0 13 N.
26	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 4 17 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ Last Quarter	3	10	15	Morning.
● New Moon	10	11	31	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	19	4	26	Morning.
☾ Full Moon	26	3	27	Morning.
☾ Apogee	14	11	—	Morning.
☾ Perigee	26	11	—	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. Morn.
1	Tues	18	Govt. of India transferred to the Crown 1858.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
2	Wed	19		5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
3	Thur	20	Supreme Court of Madras instituted 1801.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
4	Fri	21	Fort of Allypore taken 1803.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
5	Sat	22	Malta taken 1803.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
6	Sun	23	16th SUN. after TRINITY.—Re-capture of Ghuznee 1842	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
7	Mon	24		5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
8	Tues	25	Native Army of Bengal re-organized 1859.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
9	Wed	26		5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
10	Thur	27		5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
11	Fri	28	Battle of Delhi 1803.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
12	Sat	29	Cabul re-taken 1842.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
13	Sun	30	15th SUN. after TRINITY.—Defeat of Akbar Khan 1842	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
14	Mon	31	Storming of Delhi commenced 1857.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
15	Tues	1	The Indian Press tried 1835.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
16	Wed	2		5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
17	Thur	3		5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
18	Fri	4	Java conquered by English 1811.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
19	Sat	5	Treaty of Chunar signed 1781.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
20	Sun	6	16th SUN. after TRINITY.—Chief Justice Norman	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
21	Mon	7	St. Matthew. (Assn. in Calcutta 1871.)	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
22	Tues	8	Siege of Mooltan raised 1848.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
23	Wed	9	Battle of Assaye 1803.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
24	Thur	10	Ex-Rajah of Coorg died 1859.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
25	Fri	11	Lucknow captured 1857.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
26	Sat	12	General Neill killed 1857.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
27	Sun	13	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
28	Mon	14		5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
29	Tues	15	Michaelmas day.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	
30	Wed	16	St. Jerome.	5 52 6 510 6 3 43 10 12	

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
Sep. 8	1	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
9	1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 3 33 N.
11	4	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury. Moon 1 48 N.
12	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 0 44 N.
15	3	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 1 23 N.
21	8	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury. Jupiter 0 43 N.
22	7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 4 24 S.
29	5	Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation. 46 34 E.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter.....	2	6	59 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	10	4	22 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	18	6	50 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	25	0	42 Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	11	7	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	25	11	— 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.
1	Thur	17	Burmese defeated at Pegu 1825.—New Peel of 6 Bells used in St. George's Cathedral 1872.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
2	Fri	18		5 53 5 47 10 43 4 24 11 5	
3	Sat	19		5 53 5 47 11 42 5 25 After.	
4	Sun	20	(Throughout India 1867.)	5 53 5 46 Morn.	6 24 1 4
5	Mon	21	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Day of Humiliation	5 53 5 45 0 41 7 10 1 56	
6	Tues	22	Margala of Cornwallis died 1803.	5 53 5 45 1 30 8 20 2 42	
7	Wed	23	Bp. Cotton, Metropolitan of India, drowned 1866.	5 53 5 44 2 23 8 57 3 23	
8	Thur	24	Nabob of Carnatic died 1855.	5 53 5 43 3 28 9 41 4 1	
9	Fri	25	Flood in the Ganges, 50,000 lives lost in 1834.	5 53 5 43 4 5 10 22 4 36	
10	Sat	26	Prome taken 1852.	5 53 5 42 4 50 11 2 5 11	
11	Sun	27	Shanghae captured 1841.	5 53 5 41 5 35 After	6 44
12	Mon	28	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Conclusion of the	5 53 5 41 6 21 0 21 6 18	
13	Tues	29	Afghan War 1842.	5 53 5 40 7 7 1 2 6 54	
14	Wed	30	Ningbo taken 1841.	5 53 5 39 7 53 1 46 7 35	
15	Thur	31	Outlook taken 1805.	5 54 5 38 8 43 2 32 8 18	
16	Fri	1	Murat shot 1815.	5 54 5 38 9 36 3 21 9 6	
17	Sat	2	Berhampore surrendered 1805.	5 54 5 38 10 30 4 14 9 52	
18	Sun	3	Agra taken 1805.	5 54 5 38 11 24 5 8 10 32	
19	Mon	4	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Luke the Evangelist.	5 54 5 37 After.	6 3 11 40
20	Tues	5		5 54 5 36 1 0 6 57 Morn.	
21	Wed	6		5 55 5 36 1 58 7 50 0 67	
22	Thur	7	Siege of Asseerghur 1803.	5 55 5 35 2 44 8 41 1 45	
23	Fri	8		5 55 5 35 3 29 9 32 2 41	
24	Sat	9	Munro's Statue erected at Madras 1840.	5 55 5 34 4 13 10 23 3 39	
25	Sun	10	(surrendered his power 1799)	5 55 5 33 4 57 11 15 4 37	
26	Mon	11	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY. Rajah of Tanjore	5 55 5 33 5 43 Morn.	5 37
27	Tues	12		5 56 5 32 6 24 0 9 6 30	
28	Wed	13	Turkic gale in Bay of Bengal 1851.	5 56 5 32 7 50 1 7 7 43	
29	Thur	14	St. Simon and St. Jude.	5 56 5 32 8 30 2 8 8 48	
30	Fri	15	Rajah of Tanjore died 1855.	5 56 5 31 9 31 3 11 9 53	
31	Sat	16	Martaban taken 1824.	5 57 5 31 10 32 4 13 10 54	
				5 57 5 31 11 29 5 12 After.	

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	Phenomenon
Oct. 7	6	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 2 39 N.
10	8	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 0 0 N.
10	—	Annular Eclipses of the Sun.	Visible at Madras. (Vide page 25.)
12	2	After.	Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17"
12	4	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury. Moon 0 45 N.
14	9	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 1 4 N.
19	4	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 4 29 S.
24	8	Morn.	Mercury at greatest elongation. 24 0 E.
24	—	—	Eclipses of the Moon. Invisible at Madras.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter.....	1	7	21 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	9	10	55 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	17	7	14 Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	23	10	54 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	30	11	50 Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	7	8	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	22	11	— 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.
1	Sun	1	22nd SUNDAY after TRINITY.—All Souls.—Cyclone	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
2	Mon	2	All Souls. [at Madras 1864]	5 56 5 30 Morn.	6 6 0 23
3	Tues	3	Khelat taken possession of by the British 1840.	5 58 5 30 0 21 6 55 1 23	
4	Wed	4	Surrender of Cabul 1840.	5 58 5 30 1 13 7 46 2 2	
5	Thur	5	Gunpowder Treason 1805.	5 58 5 30 2 2 8 29 2 38	
6	Fri	6	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES died 1817.	5 59 5 29 2 49 9 3 12	
7	Sat	7		5 59 5 29 3 34 9 41 3 46	
8	Sun	8	23rd SUN. af. TRIN. — Destruction of Cabul 1841.	6 0 5 28 5 4 11 1 4 57	
9	Mon	9	ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, born 1841.	6 0 5 28 5 51 After	5 33
10	Tues	10		6 0 5 28 6 41 0 20 6 10	
11	Wed	11	Rajah of Nagpore died 1838.	6 1 5 27 7 32 1 38 7 3	
12	Thur	12	Northern Circars ceded 1766.	6 1 5 27 8 22 2 10 7 54	
13	Fri	13	Capture of Khelat 1839.	6 1 5 27 9 19 3 3 8 47	
14	Sat	14	Rohilcand and the Doab ceded 1801.	6 2 5 27 10 12 3 57 9 42	
15	Sun	15	(vandram consecrated 1859)		
16	Mon	16	24th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Christ Church at Tre-	6 2 5 27 11 4 4 51 10 58	
17	Tues	17	Garrison of Lucknow, relieved 1857.	6 2 5 27 After	5 43 11 35
18	Wed	18	St. Paul's Church, Vepery, consecrated 1858.	6 2 5 27 0 39 6 33 Morn.	
19	Thur	19		6 2 5 27 1 21 7 21 0 30	
20	Fri	20	Poonah taken 1817.	6 2 5 27 2 3 8 14 1 25	
21	Sat	21	Lord Elgin died 1805.	6 2 5 27 2 45 8 59 2 21	
22	Sun	22	PRINCESS ROYAL, born 1840.	6 2 5 27 3 29 9 51 3 17	
23	Mon	23	25th SUN. after TRINITY.—Lord Clive died 1744.	6 2 5 27 4 17 10 42 4 17	
24	Tues	24	St. Clement.—Old Christmas day.	6 2 5 27 5 11 11 57 5 20	
25	Wed	25	Sir R. Havelock died 1857.	6 2 5 27 6 10 Morn.	6 26
26	Thur	26	Lady Channing died 1861.	6 2 5 27 7 12 9 50 7 32	
27	Fri	27	Nagpore taken 1817.	6 2 5 27 8 15 1 54 8 36	
28	Sat	28	Bishop Gell installed 1861.	6 2 5 27 9 16 2 57 9 37	
29	Sun	29	Gwalior Contingent mutilated 1807.	6 2 5 27 10 15 3 55 10 21	
30	Mon	30	ADVENT SUNDAY.	6 2 5 28 11 9 4 48 11 15	
			St. Andrew, Apostle.	6 10 5 28 11 55 5 36 After	

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	Phenomenon
Nov. 3	—	—	Venus at greatest brilliancy.
4	6	After.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 9"
5	1	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 1 7 N.
7	3	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 0 23 S.
10	11	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury. Moon 1 34 S.
12	1	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 0 11 N.
15	6	Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
15	12	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 4 21 S.
15	12	After.	Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 51"
21	6	Morn.	Uranus stationary.
24	9	Morn.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 8"

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
• New Moon.....	9	5	27 Morning.
1 First Quarter.....	16	5	45 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon.....	23	10	17 Morning.
◁ Last Quarter.....	30	7	57 Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	5	6	— Morning.
☽ Perigee.....	21	5	— Morning.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Time of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN			THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets		Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.		Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Tues	17	Capture of Ponnala and Pongalur 1844.	6 10 5	6 28	Morn.	6 19 0	6 27	
2	Wed	18	QUEEN ADOLPHIA died 1849.	6 10 5	6 28	Morn.	6 19 0	6 27	
3	Thur	19	James of Pondra surrendered 1839.	6 10 5	6 28	Morn.	6 19 0	6 27	
4	Fri	20	Snitoe abolished 1829.	6 11 5	6 28	Morn.	6 20 0	6 28	
5	Sat	21	Defeat of the Barmese near Prome 1825.	6 12 5	6 28	Morn.	6 21 0	6 29	
6	SUN	22	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Madras Court of Small	6 13 5	6 29	Morn.	6 22 0	6 30	
7	Mon	23	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Madras Court of Small	6 14 5	6 29	Morn.	6 23 0	6 31	
8	Tues	24	Conception of the B. V. Mary.	6 15 5	6 29	Morn.	6 24 0	6 31	
9	Wed	25	Conception of the B. V. Mary.	6 16 5	6 29	Morn.	6 25 0	6 31	
10	Thur	26	Conception of the B. V. Mary.	6 17 5	6 29	Morn.	6 26 0	6 31	
11	Fri	27	Conception of the B. V. Mary.	6 18 5	6 29	Morn.	6 27 0	6 31	
12	Sat	28	Conception of the B. V. Mary.	6 19 5	6 29	Morn.	6 28 0	6 31	
13	SUN	29	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20 5	6 29	Morn.	6 29 0	6 31	
14	Mon	30	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 21 5	6 29	Morn.	6 30 0	6 31	
15	Tues	1	PRINCE ALBERT died 1861.	6 22 5	6 29	Morn.	6 31 0	6 31	
16	Wed	2	Karnool surrendered 1815.	6 23 5	6 29	Morn.	6 32 0	6 31	
17	Thur	3	2nd Battle of Nagpore 1817.	6 24 5	6 29	Morn.	6 33 0	6 31	
18	Fri	4	Battle of Farruckabad 1804.	6 25 5	6 29	Morn.	6 34 0	6 31	
19	Sat	5	Battle of Moodkee 1815.	6 26 5	6 29	Morn.	6 35 0	6 31	
20	SUN	6	Battle of Jubbulpore 1817.	6 27 5	6 29	Morn.	6 36 0	6 31	
21	Mon	7	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Annexation of Pegu 1852.	6 28 5	6 29	Morn.	6 37 0	6 31	
22	Tues	8	St. Thomas—Battle of Mohidpore 1817.	6 29 5	6 29	Morn.	6 38 0	6 31	
23	Wed	9	Battle of Peronashah 1845.	6 30 5	6 29	Morn.	6 39 0	6 31	
24	Thur	10	Assassination of Sir W. H. Macnaghten 1841.	6 31 5	6 29	Morn.	6 40 0	6 31	
25	Fri	11	CHRISTMAS DAY.	6 32 5	6 29	Morn.	6 41 0	6 31	
26	Sat	12	St. Stephen, Martyr.	6 33 5	6 29	Morn.	6 42 0	6 31	
27	SUN	13	SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS—St. John the Evangelist.	6 34 5	6 29	Morn.	6 43 0	6 31	
28	Mon	14	Innocent's day.	6 35 5	6 29	Morn.	6 44 0	6 31	
29	Tues	15	Battles of Maharajpoot and Panniar 1843.	6 36 5	6 29	Morn.	6 45 0	6 31	
30	Wed	16	Nagpore re-taken 1817.	6 37 5	6 29	Morn.	6 46 0	6 31	
31	Thur	17	First Charter of East India Company 1600.	6 38 5	6 29	Morn.	6 47 0	6 31	

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	Phenomenon
Dec. 2	2	After.	Mercury at greatest elongation.....20 21 W.
4	9	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 0 43 S.
4	9	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 1 9 S.
7	1	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 4 38 S.
9	6	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 4 14 S.
9	9	Morn.	Transit of Venus over the Sun's disc, visible at Madras, vide page 25.
9	10	Morn.	Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.
13	9	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 4 13 S.
16	8	Morn.	Jupiter in conjunction with Mars.....Jupiter 0 3 S.
19	6	Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....Venus 2 12 N.
29	9	Morn.	Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 54"

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.

1874.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.	1874.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.
	h. m. s.				h. m. s.		
Jan. 5	2 13 38.9 Morn.	II	Disap.	Apr. 13	2 34 35.0 Morn.	III	Reap.
7	4 43 43.6	I	"	18	3 52 31.7	I	"
8	11 11 57.8 After.	I	"	19	10 21 3.8 After.	I	"
9	11 11 52.1	III	Reap.	21	7 52 0.6	II	"
11	4 48 33.5 Morn.	II	Disap.	25	0 6 16.4 Morn.	IV	Disap.
16	1 5 1.4	I	"	25	1 59 54.6	IV	Reap.
17	0 0 35.7	III	"	27	0 15 20.3	I	"
17	3 8 38.8	III	Reap.	28	6 43 55.4 After.	I	"
23	2 58 6.1	I	Disap.	28	10 28 57.7	II	"
24	3 58 17.0	III	"				
29	11 17 5.0 After.	II	"	May 4	2 9 43.2 Morn.	I	"
30	4 51 12.7 Morn.	I	"	5	8 38 19.8 After.	I	"
31	5 53 7.3	IV	"	6	1 5 55.1 Morn.	II	"
31	11 19 30.0 After.	I	"	11	6 12 53.7 After.	IV	Disap.
				11	6 26 59.9	III	Reap.
				11	7 50 10.2	IV	"
Feb. 6	1 52 40.4 Morn.	II	"	12	10 32 49.4	I	"
8	1 12 40.4	I	"	18	7 32 7.8	III	Disap.
13	4 28 27.2	II	"	18	10 24 53.5	III	Reap.
15	3 5 54.7	I	"	20	0 27 23.4 Morn.	I	"
16	9 34 12.7 After.	I	"	21	6 56 1.5 After.	I	"
16	11 53 47.3	IV	"	23	7 38 37.1	II	"
17	2 36 32.5 Morn.	I	Reap.	25	11 31 26.2	III	Disap.
22	4 59 14.0	IV	Disap.	28	8 50 40.2	I	Reap.
23	8 21 58.1 After.	II	"	30	10 15 22.8	II	"
23	11 27 36.6	I	"				
28	11 47 13.6	III	"	June 4	10 45 22.3	I	"
				13	7 8 51.4	I	"
				20	9 3 38.5	I	"
Mar. 2	10 58 13.4 After.	II	"	23	6 17 15.6	III	"
3	1 42 0.2 Morn.	I	"	24	7 22 47.4	II	"
4	7 49 24.0 After.	I	"	27	10 58 26.9	I	"
5	8 27 13.1	IV	Reap.	30	7 28 25.1	III	Disap.
8	3 45 20.3 Morn.	III	Disap.	30	10 15 16.9	III	Reap.
10	1 34 39.4	II	"				
10	3 14 33.3	I	"	July 1	9 58 58.1	II	"
11	9 42 58.7 After.	I	"	6	7 21 56.5	I	"
17	4 11 16.2 Morn.	II	"	13	9 16 45.8	I	"
20	8 7 6.0 After.	II	Reap.	26	7 4 17.0	II	"
20	8 16 41.3	I	"	29	7 35 6.1	I	"
26	3 41 59.8 Morn.	I	"				
27	10 10 27.9 After.	I	"	Aug 12	7 24 41.1	III	Disap.
27	10 43 41.2	II	"	21	7 47 55.9	I	Reap.
29	6 39 5.2	III	"	27	6 41 27.2	II	"
Apr. 4	0 4 22.0 Morn.	I	"	Nov 18	5 26 13.8 Morn.	I	Disap.
4	1 20 24.1	II	"	21	5 33 4.2	III	Reap.
5	6 32 50.8 After.	I	"				
5	10 36 47.5	III	"	Dec. 4	3 43 12.8	I	Disap.
11	1 58 23.3 Morn.	I	"	5	4 2 16.2	II	"
11	3 57 13.7	II	"	11	5 35 50.1	I	"
12	8 26 53.8 After.	I	"	27	3 51 9.3	I	"

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1874.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan..... 1	5 5	4 21	5 31	4 45	9 49	9 25	11 21	11 26	7 56	7 16
11	5 31	4 43	5 46	5 0	9 26	9 8	10 43	10 49	7 20	6 45
21	5 59	5 13	6 0	5 16	9 12	9 0	10 3	10 9	6 46	6 8
31	6 25	5 47	6 11	5 33	8 58	8 52	9 23	9 29	6 11	5 33
Feb..... 10	6 50	6 24	6 20	5 43	8 44	8 42	8 41	8 47	5 35	4 59
20	7 11	6 59	6 25	6 1	8 29	8 33	7 59	8 5	5 1	4 25
Mar..... 2	7 15	7 17	6 28	6 14	8 13	8 25	7 14	7 23	4 26	3 50
12	6 43	6 51	6 30	6 24	7 58	8 16	6 30	6 38	3 50	3 16
22	5 39	5 41	6 31	6 35	7 44	8 6	5 45	5 55	3 14	2 50
April... 1	4 50	4 44	6 33	6 47	7 30	7 58	5 1	5 11	2 38	2 4
11	4 29	4 20	6 35	6 57	7 16	7 48	4 17	4 29	2 2	1 28
21	4 25	4 23	6 39	7 11	7 4	7 40	3 34	3 46	1 25	0 51
May..... 1	4 30	4 40	6 46	7 24	6 51	7 31	2 52	3 4	0 47	Morn
11	4 48	5 10	6 55	7 39	6 40	7 22	2 12	2 24	After	11 36
21	5 19	5 57	7 6	7 54	6 28	7 14	1 32	1 44	11 27	10 57
31	6 6	6 54	7 19	8 9	6 17	7 8	0 54	1 6	10 48	10 18
June... 10	6 53	7 43	7 34	8 22	6 7	6 55	0 16	0 28	10 8	9 38
20	7 23	8 9	7 48	8 32	5 57	6 45	Morn	After	9 27	8 57
30	7 33	8 11	8 1	8 39	5 46	6 34	11 5	11 11	8 46	8 6
July.... 10	7 16	7 46	8 13	8 43	5 35	6 21	10 30	10 36	8 4	7 34
20	6 26	6 54	8 22	8 45	5 25	6 9	9 57	10 1	7 22	6 52
30	5 19	5 49	8 32	8 44	5 15	5 57	9 24	9 28	6 41	6 9
Aug.... 9	4 33	5 9	8 39	8 41	5 5	5 43	8 52	8 54	5 59	5 27
19	4 38	5 14	8 45	8 39	4 51	5 27	8 20	8 20	5 16	4 44
29	5 14	5 40	8 51	8 35	4 39	5 11	7 48	7 46	4 34	4 2
Sept.... 8	5 55	6 9	8 56	8 30	4 27	4 55	7 17	7 15	3 53	3 21
18	6 28	6 26	9 1	8 27	4 14	4 38	6 47	6 43	3 12	2 40
28	6 54	6 38	9 6	8 24	4 1	4 19	6 16	6 10	2 32	1 58
Oct.... 8	7 15	6 47	9 9	8 21	3 49	4 3	5 46	5 38	1 52	1 18
18	7 50	6 52	9 10	8 16	3 33	3 43	5 15	5 5	1 13	0 39
28	7 37	6 53	9 3	8 7	3 20	3 26	4 41	4 34	0 34	After
Nov.... 7	7 8	6 24	8 48	7 52	3 5	3 5	4 13	4 1	Morn	11 20
17	5 41	5 9	8 19	7 23	2 52	2 48	3 42	3 28	11 18	10 42
27	4 46	4 20	7 31	6 39	2 37	2 29	3 10	2 56	10 42	10 6
Dec.... 7	4 49	4 15	6 28	5 42	2 23	2 9	2 39	2 23	10 6	9 30
17	5 9	4 27	5 21	4 43	2 7	1 49	2 6	1 48	9 30	8 54
27	5 37	4 49	4 29	3 55	1 54	1 32	1 33	1 15	8 54	8 20
31	5 49	5 0	4 13	3 39	1 47	1 23	1 19	1 1	8 40	8 6

Table Showing the Equation of Time, for the year 1874, for the Meridian of Madras.

DATE.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1	m. s. 47	m. s. 50	m. s. 55	m. s. 0	m. s. 1	m. s. 2	m. s. 3	m. s. 4	m. s. 5	m. s. 6	m. s. 7	m. s. 8
2	4 42	13 58	12 33	4 42	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
3	4 37	14 5	12 10	4 37	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
4	4 32	14 10	11 57	4 32	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
5	4 27	14 15	11 44	4 27	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
6	4 22	14 20	11 31	4 22	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
7	4 17	14 25	11 18	4 17	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
8	4 12	14 30	11 5	4 12	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
9	4 7	14 35	10 50	4 7	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
10	4 2	14 40	10 37	4 2	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
11	3 57	14 45	10 24	3 57	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
12	3 52	14 50	10 11	3 52	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
13	3 47	14 55	9 58	3 47	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
14	3 42	15 0	9 45	3 42	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
15	3 37	15 5	9 32	3 37	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
16	3 32	15 10	9 19	3 32	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
17	3 27	15 15	9 6	3 27	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
18	3 22	15 20	8 53	3 22	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
19	3 17	15 25	8 40	3 17	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
20	3 12	15 30	8 27	3 12	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
21	3 7	15 35	8 14	3 7	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
22	3 2	15 40	8 1	3 2	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
23	2 57	15 45	7 58	2 57	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
24	2 52	15 50	7 45	2 52	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
25	2 47	15 55	7 32	2 47	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
26	2 42	16 0	7 19	2 42	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
27	2 37	16 5	7 6	2 37	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
28	2 32	16 10	6 53	2 32	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
29	2 27	16 15	6 40	2 27	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
30	2 22	16 20	6 27	2 22	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
31	2 17	16 25	6 14	2 17	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Table Showing the Mean Time of the Sun's Culmination, for 1874, for the Meridian of Madras.

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

CALENDAR

ECLIPSES.

ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1874

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, and a Transit of Venus over the Sun's disc.

- April 16th.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun; invisible at Madras.
- May 1st.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon; visible at Madras.

First contact with the Shadow ...	<i>h. m.</i>
Middle of the Eclipse ...	7 46 After.
Last contact with the Shadow ...	9 24 "
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.826.	11 2 "

The place of first contact will be at 81° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East. The last contact at 33° towards the West.

- October 10th.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun; partly visible as a Partial Phase at Madras.

Eclipse Begins ...	<i>h. m.</i>
Greatest Phase ...	5 2 After.
Eclipse Ends ...	6 0 "
Sun sets, Eclipsed ...	6 53 "
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Sun's diameter = 1) 0.43.	5 44 "

Angle from North Pole of first contact, 28° towards the West.
Angle from Vertex of first contact, 194° towards the North.

- October 25th.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon; invisible at Madras.
- December 9th.—A Transit of Venus over the Sun's disc; visible at Madras.

External contact at Ingress ...	<i>h. m.</i>
Internal contact at Ingress ...	7 12 Morning.
Least distance of Centres ...	7 40 "
Internal contact at Egress ...	9 33 "
External contact at Egress ...	11 26 "
At the time of Least distance, Venus will be $13^\circ 38'$ North of the Sun's centre.	11 54 "

Angle from North Pole of first contact 50° towards the East.
Angle from Vertex of first contact 120° towards the Left.
last contact 5° towards the Right.

Transits of Venus across the Sun's disc are of rare occurrence. The approaching Transit will be visible throughout Asia, Africa, and in the Eastern part of Europe. At the suggestions of Astronomers, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States have selected certain stations in different parts of the globe, and are making extensive preparations for securing observations of this important phenomenon.

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

VISIBLE AT MADRAS.					
Dates.	Star or Planet's Name.	Disappearance.		Re-appearance.	
		Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N. point.	Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N. Point.
1874.					
January	14 δ Scorpi	7 6 Morn.	94 E.	8 31 Morn.	30 W.
March	9 δ Scorpi	Below Horizon.		11 18 After.	40 W.
April	1 γ Virginis	7 12 After.	71 E.	7 51 After.	1
November	12 VENUS.	0 4 After.	18 E.	A near approach, (3' N. of Moon's limb.	

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	Likienthal ... 1804 Sept. 1	1692
4	Vesta	Olbers	Bremen ... 1807 March 29	1336
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	1347
10	Hygeia	DeGasparis	Naples ... 1849 April 12	2041
11	Parthenope	DeGasparis	Naples ... 1850 May 11	1402
12	Victoria	Hind	London ... 1850 Sept. 13	1301
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	1812
23	Thalia	Hind	London ... 1852 Dec. 15	1524
24	Themis	DeGasparis	Naples ... 1853 April 5	2034
25	Phocæa	Chacornac	Marseilles ... 1853 April 7	1359
26	Proserpine	Luther	Bilk ... 1853 May 6	1581
27	Euterpe	Hind	London ... 1853 Nov. 8	1314
28	Bellona	Luther	Bilk ... 1854 March 1	1689
29	Amphitrite	Martha	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	1320
33	Polyhymnia	Chacornac	Paris ... 1854 Oct. 28	1773
34	Circe	Chacornac	Paris ... 1855 April 6	1810
35	Leucothea	Luther	Bilk ... 1855 April 19	1800
36	Atalanta	Goldschmidt	Paris ... 1855 Oct. 5	1666
37	Fidas	Luther	Bilk ... 1855 Oct. 5	1569
38	Leda	Chacornac	Paris ... 1856 Jan. 12	1657
39	Lætitia	Chacornac	Paris ... 1856 Feb. 8	1683
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. 16	1470
47	Aglaia	Luther	Bilk ... 1857 Sept. 15	1788
48	Doris	Goldschmidt	Paris ... 1857 Sept. 19	1998
49	Fales	Goldschmidt	Paris ... 1857 Sept. 19	1980
50	Virginia	Ferguson	Washington ... 1857 Oct. 4	1577
51	Nemausa	Laurent	Marseilles ... 1858 Jan. 22	1330
52	Europe	Goldschmidt	Paris ... 1858 Feb. 6	1904
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	2049
58	Concordia	Luther	Bilk ... 1860 March 24	1621
59	Olympia	Chacornac	Paris ... 1860 Sept. 12	1633
60	Echo	Ferguson	Washington ... 1860 Sept. 14	1362
61	Danae	Goldschmidt	Paris ... 1860 Sept. 10	1874
62	Erato	Forster & Lass	Berlin ... 1860 Sept. 14	2023
63	Anacardis	DeGasparis	Naples ... 1861 Feb. 30	1556
64	Angelina	Tempel	Marseilles ... 1861 March 4	1601
65	Maximiliana	Tempel	Marseilles ... 1861 March 8	2313

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
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	2148
73	Clytie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U.S. 1862 April 17	1590
74	Galatæa	Tempel	Marseilles ... 1862 Aug. 29	1510
75	Eurydice	Peters	Clinton ... 1862 Sept. 22	1594
76	Freia	D'Arrest	Copenhagen ... 1862 Oct. 21	2276
77	Prigga	Peters	Clinton ... 1862 Nov. 13	1792
78	Diana	Luther	Bilk ... 1863 March 15	1555
79	Eurymome	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1863 Sept. 14	1400
80	Sappho	Pogson	Madras ... 1864 May 3	1371
81	Terpsichore	Tempel	Marseilles ... 1864 Sept. 30	1758
82	Alcmena	Luther	Bilk ... 1864 Nov. 27	1670
83	Beatrice	DeGasparis	Naples ... 1865 April 26	1382
84	Clio	Luther	Bilk ... 1865 Aug. 25	1317
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	Thïsbe	Peters	Clinton ... 1866 June 29	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	Undine	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	1904
96	Aigle	Coggia	Marseilles ... 1868 Feb. 17	1951
97	Clotho	Tempel	Marseilles ... 1868 Feb. 17	1592
98	Ianthe	Peters	Clinton ... 1868 April 18	1606
99	Dike	Borely	Marseilles ... 1868 May 28	1742
100	Hecate	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1868 July 11	1992
101	Helena	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1868 Aug. 15	1908
102	Miriam	Peters	Clinton ... 1868 Aug. 23	1787
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. 18	1341
106	Dione	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1868 Oct. 10	2092
107	Camilla	Pogson	Madras ... 1868 Nov. 17	2121
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	Ate	Peters	Clinton ... 1870 Aug. 14	1510
112	Iphigenia	Peters	Clinton ... 1870 Sept. 19	1385
113	Angelthea	Luther	Bilk ... 1871 March 12	1338
114	Cassandra	Peters	Clinton ... 1871 July 24	1585
115	Thyra	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1871 Aug. 6	1741
116	Sirona	Peters	Clinton ... 1871 Sept. 8	1720
117	Lomia	Borely	Marseilles ... 1871 Sept. 12	1888
118	Peitho	Luther	Bilk ... 1871 Mar. 15	1399
119	...	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1872 April 3	1593
120	Lachesis	Borely	Marseilles ... 1872 April 10	2120
121	...	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1872 May 12	2350
122	Gerda	Peters	Clinton ... 1872 July 31	2116
123	Brumhilda	Peters	Clinton ... 1872 July 31	1614
124	Alceste	Peters	Clinton ... 1872 Aug. 23	1557
125	...	Prosper-Henry	Paris ... 1872 Sept. 11	1931
126	...	Paul-Henry	Paris ... 1872 Nov. 5	1389
127	...	Prosper-Henry	Paris ... 1872 Nov. 5	1691
128	...	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1872 Nov. 25	1965
129	Antigone	Peters	Clinton ... 1873 Feb. 5	1785
130	Electra	Peters	Clinton ... 1873 Feb. 17	—
131	Vala	Peters	Clinton ... 1873 May 24	1376
132	...	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1873 June 13	—
133	...	Watson	Ann Arbor ... 1873 July 29	—
134	Sophrosyne	Luther	Bilk ... 1873 Sep. 29	—

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

MERCURY, will be a morning star during the early part of January, from the latter part of March to the middle of May, throughout the month of August, and from the latter part of November to the end of December. It will be an evening star from February to the early part of March, from June to the middle of July, and from the middle of September to the early 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 a morning star during the month of January, and the latter part of December; and an evening star from the middle of March to the end of November. From August to the middle of November she will be visible to the naked eye in broad day light, provided her position is known. Towards the end of September she will acquire the figure of a half moon about 25' in diameter. When near her inferior conjunction with the Sun, about the end of November, she will appear as a slender and brilliant crescent about 60' in diameter. She will attain her greatest brilliancy about the beginning of November, and will be seen gibbous from June to the middle of September.

MARS will be an evening star from January to the end of May, and a morning star from August to the early part of November. His least apparent diameter will be 4', when in conjunction with the Sun on July 6th.

JUPITER will be in opposition to the Sun on March 17th, with an apparent diameter of 45', and well situated for observation from January to May. He will be stationary on January 17th and on May 19th, and in quadrature with the Sun on June 14th. He will be an evening star from August to the latter part of September, and a morning star from the middle of October to the end of November. His least apparent diameter will be 31' when in conjunction with the Sun on October 5th, 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 motions observable. From March 20th to the end of September 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 21.)

SATURN will be in conjunction with the Sun on January 26th; a morning star from the middle of February to the middle of March, and an evening star during the early part of January and the latter part of December. He will be stationary on May 25th and on October 12th, and in quadrature with the Sun on May 4th and on October 31st. He will be in opposition to the Sun on August 3rd with an apparent diameter of 18', and favorably seen both before and after midnight from July to October. 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 12" 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 25th in Right Ascension 8h. 45m, and North Declination 19° 47'; 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 October 22nd when his Right Ascension will be 1h. 52m, and North Declination 9° 35'. His diameter is never more than 24". He is only of about the eighth 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 thirty-four in number, all of which except four have been discovered within the last 30 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 27 and 28.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

(Extracted with the permission of the Publisher, from JAFFREY'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 seedling, 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 more 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, untraying 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, acimenes 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 N. & S.; 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 organic 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 rainfall; 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 acimenes; 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 in No. 1, page 8. Guard against the ravages of red ants; 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, pelonias, 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, if 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 movable 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 nowise 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. Mature 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, picotees 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.

OCTOBER.—Transplant all vegetable plants, large enough into beds or drills where they are to grow. Trenches should be ready to receive 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 will 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 to 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, cauliflowers, 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 convolvulus 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 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 cholera, 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 seeds (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 inched, and propagated by gooties. 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 grain 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. ———? 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.

COONOR 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, mimulas. 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 cabbage 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, veronics, 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, veronics, 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, veronics and heath. VEGETABLES—Same as July.

SEPTEMBER.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, crassulas, brugmansias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronics 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, pilox, 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, 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; Francis Frederick Segismund, born September 15, 1864; died June 18, 1868; Frederika Wilhelmina Amelia Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10, 1868; Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; Margaret Beatrice, born April 10, 1872.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to 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; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 29, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871; died 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; Frederic William, 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 Charles 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; Franziska, born Aug. 14, 1872.

Her Royal Highness Louise 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 Feodore, 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 to 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 Louise, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married May 7, 1818, to the late Duke of Cambridge. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louise, 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 to Prince Fock, 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 and Ireland.	Victoria.	24 May 1819	1837
Austria.	Francis Joseph.	18 Aug. 1830	1848
Baden.	Frederick.	9 Sept. 1826	1856
Bavaria.	Louis II.	25 Aug. 1845	1864
Belgium.	Leopold II.	9 April 1835	1865
Denmark.	Christian IX.	8 April 1818	1863
France, Republic.	Martial MacMahon, <i>President</i> .	1807	1873
Germany.	William I.	22 March 1797	1861
Greece.	George I.	24 Dec. 1845	1863
Hesse Darmstadt.	Louis III.	9 June 1806	1848
Italy.	Victor Emmanuel II.	14 March 1820	1862
Mecklenburg Schwerin.	Frederick Francis.	28 Feb. 1823	1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz.	Frederick Charles.	17 Oct. 1819	1860
Netherlands.	William III.	19 Feb. 1817	1849
Oldenburg.	Nicholas.	8 July 1826	1853
Portugal.	Don Louis I.	31 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.	Senor Castelar, <i>President</i> .	1832	1873
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II.	21 Jan. 1829	1872
Turkey.	Abdul Aziz.	9 Feb. 1830	1861
Wurtemberg.	Charles Frederick.	6 March 1822	1864

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c. ABROAD.	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND.
America.	Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B.	M. General R. C. Schenck
Argent. Republic.	Hon. Sackville West.	M. Balcarce.
Austria.	Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B.	Count R. d'Apponyi.
Bavaria.	R. B. D. Morier, Esq., G.C.B.	Count Ferd. de Hompesch.
Belgium.	J. S. Lumley, Esq., G.C.B.	M. Henri Solvayno.
Brazil.	G. B. Mathew, Esq., G.C.B.	M. de Penelope.
Central America.	Ed. Corbet, Esq.	Signor Carlos Gutierrez.
Chili.	Hon. Rumbold, Esq.	Don Alberto R. Gana.
China.	T. F. Wade, Esq., G.C.B.	
Columbia.	R. Bunch, Esq.	M. J. M. Torres Caicedo.
Denmark.	Sir Charles L. Wyke, G.C.B.	Lieutenant-General Bulow.
Ecuador.	Fred. Hamilton, Esq.	General Salazar.
France.	Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	Compte d'Harcourt.
Germany.	Lord Odo W. Russell.	Count Munster.
Greece.	Hon. W. Stewart.	
Hanse Towns.	John Ward, Esq.	Ch. Cadorna.
Italy.	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.	
Japan.	Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.	
Morocco.	Sir John H. D. Hay, Esq., K.C.B.	Count G. M. E. G. de Byland.
Netherlands.	Adm. Hon. Sir E. A. J. Parry, G.C.B., R.N.	Don Juan De F. Martin.
New Granada.	Philip Griffith, Esq.	Mirza Nal Kam Khan.
Peru.	W. T. Thomson, Esq.	Don Pedro Galvez.
Portugal.	Hon. W. S. Jerningham.	Duc de Saldanha.
Russia.	Hon. Sir C. A. Murray, G.C.B.	Baron de Brunnow.
Spain.	Right Hon. Lord A. Loftus, G.C.B.	
Sweden.	Right Hon. Austen H. Layard.	Baron Hochschild.
Switzerland.	Hon. E. M. Erskine, G.C.B.	A. Streckerisen, Cons. Gen.
Turkey.	Alfred G. Bonar, Esq.	Musurus Pacha.
Venezuela.	Right Hon. Sir H. G. Elliott, G.C.B.	
Wurtemberg.	George Egan, Esq.	
	Hon. G. E. Peck.	

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor.	Right Hon'ble Lord Selborne.
Lord President of the Council.	Lord Aberdare.
Lord Privy Seal.	Viscount Halifax.
Home Department.	Right Hon'ble Robert Lowe.
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 W. P. Adams.
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 John Bright.

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.
Knights 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.	Marquis of Hartington.
Under-Secretary.	T. H. Burke, Esq.
Commander of the Forces.	General Lord Sandhurst.
State Steward.	Lord Annally.
Private Secretary.	Lord C. Cavendish.
Chamberlain.	Hon'ble H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor.	Right Hon'ble Lord O'Hagan.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.	J. Upington, Esq.
Master of the Rolls.	Right Hon'ble F. Sullivan.
Attorney-General.	Right Hon'ble C. P. P. Q. C.
Solicitor-General.	Right Hon'ble H. Law, Q. C.
Military Secretary.	Colonel E. Fellowes.
Ulster-King-of-Arms.	Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D.
Baron of the Exchequer.	Right Hon'ble R. Dowse.

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, 3, Regent Street, St. James's.
Messrs. R. Cane & Sons, Dawson, St., Dublin.	Henry S. King and Co., (late Smith, Elder & Co.), 45, Pall Mall, and 65, Cornhill.
Henry Tucker Clark, Esq., 50, Leicester Sq.	Andrew Lawrie, Esq., 10, Charles Street, St. James' Square.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., 35, Craven Street, Strand.	Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bt., and Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square.
Messrs. Cox and Co., 1 & 2, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.	Messrs. Price & Houstead, 34, Craven Street, Strand.
C. Downes & Son, 26, King William Street, Strand.	Messrs. Ridgway & Sons, 2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.
Edward Thomson Draper, Esq., (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street, W. C.	Thacker and Co., 87, Newgate Street.

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. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
Victoria.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
South Australia.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Anthony Mungrave, Esq., C.M.G.
Western Australia.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq.
Queensland.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Marquis of Normandy.
Tasmania.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Charles Du Cane, Esq.
New Zealand.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
WEST INDIES, &c.		
Barbadoes & Windward Islands.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Rawson Wm. Rawson, Esq., C.B.
Grenada.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Stanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.
St. Vincent.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Wm. Hepburn Rennie, Esq.
Tobago.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Herbert T. Ursher, Esq., C.M.G.
Antigua and Leeward Islands.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Henry Turner Irving, Esq.
St. Christopher.	Lieutenant-Governor.	William Wellington Cairns, Esq.
Trinidad.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	James Robert Longden, Esq., C.M.G.
Jamaica.	Capt. Genl. & Governor-in-Chief.	Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.
Bahamas.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.
British Honduras.	Lieutenant-Governor.	William Wellington Cairns, Esq.
British Guiana.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	John Scott, Esq.
DOMINION OF CANADA.		
Canada.	Governor General.	Bl. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.C.B., K.P.
Newfoundland.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Bravel-Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B.
British Columbia.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Major-Genl. John Hen. Lefroy, C.B., R.A.
Bermuda.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Major-Genl. John Hen. Lefroy, C.B., R.A.
MALTA.		
Malta.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Lt. Genl. Sir C. T. VanStranbenzee, K.C.B.
GIBRALTAR.		
Gibraltar.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Genl. Sir W. F. Williams, Bl., G.C.B., R.A.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
Cape of Good Hope.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Hen. Barkly, K.C.B.
Natal.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
St. Helena.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Rear Admiral C. G. Edward Patey.
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.		
West Africa.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	George Berkeley, Esq.
MAURITIUS.		
Mauritius.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Hon. Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.
CEYLON.		
Ceylon.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Right Hon. W. H. Gregory.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Straits Settlement.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Bl. Col. Sir A. Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E.
Princes of Wales Island.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Lieut. Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A.
Malacca.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Commander E. W. Shaw, R.N.
CHINA AND HONG KONG.		
China and Hong-Kong.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Art. Edward Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G.
LABUAN.		
Labuan.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Henry Ernest Bulwer, Esq., C.M.G.
FAULKLAND 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 3, Baige Yard, Rue.	Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill and
Kiesbury, London, E. C.	Pall Mall.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND SOVEREIGNS.

THE MEROVINGIANS.		THE CONSULATE.	
Clovis, "The Holy," King of the		Bonaparte, Cambacérès & Lebrun, Dec. 24.	1792
Salic Branks	428	Bonaparte, Consul for ten years, May 6.	1802
Childeric III, last of the race	757	Bonaparte, Consul for life, Aug. 2.	1802
THE CARLOVINGIANS.		THE EMPIRE.	
Pepin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	752	Napoleon I, deposed Emperor May 18.	1804
Charlemagne, "The Great," Emperor of		Napoleon II, (never reigned, died July 22.	1822
the West	768		
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race.	986	THE RESTORATION.	
		Louis XVIII, re-entered Paris May 3.	1814
		Charles X, dep. July 30, 1830, d. Nov. 6, 1836	1824
		Heir-expectant, Henry, Duc de Bordeaux,	
		sep. 29	1820
THE CAPETS.		THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987	Louis Philippe, King of the French (abdi-	
Charles IV, "The Handsome"	1322	cated Feb. 24, 1848, died Aug. 26, 1850	1830
		Heir-expectant, Comte de Paris, born Aug. 24	1838
		SECOND REPUBLIC.	
		Provisional Government formed Feb. 22.	1848
		Louis Napoleon, elected President Dec. 19	1848
		THE EMPIRE REVIVED.	
		Napoleon III, elected Emperor (deposed	
		Sep. 4, 1870, Nov. 22.	1870
		Heir, Napoleon Eugène Louis, born March 16	1856
		THIRD REPUBLIC.	
		Committee of Public Defence, Sep. 4	1870
		L. A. Thiers elected President Aug. 31.	1871
		Marshal MacMahon elected President July	1873

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

ROYAL FAMILY OF HYDERABAD.

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 Oomduhtool-Moolk, Shumsool Oomrah Bahadoor, Ameeri Kubeer, Commander of the Household Troops, and Nabob Mookhtiarool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Oomdathool Oomrah Sirajool Oomrah Madarool Moolk Oomdathool Moolk Azeem ood Dowlah Assud ood Dowlah "el Anglez" Mohummud Ally Khan Bahadoor Zoofukhar Jung "Sepah Salar" Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Zahoorood Dowlah Mohummud Badee Oollah Khan Bahadoor Fithruth Jung, son of the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Indizamool Moolk Moontazimood Dowlah Ahmed Oollah Khan Bahadoor Nabee yar Jung, son of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Oomdathood Dowlah Mohummud Noorollah Khan Bahadoor Juruth Jung, son of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung, son of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Mohummud Moonower, son of H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung.

H. H. Prince Goolam Mohummud Ghouse, son of H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung.

H. H. Prince Abdool Ali, son of H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness Chamrajandra Wudyer Bahadur, 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. 1865.

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 Revo 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 Rancee of Travancore, born 23rd July 1848; Her Highness Parwathy Bhye, Junior Rancee 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 Rancee, born 20th August 1864; His Highness Adhitha Vurmah, 5th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Rancee, born 19th April 1866; His Highness Rama Vurmah, 6th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Rancee, born 3rd December 1867.

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

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 Vurmah, 1st Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, His Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 2nd January 1848; His Highness Veeracala Vurmah, 2nd Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 13th February 1850; His Highness Ramah Vurmah 3rd Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th January 1852; His Highness Revo Vurmah, 4th Prince of Cochin, 3rd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 4th November 1853; His Highness Veeracala Vurmah, 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 1855.

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.—Eldest son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, born 20th June 1868.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 31st October 1869.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 29th April 1870.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, born 13th July 1870.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Cherla Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 28th January 1871.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th May 1872.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 18th December 1872.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Cherla Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 25th January 1873.

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

Aunts of the Rajah.—Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 22nd July 1822; Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 7th December 1832; Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th September 1839.

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 Ikoo 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 1858; 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 1850; 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; 4th daughter of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 16th September 1870; 5th daughter of His Highness' Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 23rd June 1872.

Nieces of the Rajah.—Eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 16th April 1859; 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 Chexiah Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 27th June 1869; 1st daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, Her Highness' second sister, born 26th February 1870; 2nd daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, His Highness' 2nd sister, born 26th November 1873.

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 G. R. Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Vice-President.	Major-General Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B.
Ross D. Mangles, Esq.	Sir H. Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.	Sir R. Montgomery, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.	Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., L.L.D.
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.	Sir H. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
General Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.	Sir L. Malet.
William U. Arbuthnot, Esq.	
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Kt.	

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 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 W. H. Norman, C.B., took his seat, 1st June 1870.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., took his seat, 25th May 1872.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., took his seat, 6th March 1873.

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 F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.	" J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.	" R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, G.C.S.I.	" Raja Ramnath Thakur.
His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.	" R. A. Dalrymple.
	" H. H. Sutherland.
	W. Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Council.

Personal Staff of the Governor General.

Captain E. Baring, R.A., Private Secretary.
Colonel W. Earle, 1st (Gdr.) Regiment of Foot Guards, Military Secretary.
Captain J. Biddulph, 19th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain G. C. Jackson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant C. L. C. de Robeck, 60th Rifles do.
Lieutenant C. B. Reynardson, 1st (Guards) Regiment do.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble F. G. Baring, Rifle Brigade do.
Subadar Major Sewbuccus Awasty, Sindar Bahadoor, 2nd N. I., Aide-de-Camp.
Staff Surgeon O. Barnett, 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.
Lieutenant Colonel H. Moore, Bombay S. C., Interpreter.
Captain W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
Hon'ble Major Sheik Hedayat Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sindar Bahadoor, 45th N. I., 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.
" V. H. Schalch.	" Baboo Digumbar Mitter.
" H. L. Dampier.	" 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. | D. M. Barbour, Esq., Under-Secy., (on leave.)
J. M. Gardiner, Officiating Under Secretary.

Home Department.

A. C. Lyal, Esq., Secretary.
A. P. Howell, Esq., Under Secretary, (on leave.)
T. J. C. Plowden, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary.

Department of Agriculture, &c.

A. O. Hume, C.B., Esq., Secretary. | C. J. Lyall, Esq., Under-Secretary.

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. | Captain P. D. Henderson, Under Secretary.
C. E. Buckland, Esq., Attaché.

Military Department.

Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary. | Colonel B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary.
Colonel A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary.

Ecclesiastical Establishment

The Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of 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., R.A., Secretary.
Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., 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.

Colonel F. H. Rundall, R.E., Inspector General of Irrigation Works also Officiating Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch.

Major E. 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. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Accountant General, also Deputy Secy. Accounts Branch.

Captain G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Assistant Secretary.

INDIA.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature.

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

JUSTICE JUDGES.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.	The Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitter.
" L. S. Jackson.	" Charles Pontifex.
" John Budd Phear.	" W. Ainslie.
" A. G. Macpherson.	" E. G. Birch.
" William Markby.	" G. G. Morris, Offg.
" F. A. B. Glover.	" W. M. Souttar, Registrar, Appellate side.

GRADATION LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.—(Six Officers) Pay Rs. 1,500, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.			Designation.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	James Law Lushington, M.C.S.....	3,000	0	0	Acct. Genl. and Comr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Curr. Bombay.
2	Hugh David Sandeman, B.C.S.....	3,500	0	0	Accountant General, Bengal, (absent) on leave 1 year to 27th March 1874.
3	Robert William Lodwick, Bom.C.S.	3,000	0	0	Acct. Genl. and Comr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency, Madras.
	George Welsh Kellner.....				Temporarily at the disposal of Military Department.
4	Henry Albert Mangles, B.C.S.....	2,500	0	0	Acct. General British Burmah, Offg. Comptroller Genl. and Head Comr. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency.
5	Robert Heatley Hollingbery.....	1,900	0	0	Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India, Financial Department.
6	E. Gay, M.A., (Temporary).....	1,700	0	0	Depy. Comptroller Genl., on special duty.
	C. E. Chapman, B.C.S., Acting.....				Offg. Acct. Genl. N.W. Provinces and Depy. Comr. of Paper Currency, Allahabad.
	G. Fitzgerald, Acting.....				Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

CLASS II.—(Seven Officers) Pay Rs. 1,000, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

7	William Waterfield, B.C.S.....	2,000	0	0	Acct. Genl. N.W. Provinces and Deputy Comr. of Paper Currency, Allahabad.
8	Charles Edward Chapman, B.C.S. Acting 1st Class.....	2,000	0	0	Depy. Accountant General, Bombay.
9	Leslie Charles Probyn, B.C.S. Acting 1st Class.....	2,000	0	0	Acct. General, Punjab and Deputy Comr. of Paper Currency, Lahore, Acting in the 1st Class.
10	Robert Taylor, B.C.S.....	1,500	0	0	Inspector of Local Offices of Accts.
	E. Gay, M.A., Temporarily 1st class				On special duty, England.
11	J. Westland, B.C.S., Acting.....	1,500	0	0	Acct. Genl., Dy. Comr. Paper Currency, Nagpore.
12	Gerald FitzGerald, Actg. 1st Class (Temporarily Vacant).....	1,150	0	0	Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.
	W. E. Gordon, Acting.....				Offg. Depy. Acct. General, Bombay.
	J. E. Cooke, Acting.....				Deputy Accountant General, Madras.
	T. W. Biss, Acting, (absent).....				Offg. Depy. Acct. General, Bengal.
	E. S. Byrne, Acting.....				Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl. British Burmah.
	E. Rule, Acting.....				

CLASS III.—(Ten Officers) Pay Rs. 800, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
		Rs. A. P.	
14	Adam Robert Gordon.....	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comsr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
15	Henry N. Lionel Berkeley, (absent).....	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comsr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
16	John E. Cooke, Acting 2d Class.....	1,000 0 0	Depy. Acct. Genl. Central Provinces, and Dy. Comsr. of Paper Currency, Nagpore.
17	Henry Hudson.....	1,000 0 0	Depy. Acct. General, Mysore.
18	Thomas Webster Biss, Ag. 2d Class (absent).....	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comptroller General.
19	William Ebenezer Gordon, Ag. 2d Class.....	1,000 0 0	Asst. Acct. General, Bombay.
20	Edward Simpson Byrne, Actg. 2d Class.....	1,000 0 0	Depy. Acct. General, Punjab.
21	Edward Rule, Acting 2d Class.....	900 0 0	Asst. Acct. General, Madras.
22	Shama Churn Day, Actg. 2d Class.....	900 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller Genl., Offg. Asst. Comptroller General.
23	R. A. Sterndale Actg. 2d Class.....	900 0 0	Assistant to the Comptroller General, Offg. Asst. Comsr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
24	J. Mackey, (Supernumerary).....	850 0 0	Depy. Acct. General, Hyderabad.
	A. Anthony, Acting.....		
	C. R. Kiernander, Acting.....		
	E. W. Kellner, Acting.....		
	W. Donald, Acting.....		Offg. Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
	J. Taylor, Acting.....		Offg. Depy. Acct. Genl., Bengal.

CLASS IV.—(Ten Officers) Pay Rs. 600, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

25	Robert Archibald Fink.....	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Pro., Offg. Assistant to the Acct. General Bengal.
26	Frederick Greenway.....	800 0 0	Asst. to the Head Comsr. of Paper Currency.
27	George William Macleod.....	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl. Bengal on leave.
28	Madhul Chunder Chatterjee.....	800 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
29	W. Donald, Acting 3d Class.....	750 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Madras.
30	Adam Anthony, Acting 3d Class.....	800 0 0	Depy. Acct. General N. W. Provinces.
31	C. R. Kiernander, Acting 3d Class.....	750 0 0	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
32	Edwin Welsh Kellner, Acting 3d Class.....	750 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
33	R. W. Matthews, (absent).....	800 0 0	Asst. to the Comsr. of Paper Currency, Bombay, Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller General.
34	W. Wells, Acting 3d Class.....	700 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Prov., Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, Bombay.
	T. G. Trevor.....		Offg. Asst. Acct. General, Bombay.
	D. Kissunsing.....		
	R. E. Hamilton, Acting.....		
	H. G. Cowie, Acting.....		Offg. Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
	T. H. Biggs, Acting.....		Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller Genl.
	F. DeH. Larpent, Acting 2d Class.....		

CLASS V.—(Thirteen Officers) Pay Rs. 400, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

35	George William Bagley.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Depy. Acct. Genl., Central Provinces.
36	Koylas Chunder Bose.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
37	D. Teagiah.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.

CLASS III—continued.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
		Rs. A. P.	
38	James Taylor, Acting 3d Class.....	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
39	Tudor G. Trevor, Actg. 4th Class.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay.
40	G. W. Clibe, L.L.D., (absent).....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
41	E. W. S. Login.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl. British Burmah. Offg. Assistant to the Acct. Genl. and Comptroller of Paper Currency in Bombay.
42	Henry Ronaldson.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
43	D. Kissunsing, Acting 3d Class.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
44	F. J. Oliphant, M.A., (absent).....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay.
45	R. E. Hamilton, Acting 4th Class.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
46	H. G. Cowie, B.A., Actg. 4th Class.....	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces. Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller General.
47	T. Hesketh Biggs, Actg. 4th Class.....	600 0 0	Offg. Asst. to the Compt. General.
48	Frederic de Hochpied Larpent, (Supp.) Actg. 2d Class.....	450 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Punjab.
	G. H. R. Hart, Acting 4th Class.....		Offg. Personal Asst. to the Financial Member of Council.
	C. J. O. Mayne, Acting 4th Class.....		
	T. H. S. Biddulph, Acting 4th Class.....		Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, N. W. Provinces.
	E. M. Palmer, Acting 5th Class.....		Offg. Asst. to the Compt. General.
	C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Acting.....		Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, N. W. Provinces.
	W. H. Dobbie, Acting.....		Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, British Burmah.
	Raganinath, Ray, M.A., Acting.....		
	F. C. Barnes, Acting.....		
	H. S. Groves, B.A., Acting.....		Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Punjab.
	F. J. Atkinson, Acting.....		
	H. S. Schurr, Acting.....		

CLASS VI.—(Fourteen Probationers) Pay on first appointment Rs. 200, on passing Lower Departmental Examination Rs. 250 and on passing Higher Departmental Examination Rs. 300 per mensem.

49	George Henry Reves Hart, Acting 5th Class.....	200 0 0	Probationer.
50	Charles James Otway Mayne, Actg. 5th Class.....	200 0 0	Probationer attached to the Office of Acct. General, Punjab.
51	T. H. S. Biddulph, Actg. 5th Class.....	200 0 0	Probationer attached to the Office of Acct. General, N. W. Provinces.
52	Elwin Mitford Palmer, Acting 5th Class.....	250 0 0	Probationer attached to the Office of Comptroller General.
53	Charles James Rivett-Carnac, Acting 5th Class.....	200 0 0	Probationer.
54	William Herbert Dobbie, Acting 5th Class.....	200 0 0	Probationer.
55	Raganinath Ray, M.A., Acting 5th Class.....	200 0 0	Probationer attached to the Office of Comptroller General.
56	Francis Carnac Barnes, Acting 5th Class.....	200 0 0	Probationer attached to the Office of Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
57	H. S. Groves, B. A.....	200 0 0	
58	F. J. Atkinson.....	200 0 0	
59	H. S. Schurr.....	200 0 0	
60	J. Krishna Moorthy Iyengar, B.A.....	200 0 0	Probationer Acct. Genl. Office, Madras.
61	Vacant.....	200 0 0	
62	Vacant.....	200 0 0	

Post Office.

A. M. Montcath, Director General, (on leave.)
 F. R. Hogg, Post Master General of Bengal, Offg. Deputy Director General.
 T. W. Gribble, Officiating Post Master General of Bengal.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

G. H. M. Batten, Commissioner, Inland Customs.
 J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner. — On dep. Financial Dept.
 L. S. Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmere.
 A. C. Lrall, Commissioner, West Berar.
 C. B. 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.
 C. E. R. Girdlestone, 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 special duty.)
 W. C. Capper, 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, Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad.
 P. Carnegie, Officiating Commissioner, Roy Bareilly.

BRITISH BURMAH.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner, Rangoon.
 J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, Rangoon.
 Colonel A. Fraser, c.s.i., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Colonel F. J. Stevenson, Commissioner, Arakan.
 Colonel R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner, Rangoon.
 Colonel D. Brown, Commissioner, Mauhmain.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

J. H. Morris, Chief Commissioner, Nagpore.
 Major H. Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpore.
 Major A. B. Cumberlege, Commissioner, Raepore.
 C. Grant, Commissioner, Jubbulpore.
 Hon'ble C. Bernard, Commissioner, Nagpore. On dep. Bengal Secretariat.
 W. B. Jones, Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore.
 W. M. Low, Commissioner, Nerbudda.

BENGAL.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D.C.L., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
 H. Luttman-Johnson, Private Secretary.
 Lieutenant G. L. McL. Farmer, 60th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 H. L. Dampier, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on dep. Revenue Board.
 A. Mackenzie, Junior Secretary, Officiating ditto.
 The Hon'ble C. E. Bernard, Officiating Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 Colonel J. E. T. Nicholls, B. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. Dept., (on leave.)
 H. Leonard, Officiating do. do. do.
 Colonel F. H. Randall, R. E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch. On dep. Government of India, D. P. W.
 Colonel F. T. Haig, R. E., Officiating, ditto.
 J. A. Crawford, Collector, Custom House, Calcutta.
 J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
 F. R. Cockerell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, (on leave.)
 T. Bruce Lane, Offg. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

S. S. Hogg, Chairman of the Justices, and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, (on leave.)
 H. A. Cockerell, Officiating Commissioner of Police.
 J. W. Dalrymple, Commissioner, Bhaugulpore.
 G. N. Barlow, c.s.i., Officiating.
 C. T. Buckland, Commissioner, Burdwan.
 H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner, Chittagong. On dep. Chairman of the Justices
 H. Hankey, Officiating ditto.
 Colonel J. C. Haughton, c.s.i., Commissioner, Cooch Behar, (on leave.)
 C. T. Metcalfe, Officiating Commissioner, Cooch Behar.
 S. C. Bayley, Commissioner, Dacca, on dep. Patna Division.
 A. Abercrombie, Officiating Commissioner, Dacca.
 T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner, Orissa, (on leave.)
 J. Beames, Officiating, ditto.
 S. C. Bayley, Officiating Commissioner, Patna.
 The Hon'ble Lord H. U. Browne, Commr., Presidency, and Offg. Chairman of the Justices
 and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
 E. W. Molony, Commissioner, Rajshahye.

Sudder Revenue Board.

Hon'ble V. H. Schach, Member. | A. Money, Member.
 H. Muspratt, Secretary.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K.C.M.G., Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces.
 Lieutenant C. W. Muir, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain E. Wemyss, Aide-de-Camp.
 C. A. Elliott, Secretary to the Government, North West Provinces.
 P. Whalley, Under-Secretary.
 Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department, (on leave.)
 Colonel A. Fraser, c.s.i., R. E., Officiating Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., Offg. Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch.
 E. Macnaghten, Inspector General of Registration in the North West Provinces.
 C. P. Carmichael, Inspector General of Police, on dep. Benares.
 Lieutenant Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector General, Offg. Inspector General.
 Hon'ble R. A. J. Drummond, Commissioner, Agra, (on leave.)
 R. M. Edwards, Commissioner, Jhansie, Offg. Commissioner, Agra.
 C. P. Carmichael, Offg. Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Benares.
 G. H. M. Ricketts, Commissioner, Allahabad.
 F. M. Lind, Commissioner, Meerut.
 R. Simson, Commissioner, Rohilcund.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature, (Allahabad.)

The Hon'ble Sir R. Stuart, Kt. Chief Justice.	The Hon'ble R. Spinkie, Puisne Judge,
" F. B. Pearson, Puisne Judge.	(on leave.)
" C. A. Turner, do.	" G. D. Turnbull, Offg. do.
	" W. Tyrrell, Registrar.

Sudder Revenue Board, (Allahabad.)

J. F. D. Inglis, Senior Member, on dep., Additional Member of Council.	H. S. Reid, Junior Member, Offg. Senior Member.
A. Colvin, Secretary, on dep. Allahabad.	E. C. Buck, Officiating Secretary.

PUNJAB.

The Hon'ble R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
 Lieutenant G. DeC. Morton, 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant J. Burns, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
 T. H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab.
 L. H. Griffin, Under-Secretary, Government of Punjab.
 C. M. Rivaz, Officiating ditto.
 Lieutenant Colonel S. Black, Military Secretary, (on leave).
 Captain C. S. Maclean, Officiating Military Secretary.
 Colonel R. MacLagan, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Colonel J. Crofton, R. E., Joint Secretary Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
 C. Boulnois, LL.B., Judge of the Chief Court.
 C. R. Lindsay, do, do.
 J. S. Campbell, do, do.
 T. W. Smyth, Registrar, on dep. Montgomery.
 E. H. Harrison, Officiating ditto.
 The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, Financial Commissioner, ex dep Additional Member of Council.
 A. Brandreth, Commissioner, Delhi, Officiating Commissioner, Lahore.
 Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Cracroft, Commissioner, Derajat, Officiating Commissioner, Delhi.
 Lieutenant Colonel F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Commr., Peshawar, (on special duty in Persia).
 D. G. Macnabb, Commissioner Lahore, Officiating Commissioner, Peshawar.
 Colonel H. W. H. Cox, Commissioner, Hissar.
 P. S. Melvill, Commissioner, Jullundur.
 Colonel F. S. Graham, Commissioner, Multan.
 Colonel O. J. M. Farrington, Commissioner, Rawul Pindia.
 G. Ousley, Commissioner, Umballa.
 Major General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Commissioner, Unmutur.

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General of the Army.....Major G. de Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.S., 95th Ft.
 Deputy do do.....Colonel T. Wright, C.B., Staff Corps.
 do do Royal Artillery.....Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Arty.
 Quarter Master General of the Army.....Major Genl. E. B. Johnson, C.B., Royal Arty.
 Deputy do do.....Lieut. Col. P. S. Roberts, C.B., v.c., Royal Arty.
 Milly. Storekeeper attached to the Army.....Lieut. Col. B. Walton, Staff Corps.
 Judge Advocate General of the Army.....Colonel G. C. Hatch, Staff Corps.
 Superintendent of Garrison Instruction.....Colonel C. O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B., 6th Foot.
 Inspector of Gymnasias in India.....Captain R. N. Groom, 62nd Foot.
 Inspector Genl. of Ordnance & Magazines.....Major General F. Turner, C.B., Royal Arty.
 Deputy do do.....Colonel W. C. Russell, do, do.
 Superintendent of the Gun Foundry.....Colonel H. M. Maxwell C.B., do, do.
 Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder.....Major E. Tierney, Royal Artillery.
 Agent for the Manufacture of Gun-Carriages.....Lieut. Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, Royal Arty.
 Controller of Military Accounts.....Colonel F. D. Atkinson, Staff Corps.
 Offg. Accountant Genl. Military Dept.....Mr. A. L. Halliburton.
 Offg. 1st Examiner, Pay Department.....Col. O. Hamilton, Staff Corps.
 Examiner, Commissariat & Stud Accounts.....Col. T. James, C.B., S. C. Offg. Contr. Bombay.
 do do Medical Accounts.....Surgeon J. Piethall, M.D.
 Offg. Examiner, Ordnance, Clothing and
 Marine Accounts.....Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, General List, Cavy.
 Pay Master, Presidency.....Colonel Staff Corps.
 Commissary General.....Lieut. Colonel J. I. Willes, do.
 Deputy do.....Colonel R. D. Macpherson, do.
 Superintendent and Agent Army Clothing.....Colonel M. J. Turnbull, do.
 do of Army Schools.....Captain F. W. Dunn.
 do of Studs.....Lieut. Colonel J. K. Couper, Staff Corps.
 Surgeon General, British Medical Service.....G. S. Beaton, M.D., C.B.
 Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.....J. O. Brown, C.B.
 Sanitary Commissioner.....Surgeon Major J. M. Cunningham, M.D.
 Surveyor General of India and Supt. of the
 Topographical Survey.....Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., Royal Arty.
 Supt. of Great Trigonometrical Survey.....Colonel J. T. Walker, Royal Engineers.
 Superintendent of Revenue Survey.....Colonel J. R. Gastrell, Staff Corps.
 Secretariat of the Govt. of India D. P. W.....Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., Royal Arty.
 Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.....Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, C.B., Royal Engrs.
 do do of Irrigation Branch.....Colonel F. H. Randall, do.
 Accountant General, Public Works Dept.....Lieut. Col. J. J. McL. Innes v.c., do.
 Consulting Engineer, Railway Department.....Lieut. Colonel F. S. Taylor.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Council of Fort Saint George.

The Right Honorable Vere Henry Hobart, Lord Hobart, Governor and President in Council, took his seat 15th May 1872.
 His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 30th May 1871.
 The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I., Third in Council, took his seat 7th March 1870.
 The Honorable William Robinson, C.S.I., Fourth Council, took his seat 22nd August 1873.

Council for making Laws and Regulations.

The Right Honorable Vere Henry Hobart, Lord Hobart, President.

Official Members.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., 30th May 1871.
 The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I., 7th March 1870.
 " William Robinson, C.S.I., 22nd August 1873.
 " H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General, 30th April 1872.
 " William Hudleston, 20th February 1872.
 " Vembankum Ramiengar, C.S.I., 5th November 1872.

Non-Official Members.

Honorable Vencata Sanjiva Row, B.L. and B.L., 21st November 1871.
 " Alexander Forrester Brown, 8th February 1872.
 " Mr. Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor, 13th February 1872.
 " Geday Narain Gaiputee Rao, 5th November 1872.
 " William Reiersen Arbuthnot, 7th January 1873.

Secretariat.

Honorable William Hudleston, Chief Secretary.
 Henry Edward Stokes, Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.—(On duty.)
 J. Sturrock, Acting Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.
 Patrick O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.
 David Fremantle Carmichael, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
 Henry William Wellesley, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.—Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
 Lorne Augustus Campbell, Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
 Colonel Alexander Crombie Silver, Infantry, Secretary to Government, Military Dept.
 Colonel George Warren Walker, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Mullins, R. E., Joint Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Captain Alexander DeCoursey Scott, R. E., Under Secretary, Public Works Dept.—(Absent.)
 Captain P. Montgomery, R. E., Acting Under Secretary, Public Works Department.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Lieutenant Ambrose Awdry, R. E., Private Secretary.
 Captain Hurlock Galloway Pritchard, S. C., Military Secretary.
 Lieutenant Robert Frederick Willoughby, 21st Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain The Hon. Horace Miles Hobart, 103rd Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant Fra. Onslow Barrington Foots, R. A., 10th A. Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant F. A. Aymer, R.A., Extra Aide-de-Camp.
 Subadar-Major Oosmon Khan, "Bahadoor," Body Guard, Native Aide-de-Camp.

Board of Revenue.

G. Thornhill, 1st Member.	James Grose, Secretary.
G. Banbury, 2nd do.	J. B. Pennington, Sub-Secy.—(On duty.)
R. A. Dalyell, 3rd do. (On other duty.)	H. E. Stokes, Acting Sub-Secretary.
J. Hunter-Blair, Acting 3rd Member.	

Special Appointments.

R. W. Lodwick, Bombay C. S., Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.
 J. E. Cooke, U. C. S., Deputy Accountant General.
 W. Donald, U. C. S., Assistant do.
 G. A. Ballard, Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
 Captain Wolfe Hay, S. C., Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
 J. Hunter-Elair, Collector of Sea Customs, (on other duty.)
 A. McCallum Webster, Acting, do.
 Director of Revenue Settlement.
 H. St. A. Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement. (Acting in Ganjam.)
 H. F. Clogstoun, Acting do. do.
 Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Wilson, Retired List, Inspector-General of Jails.
 H. R. Grimes, Esq., Ag. do.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Rev. F. Gell, D. D., Lord Bishop of Madras.
 The Venble J. Gorton, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary.
 The Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, M.A., Domestic Chaplain.
 J. O. Wright, Esq., M.A., Acting Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.

High Court of Judicature.

Sir Walter Morgan, <i>Kt.</i> , Chief Justice.	H. G. Prichard, Government Solicitor.
William Holloway,	J. W. Handley, Government Pleader.
Lewis Charles Innes,	J. Miller, Administrator-General.
James Kernan,	J. M. C. Mills, Reporter.
J. R. Kindersley,	A. M. Ritchie, Registrar, Original Side.
H. S. Cunningham, Advocate General.	H. Wigram, Registrar, Appellate Side.
H. J. Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown & Crown	J. C. Loch, Esq., Sheriff.
Prosecutor.	H. Stanbrough, Acting Coroner.

Small Cause Court Judges.

Thomas Mortimer Busted, Barrister-at-Law, First Judge.
 Calamoor Veeravally Runganada Shastri, Judge.
 T. Muthusami Aiyer, Judge.
 John Morris Maskell, Judge and Chief Clerk.

MADRAS MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General.....Brig.-Genl. R. C. Stewart, *hp.* late 2d Foot.
 Deputy do.....Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Staff Corps.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery.....Colonel E. H. Couchman, Royal Artillery.
 Officiating Quarter Master General.....Colonel H. H. O'Connell, Staff Corps.
 Officiating Deputy Quarter Master General.....Lieut.-Colonel D. Scott, S. C.
 Judge Advocate General.....Colonel J. E. Mayne, Staff Corps.
 Military Secy. to Commander-in-Chief.....Lieut.-Col. G. T. Gough, *hp.* late Cav. Depot.
 Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to do.....Captain J. M. Kerr, Cadre 3d L. C.
 Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.....Captain R. J. Callwell, 45th Foot.
 Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details,
 Fort Saint George.....Colonel G. Baldoek, Staff Corps.
 Brigade Major Fort Saint George and Centre District.....Major T. Dyer, Staff Corps.
 Commissary General.....Colonel J. Loudon, Staff Corps.
 Deputy Commissary General.....Colonel J. P. Watts, Staff Corps.
 Inspector General of Ordnance & Magazines.....Colonel A. Stewart, Royal Artillery.
 Deputy do do.....Colonel R. Cadell, *c.b.*, Royal Artillery.
 Superintendent Gun Powder Manufactory.....Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Campbell, Royal Artillery.
 Acting Superintendent Gun Carriage do.....Lieut.-Colonel T. I. M. Hogg, Royal Artillery.
 Secretary to Government, Military Department.....Colonel A. C. Silver, Infantry.
 Officiating Controller of Military Accounts.....Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Rideout, Staff Corps.
 Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing and Stud Accounts.....Colonel E. T. Fasken, Staff Corps.
 Examiner, Pay Department.....Colonel J. G. Touch, Staff Corps.
 Examiner of Medical Accounts, and of Military and Medical Fund Accounts.....Surgeon Major G. Mackay, M.D., L.R.C.P.E.

Residency Paymaster.....Colonel A. R. Fraser, Staff Corps.
 Officiating Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.....Major A. T. Searle, Staff Corps.
 Officiating Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.....Major R. A. Walters, Staff Corps.
 Superintendent of Army Schools.....Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Grove, Staff Corps.
 Agent for Remounts.....Colonel T. Thompson, Staff Corps.
 Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.....Lieut.-Colonel T. G. M. Lane, Staff Corps.
 Secretary to Government, Department Public Works.....Colonel G. W. Walker, Royal Engineers.
 Inspecting Engineer for Civil and Military Buildings.....Colonel E. A. Feord, Royal Engineers.
 Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government.....Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins, Royal Engineers.
 Consulting Engineer for Railways.....Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, Roy. Engrs.
 Inspecting Engineer for Ports & Harbours, &c.....Lieut.-Col. W. T. F. Farewell, Staff Corps.
 Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.....E. G. Balfour, Esq.
 Secretary do do.....G. Bidie, Esq.
 Surgeon General, British Medical Service.....S. Currie, Esq., M.D., C.B.
 Secretary do do.....W. T. Martin, Esq.
 Sanitary Commissioner.....W. R. Cornish, Esq., F.R.C.S.
 Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.....R. H. C. Holloway.
 Inspector General of Police.....Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Hearn, S. C.
 Commissioner of Police.....Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Drever, S. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Council of Bombay Government.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmond Wedehouse, *K.C.B.*, Governor and President in Council, took his seat 7th May 1872.
 His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, *K.C.B.*, Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council, took his seat 30th August 1869.
 The Hon'ble Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, Third Member of Council, took his seat 7th April 1869.
 The Hon'ble Alexander Rogers, Fourth Member of Council, took his seat 26th June 1872.
 The Hon'ble James Gibbs, Acting Member of Council, took his seat 13th May 1873.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

W. L. Warner, M.A., Private Secretary.
 Major B. M. Deane, H. M.'s 2-19th Foot, Military Secretary.
 Captain M. Fawkes, H. M.'s 89th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 Surgeon C. S. Close, Medical Officer.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, Military Secretary.
 Captain A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter.
 Lieutenant C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Secretaries to Government.

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments and in charge of the Separate Department. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.
 H. E. Jacomb, Under-Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, (Furio.)
 H. E. M. James, Acting.
 G. Gonné, Secretary, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
 W. Wedderburn, Under-Secretary, Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts., and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, (Furio.)
 J. Nugent, Acting.

James Macriabh Campbell, attached to the Political and Judicial Departments.
 Lieut. Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, Staff Corps, Secretary, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments.
 The Hon'ble Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R. E., Secretary, Public Works and Railway Dept.
 Major W. A. Baker, R. E., Under-Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E., Under-Secretary, Railway Department, (Furio.)
 Lieut. Colonel H. F. Hancock, R. E., acting.
 Colonel J. G. Fife, R. E., Under-Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department, (Furio.)
 Lieut. Colonel C. J. Merryman, R. E., Acting.

Uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries.

Wassoodoo Pandoorung, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.
 P. Ryan, Political, Educational, and Secret Departments.
 G. Miles, in the Judicial and Separate Departments.
 C. L. Yeats, Public Works Department.
 Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Reverend Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D., Bishop of Bombay.
 The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lys, Archdeacon and Commissary.
 C. Peile, Registrar of the Diocese.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate General.....	Appointed 7th January 1873.
Do. Munguldass Nuthooobhoy, C.S.I.....	do 9th August 1872.
Do. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R. E.....	do do.
Do. Sir Jaffetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I.....	do do.
Do. E. W. Ravenscroft.....	do 15th March 1871.
Do. Natayan Wassoodew.....	do 9th August 1873.
Do. John Kenworthy Bythell.....	do do.
Do. Ganputrao Tatya Sahib Putwardhan.....	do 16th do.
Do. W. C. Anderson.....	do 15th August 1873.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, B.A., LL., (Barrister-at-Law.)

PEISNE JUSTICES.

The Hon'ble James Gibbs, C.S. (Barrister-at-Law.)	
Do. Sir Charles Sergeant, M. A., LL.	do
Do. Lyttleton Molyneux Bayley	do
Do. Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	do
Do. Charles Gordon Kimball, C.S.	do
Do. J. P. Green, LL.B. (Furio.)	do
Do. Raymond West, M.A.	do
Do. Robert Hill Pinhey	do
Do. Nanabhai Harida, LL.B., (Acting.)	do
Do. John Marriott, B.A., (Acting.)	do

Government Law Officers.

The Hon'ble Andrew Richard Scoble, (Barrister-at-Law.) Advocate General.
 Do. C. J. Mayhew, (Barrister-at-Law.) Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
 Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.B., Attorney for Paupers.
 Risley Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.
 Dhirlal Mashoorilass, Government Pleader.
 William Louren, Administrator General.

Officers of the Court.

J. L. Lushington, Accountant General, Original Side.
 O. E. Fox, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law.) Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer.
 J. W. Orr, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law.) Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.
 C. D. Bentley, First Deputy Registrar.
 John Macpherson, (Barrister-at-Law.) Clerk of the Crown.
 H. Gamble, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court.
 Surgeon Major T. G. Hewlett, Sheriff.
 G. W. R. Malins, Deputy Sheriff.
 James Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter.

Accountants.

J. L. Lushington, Madras C. S., Accountant General, and Accountant to the High Court and Commissioner Paper Currency Department.
 C. E. Chapman, Bengal C. S., Deputy Accountant General.
 W. E. Gordon, Assistant Accountant General.
 W. Wells, Offg. Assistant to the Accountant General, in charge of Money Order Offices.
 Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., Government Auditor and Inspector of Accounts, New Bank of Bombay, (Limited.)

STAFF BOMBAY ARMY.

Adjutant General of the Army..... Brig. Genl. C. T. Aitchison, Staff Corps.
 Offg. Depy. do do Major T. E. Hall, 49th Foot.
 Offg. Assistant do Royal Artillery..... Lieut.-Col. J. H. Reid, Royal Artillery.
 Quarter Master General of the Army..... Brig. Genl. W. V. Shewell, Bombay S. C.
 Deputy do do Col. G. R. S. Burrows, Infantry.
 Judge Advocate General of the Army..... Col. J. Field, C.B., Bombay Infantry.
 Asst. Adjutant Genl. for Musketry..... Captain H. Waring, 2d Foot.
 Assistant Director of Gymnastics..... Captain W. J. Gillespie, 49th Foot.
 Garrison Instructor..... Major Beasley, 83d Foot.
 Inspector Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines..... Colonel J. Worgan, Royal Artillery.
 Depy. do do Lieut.-Col. C. Clarke, 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 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.-Colonel H. F. Hancock, do.
 Controller of Public Works Accounts..... Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, do.
 Offg. Controller of Military Accounts..... Colonel T. James, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
 Examiner, Pay Department..... Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Graham, do.
 Do Comt. Barrack & Clothing Depts. Offg. Colonel do.
 Do Ordnance Department..... Major T. H. Turner, do.
 Do Medical Department..... Surgeon Major J. Y. Smith, Medical Dept.
 Pay Department, Paymaster, Offg..... Colonel H. J. Day, Staff Corps.
 Pension do do Lieut.-Col. J. T. Annesley, Staff Corps.
 Superintendent, Army Clothing Dept., Offg..... Colonel W. E. Macleod, do.
 Do Army Educational Dept..... Captain G. A. Jacob, do.
 Transport Department..... Commander G. T. Robinson, Indian Navy.
 Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept..... A. Wright, Esq., Furio.
 Do do do W. Thom, Esq., Acting.
 Do British do Surgeon Genl. J. O'Flaherty, C.B.
 Secy. to Surg. Genl. Indian do Surgeon Major T. E. P. Martin.
 Do do British do 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, 32d Foot.
Brigade Major.....Captain W. E. Montague, 84th Foot.

CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Right Hon'ble William Henry Gregory.
Aide-de-Camp.....
Major-General.....Henry Renny, C.S.I.
Assistant Military Secretary.....Lieut.-Col. J. H. P. H. Hudson, Gr. Gds.
Deputy Adjutant-General.....Lt. Lieut.-Col. F. E. Drown, late Dep. Gen.
Depy. Asst. Adj. and Quarter Master Genl...Captain W. P. Mortimer, 11th Foot.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G. R. E.
Aide-de-Camp.....Lieut. M. C. Brackenbury, R. E.
Brigade Major.....Captain C. W. Lloyd, 16th Foot.

Prince of Wales' Island and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor.....Lieut.-Col. A. E. H. Anson, Royal Arty.

Malacca and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor.....Commander E. W. Shaw, Royal Navy.

Labuan and its Dependencies.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Henry Ernest Bulwer, Esq., C.M.G.

PART III—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Council of Fort Saint George—Government Office.

H. E. The Right Honorable VERA HENRY HOBART, Esq.,
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 WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.I., Fourth in Council.

Legislative Council.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart.....President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

H. E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.
The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I.
" William Robinson, C.S.I.
" H. S. Cunningham.
" William Hadleston.
" Vembakkum Ramlingar, C.S.I.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Honorable Venkata Sanyal Esq., B.A. and B.L.
Alexander Forrester Brown.
" Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor.
" Goday Narrain Gajarahi Rao.
" William Reinson Arbuthnot.

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and James' Street, Fort.

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

R. W. Lodwick, Esq., B.Com. C. S., Accountant General and Commissioner, Paper Currency, and Stamping Depts.
J. E. Cooke, Esq., U. C. S., Depy. Acct. General.
W. Donald, Esq., Asst. Accountant General.
D. Teagiah, Assistant to Accountant General.
D. Kisan Singh, Assistant to the Accountant General—in charge of Money Order Department.
T. Kristna Moorthy Iyengar, Proby. Assistant.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brig.-General R. C. Stewart, Adjutant General.
Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Deputy do.
Lieut.-Colonel A. K. Clephane, Asst. do. (Eur.)
Major G. De la Poer Baresford, Ag. do.
Colonel E. H. Couchman, Asst. do. of Arty.
Lieut. T. Taylor, Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Late Mint, 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major A. T. Searle, Officiating Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.
Mr. T. Beaumont, Head Assistant.

Barrack Department, Presidency.

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

Lieut. D. Lissenbury, 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 Revenue.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. Thornhill, Esq., 1st Member.
G. Babbury, Esq., 2nd do.
R. A. Dalryell, Esq., 3rd do. (on other duty.)
J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Ag. 3d Member.
J. Grose, Esq., Secretary.
J. B. Pennington, Esq., Sub Secretary, (on duty.)
H. E. Stokes, Esq., Acting do.
Mr. J. T. Mayne, 1st Assistant.
" M. Jordan, 2nd Assistant.
" T. Haughton, Registrar.
A. Candasawmy Mdr., 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.

Lt. Col. T. G. M. Lane, Telugu Translator.
Captain W. F. Wright, Tamil do.
Captain F. H. Tyrrell, Hin. & Persian Translator.
J. Garrett, Esq., Canarese Translator—Eur.
J. Starrock, Esq., Ar. do.
E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam Translator.
W. Donald, Esq., Secretary.

Commissioner of Police.

Office, Pantheon Road—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lt. Col. W. S. Dwyer, Commr. and Mag. of Police.
T. Ramachandra Row, Deputy do.
J. Ansell, Esq., do.
Mr. G. H. Aubry, Clerk of the Peace.
C. Buckthavachari Naidoo, Manager.

Central Museum.

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

Commissary General's Office.

Back of Sea Custom House—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Colonel J. London, Commissary General.
Colonel J. P. Watta, Deputy do.
Lt.-Col. R. G. Mainwaring, Sub-Asst. do.
Capt. G. S. B. Howelson, Sub-Asst. do.
Captain H. C. Wright, Sub-Asst. Commissary General, Administrative.
Strebevasa Row, Assistant.
Manager, Correspondence Dept.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT DEPT.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Colonel E. Benson, Asst. Commissary General.
Mr. J. J. Franklin, Manager.

STOREKEEPER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major B. F. Heysham, Deputy Asst. Comy. Genl.
A. Arreemogum Moodehar, Manager.

Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

Office—Fort, Wallajah Street—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Commissioner.
G. Dungan, Esq., Secretary—Eur.
G. Rickle, Esq., Ag. do.
Mr. J. H. Aubert, Manager.

Controller of Public Works Accounts

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. Brock, Esq., Controller—Eur.
T. Moss, Esq., Ag. do.
J. Mills, Esq., Dy. do.
Lieut. C. H. P. Chrysler, Dy. do.
Mr. H. J. Newbigging, Chief Assistant.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways)

Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, E.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Captain C. J. Smith, R.E., Dy. Const. Engr.—Eur.
Captain R. Thompson, Ag. do.
Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E., Dy. do.
Mr. T. Doyle, Assistant.

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Capt. C. M. Moberly, S.C., Exmr. Rail. & Madras Irrig. & Canal Co's Accts., (on duty, Calcutta.)
Mr. R. K. Williams, Ag. do.
Mr. S. M. Johnson, Asst. Com. Railway Branch.
Mr. E. P. Quinlan, do. do.

Court of Small Causes.

2nd Lino Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
T. M. Busted, Esq., 1st Judge.
C. V. Rungnada Sastri, Judge.
T. Mathuammy Iyer, Judge.
J. M. Maskell, 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.I., Dir. of Pub. Instruction.
Mr. D. S. White, Assistant.
A. Shunmuga Moodelly, Manager.

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Director.
J. Lakshminkanta Row, 1st Assistant.
Mr. W. P. Williams, Manager.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office, Chepauk—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent.
Mr. W. Starr, 1st Assistant.
K. S. Nagavachariar, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. G. Poczensky, Head Draughtsman.

Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals,
Indian Medical Department.

Office, 1, Orme's Road, Kilpauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
W. H. S. Burn, Esq., Dy. Surg. Genl. of Hospitals.
Mr. P. Fernandez, Manager.

Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals,
British Medical Service.

Office, Patter's Gardens—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., Deputy Surg. Genl.

Deputy Judge Advocate, Centre District
Colonel C. C. MacCullum.

District Engineer, Presidency.

Office—Fort Saint George.
Lieut.-Colonel J. Goddard, District Engineer.

Emigration Department.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Protector of Emigrants (on other duty).
J. B. Crowther, Esq., Acting do.
Surg. Major W. J. van Someren, Medl. Inspector.
C. G. Conras, 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 REGISTRAR.

Office, Errabuloo Chetty Street, Black Town.
J. G. Fervand, Esq., District Registrar.

Government Consulting Architect

Office, Chepauk.
R. F. Chisholm, Esq.

Government Office.

Cornwallis Square, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &c., DEPARTMENTS.

Honorable W. Huddleston, Chief Secretary.
H. E. Stokes, Esq., Under-Secy., (on other duty).
J. Starrock, Esq., Ag. do.
Mr. G. Hammett, 1st Assistant—On leave.
Mr. C. U. Fernandez, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. P. D. Rozario, Registrar.
Mr. G. Fitzsimmons, Deputy Registrar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

P. O'Sullivan, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

D. F. Christchurch, Esq., Secretary.
H. W. Wellesley, Esq., Under-Secy., (on other duty).
L. A. Campbell, Esq., Acting do.
S. Vejayaraghavulu Chettiyar, 1st Assistant.
Mr. L. C. D'Cruz, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. F. D. Gager, Registrar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel A. C. Silver, Secretary.
Mr. F. J. James, 1st Assistant.
Mr. G. Lafontaine, 2nd do.
Mr. J. L. Boncompagni, Registrar.
Mr. B. Stephenson, Deputy Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., Secy. & Chief Engr.
Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R.E., Chief Engr. for Irrigation Works and Joint Secy. P.W.D.
Major A. de C. Scott, Under Secretary—Eur.
Captain P. Montgomerie, Ag. do.
Mr. D. D'Vaz, 1st Assistant and Registrar.
Mr. D. Parsons, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. T. W. Johnson, 3rd Assistant.

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 Supt. of Stores and Workshops.
Mr. F. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument-maker.
Mr. James Gray, Storekeeper.

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 Agent and Paymaster of
Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Capt. F. H. Tyrrell, Govt. Agent and Paymaster.
Meer Hossain Ally, Uncovenanted Assistant.
Mr. G. E. Perzold, Manager.

Government Central Book Depot

Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
V. Kristnana 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, Fallow Field, Peter's Road,
Royapettah.

H. Stanbrough, Esq., Health Officer, and Supt. Lock Hospital.
Manager—Mahammad Yusoff Sahib.

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sir Walter Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice.
Honorable W. Holloway,
" L. C. Innes,
" James Kernan, Q. C. } Judges.
" J. R. Kindersley,

A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar, Original Side.
B. Brooks, Esq., Asst. do. do.
J. C. Loch, Esq., Sheriff.
H. Wigram, Esq., C.S., Registrar, Appellate Side.
Walter Morgan, Esq., Dy. 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. Pritchard, Esq., Government Solicitor—Eur.
E. Barclay, Esq., Ag. do.
J. W. Handley, Esq., Government Pleader.
J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.
J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General.
Mr. J. J. Pahan, Manager.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Office, High Court Buildings.
A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Chief Clerk, and Official Assignee.
B. Brooks, Esq., Dy. do.

Inspector General, Madras Police.

Office, Masoude Temple, South Beach.
11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hearn, Inspector-General.
Major W. Robertson, Asst. do. (Eur.)
Captain C. L. Highmore, Ag. Asst. do.
S. Ramachandra Naik, Manager.

Judge Advocate Genl. of the Army.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Col. J. E. Mayne, Judge Adv. Genl. of the Army.
Mr. A. Campbell, Head Assistant and 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. Francis, Esq., Deputy 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 Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of Ports.
T. E. Marshall, Esq., 1st Asst. Master Attendant.
W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 2nd do.
R. Burton, Esq., 3rd do.
Mr. A. J. Reddick, Manager.

Military Finance Department.

Office, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Colonel T. Gillman, Contr. of Mily. Finance, (Eur.)
Lt.-Col. J. W. Rideout, Ag. do.
Colonel E. T. Tasken, And. Comt. &c., Accts.
Col. J. G. Touch, Exmr. Pay Dept.
Col. C. S. Elliot, in charge Ordnance Accts.
Col. W. C. Clarke, Ag. in charge Mily. Accts.
Captain H. G. Pritchard, Offg. Exmr. Ord. Accts. (On other duty).
Surg.-Major G. Mackay, M.D., Exmr. Medl. Accts., and of Military and Medical Fund Accts.
Mr. T. E. Greenfield, Asst. Exmr. Pay Dept. (Eur.)
Major W. S. Hunt, Acting do.
Mr. E. Lambert, Head Asst.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Errabuloo Chetty Street, Black Town.
10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
J. C. Loch, Esq., President.
Standish Lee, Esq., Executive Engineer.
Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. G. H. Ross, Sanitary Inspector.
P. Ramaswamy Chetty, Assessor.
S. Jendrasen Pillay, Collector of Taxes.
Mr. N. Hazey, Junior, Manager.
Mr. W. H. Axelby, Hd. Acct. & Book-keeper.

Observatory—Nungunbankum

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
N. S. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Astronomer.
Miss Pogson, Assistant do.
C. Ragoanatha Chetty, Native Assistant.

Ordnance Department.

Office, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Colonel A. Stewart, Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.
Colonel F. Cadell, Acting Deputy do.—Europe.
Lt.-Col. N. G. Campbell, Acting do.
Mr. J. B. Cardozo, Assistant.

GRAND ARSENAL.

Office, Fort—8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lt.-Col. L. F. C. Thomas, Comy. of Ord., 1st Class.
 Capt. A. N. Pearce, Ag. do. 3d Class.
 Lieut. J. J. Ward, Asst. Comy.—(On leave.)
 Mr. G. W. M. Taylor, Manager.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

Office, Grand Arsenal, Fort.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. L. F. C. Thomas, Superintendent.
 Mr. James Clark, Manager.

GUN-CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Vepery, Naval Hospital Road.

7 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lt.-Col. T. I. M. Hogg, Offg. Superintendent.
 Mr. J. K. Ferryth, Conductor.

GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY.

Veyyurpandy—8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lt.-Col. N. G. Campbell, Supdt., (on other duty.)
 Lieut. Col. E. W. Childers, Acting do.
 Condr. M. Briggs, Head Overseer.
 Sub Conductor J. Theraber, Sub Overseer.

Pay Department.

Office, Wallajah Street, Fort.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. R. Frazer, Military Paymaster.
 Mr. W. S. W. Pezold, Manager.

Police Courts.

T. G. Clarke, Esq., Magistrate, Town Police.
 R. P. Campbell, Esq., do do
 Captain T. Weldon, Magistrate, Egmore Police.
 P. Seenevasarow, do do.

Postal Department.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

A. M. Monteath, Esq., Dir.-Genl. of Post Offices.
 F. R. Hogg, Esq., Offg. Deputy Director-Genl.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Armenian Street—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Postmr. Genl.
 Mr. J. D'Carter, Assistant.

POSTMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Broadway—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

M. Percy, Esq., Postmaster.
 Mr. ——— Manager.

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Late Mint—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surg. Major G. W. Walter, Principal Storekeeper.
 Apothecary H. H. Lyndale, Manager.

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Office, Government House.

Captain A. Awdry, R. E., Private Secretary.
 Mr. J. Davis, Manager.

Quarter Master General's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brig.-Genl. A. Howlett, Qr. Master Genl.—(Eur.)
 Colonel H. B. O'Connell, Dy. do. Ag. Q. M. G.
 Lieut.-Col. D. Scott, Actg. Depy. Qr. Master Genl.
 Major E. M. Norie, Dy. Asst. do. Centre Dist.
 Mr. P. D'Silva, Manager.

Quit Rent and Abkarry Departments.

Office, Collector's Cutcherry, Mount Road.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Collector, (on other duty.)
 A. McC. Webster, Esq., Acting do.
 R. Ragoonatha Row, Deputy Collector.

Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.

Lieut.-Colonel T. G. M. Lane.

Staff Officer and Supt. of Details.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel G. Ballock, Staff Officer and Supt. of
 Mr. S. C. Johnson, Manager. [Details.]

Sanitary Commissioner's Office.

Teynampet—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon Major W. R. Cornish, Commissioner.
 Mr. G. Dique, Manager.

Sea Customs.

Office, Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Collector, (on other duty.)
 A. McC. Webster, Esq., Acting do.
 Mr. G. B. Shaw, Deputy Collector.
 Mr. T. G. Blake, Appraiser.
 Mr. W. E. Fox, Deputy Appraiser.

Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. E. J. Moherly, Offg. Superintending Engr.

Superintendent Army Schools.

Lt.-Col. H. L. Grove, M.S.C., Superintendent.

Superintendent of Stamps.

Office, 1st Line Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Honorable V. Rama Iyengar, C.S.I., Supl.
 Assistant.

Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

Captain W. H. Hallett, Superintendent.

Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Michael, S. C., Supt., (Eur.)
 Major R. A. Walters, Acting do.
 Mr. J. T. Morton, Manager.

Superintendent General of Vaccination.

Office—Westcott Road, Royapettah.

J. Shortt, Esq., M.D., Supt.-Genl. of Vaccination.

Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

E. C. Ralfour, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General.
 G. Bidle, Esq., M.B., Secy. and Statistical Officer.
 Mr. Robert D'Silva, Manager.

Surgeon General, British Medical Service.

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

R. Currie, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-General.
 W. T. Martin, Esq., M.D., Secy. and Stat. Officer.
 Mr. Cabral, Manager.

Translators to Government.

Captain F. H. Tyrrell, Persian and Hindustani.
 Colonel T. G. M. Lane, M.S.C., Telugu.
 Capt. W. F. Wright, M.S.C., Tamil.
 J. Garrett, Esq., Canarese, (Eur.)
 J. Sturrock, Esq., Ag. do.
 E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam.

THE

Civil Service List,

CORRECTED

TO THE

16TH DECEMBER 1873.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The Right Honorable Vice Henry Hobart, Lord Hobart.

- His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K. C. B. Governor and President in Council.—took his seat 15th May 1872.
 7 The Honorable James Duncanson, C.S.I. Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council.—took his seat 30th May 1871.
 8 The Honorable William Robinson, C.S.I. Third in Council.—took his seat 7th March 1870.
 Fourth in Council.—took his seat 5th December 1873.

COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Right Honorable Vice Henry Hobart, Lord Hobart.

Official Members.

		President	Date of Appointment.
7	His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K. C. B.	30th May	1871.
8	The Honorable James Duncanson, C.S.I.	7th March	1870.
14	H. S. Cunningham, (Advocate General) (On leave)	2nd August	1873.
	William Hudson	30th April	1872.
	Vendram Ramengar, C.S.I.	29th February	1872.
		5th November	1872.

Non-Official Members.

Honorable Vengata Sanjiva Row, B.A. and B.L.	9th December	1873.
Alexander Forester Brown.	8th February	1872.
Mir Hoomatoon Jai Bahadoor.	18th February	1873.
Godav Narain Gajpette Rao.	5th November	1872.
William Johnson Arbuthnot.	7th January	1873.

SECRETARIAT.

14 Honorable William Hudson.	Chief Secretary.
80 Henry Edward Stokes.	Under Secretary to Government in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary, (on duty.)
106 J. Sturrock.	Acting
Patrick O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-Law.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.
27 David Fremantle Carmichael.	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
111 Henry William V.	Under
110 Loren Augustus.	Acting
Colonel Alexander.	Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Colonel G. Forster.	Secretary, Public Works Department.
Lt. Col. John M.	Joint Secretary
Captain Alex.	Under Secretary
Captain P. Mc.	Acting
Lieut. Ambro.	Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor.

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT, Corrected up to the 16th December 1873.

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of arrival at Madras of the first Civil Servant appointed in Europe, of the same season of which they are Civil Servants; and, being thus determined, all Civil Servants belong, during the first four years, to Class VI;—from the fifth to the end of the eighth year, to Class V;—from the ninth to the end of the twelfth year, to Class IV;—from the thirteenth to the end of the twentieth year, to Class III;—from the twenty-first to the end of the twenty-eighth year, to Class II;—and from and after the twenty-ninth year, to Class I.

The letters A, B, C, prefixed to the names, denote respectively that the parties have not passed either of the two Standards of Qualification; that the first or lower Standard has been passed; that the Servant cannot take Special leave.

A prefixed to a name denotes that the Servant though not having passed by the 2nd Standard, nor holding an appointment superior to that of Assistant is invested permanently with the full powers of a Magistrate.

Column 2, Capitals distinguish high proficiency. Small Roman letters show that the languages were studied in England by Civilians under the new system. Italic Capitals denote that the Civilian has passed the Honors Test under the Rules of 1868.

Column 7, Italics show "Dies non" G. I. Resolutions, 5th Nov. and 21st Dec. 1868, Nos. 3,477 and 3,727, Financial. Roman Capitals show Special Leave. Antique letters indicate a year of Sick Leave taken under rules in force before 1st July 1868, with reference to Section 6, b 2, Civil Leave Code.

Column 8, The Active Service is calculated in accordance with Section 4, Civil Leave Code, and is the period of Residence qualifying for Pension under Section 4, Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code.

FIRST CLASS OF 25 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	Name.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Appoint- ment of	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
14	Tel. Tam.	Deo Ma William Hudson.	25 Feb. 45	6 Sep. 45	14 Jan. 52 to 24 Dec. 52 10 May 59 to 9 May 62 16 May 62 to 7 Nov. 62 13 June 71 to 12 June 73	29 Jan. 56 to 20 Sep. 57 10 July 58 to 5 July 70	8 15 30	30 Apl. 73	4,165 10 5	Chief Secretary to Government, 26th November 1872.—Additional Member of the Council of the Government of Port St. George, for making Laws & Regulations, 20th February 1873.—MADRAS.
15	Tel. Tam.	John Hunter-Blair.	5 Aug. 45	3 Jan. 46	14 Jan. 52 to 24 Dec. 52 10 May 59 to 9 May 62 16 May 62 to 7 Nov. 62 13 June 71 to 12 June 73	29 Jan. 56 to 20 Sep. 57 10 July 58 to 5 July 70	8 15 30	30 Apl. 73	4,165 10 5	Collector of Sea Customs, 18th March 1864.—Protector of Emigrants, Madras, 17th July 1865.—Collector of Madras, 28th June 1870.—MADRAS.—Acting 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th Dec. 1873.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

16	Tel. Tam.	Deo Ma John Robt Kindersley (Barriester-at-Law.)	1847 21 July 47	22 Dec. 47	3 Aug. 52 to 24 Jan. 55 6 Jan. 61 to 4 Jan. 64 5 to 7 Jan. 64	2 May 67	3,750 0 0	0 District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 18th Oct. 1865.—Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 6th December 1870.—MADRAS.
17	Tel. Tam. Hin.	John George Thompson.	1848 26 Jan. 48	31 May 48	28 Oct. 59 to 27 Oct. 62 28 Oct. 62 to 7 Dec. 62	3 Mar. 68	2,333 5 4	4 District & Sessions Judge of Ganjam, 31st Mar. 1869.—BRIHAMPUR.
18	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Hon'ble William Holloway.	21 Jan. 48	6 Jan. 49	22 Mar. 66 to 21 Mar. 69 22 Mar. to 7 Nov. 65	3 Mar. 68	2,333 5 4	0 Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 5th May 1863.—MADRAS.
19	Tel. Tam.	Henry Morris.	19 July 43	4 Dec. 48	14 Mar. 59 to 13 Mar. 62 14 Mar. 62 to 24 Oct. 62 20 July 73 to	31st Mar. 1865.—Acting District & Sessions Judge of Godavery, 17th April 1865.— <i>Forlough to Europe for two years, 27th May 1873.</i>	833 5 4	
20	Tel. Tam.	George Banbury.	19 July 48	1 Jan. 49	14 Apr. 59 to 13 Apr. 62 14 Apr. 62 to 4 Aug. 62 14 Mar. 67 to 13 Mar. 68 14 March to 13 Oct. 68	31st Mar. 1865.—Acting District & Sessions Judge of Kistna, 31st March 1868.—Acting District & Sessions Judge, South Arcot, 30th Jan. 1872.—Cuddalore.	3,408 5 4	4 Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 10th December 1873.
21	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Robert Eliat Swinton.	1849 24 Jan. 49	8 June 49	14 Feb. 57 to 28 Jan. 58 28 Jan. 61 to 28 Jan. 67	8 June 69	2,333 5 4	4 District & Sessions Judge of Kistna, 31st March 1868.—Acting District & Sessions Judge, South Arcot, 30th Jan. 1872.—Cuddalore.
22	Tel. Tam.	Thomas Alexander Nicholls Chase.	1850 2 Jan. 50	2 Apr. 50	14 Apr. 60 to 11 Apr. 62 11 Apr. 62 to 11 Apr. 67	2 Apr. 70	833 5 4	4 Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th April 1867.— <i>Forlough to Europe for two years, 4th February 1873.</i>
C 23	Tel. Tam. Can.	Louis Forbes.	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 15 Apr. 64 16 Apr. 64 to 8 Dec. 64 7 Mar. 69 to 25 Mar. 70 28 June to 28 Dec. 72	2 Apr. 70	833 5 4	4 District & Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 14th Sep. 1866.—Acting Dist. and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 7th Jan. 1873.—BELLARY.

No.	Lingual Talents.	Names.	Points to Note.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
24	Tel. Tam. } Cua. }	Hos'le Robert Anstruther Dalryell.	1850	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	1 Feb. 55 to 20 Feb. 58 21 Feb. 58 to 27 Mar. 59 28 Mar. 59 to 24 Dec. 71		17 10 24	2 Apr. 70	Rs. A. P. 8 0 16 8 56 10 8	Third Mem. of the Board of Revenue, 16th Dec. 1873.—Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for training Laws and Regulations, 23rd January 1873.—CALCUTTA.
25	Tel. Tam. } Cua. }	Henry Edward Sullivan		14 Aug. 50	29 Dec. 50	27 Feb. 62 to 25 Jan. 63 5 Mar. 71 to 4 Sep. 71 5 to 9 Sep. 1871		7 12		2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Cadre and Mag. of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Cadre and Magistrate South Arcot, 4th March 1873.—CUTTACK.
26	Tel. Tam.	John Rennie Cockrell		14 Aug. 50	1 Dec. 50	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 64 29 Mar. 64 to 29 Dec. 64		19 3 28		2,600 0 0 87 8 0	Commissioner of the Nellore Hills, 11th June 1872.—ONJACAMUND.
27	Tel. Tam. } Hin. }	David Fremantle-Carmichael	1851	31 Dec. 50	2 Mar. 51	28 Mar. 55 to 17 Mar. 56 18 Mar. to 25 Oct. 56 24 June to 25 Nov. 60 26 Nov. 60 to 25 Nov. 61 8 July 63 to 15 Apr. 71 18 Mar. 73 to 13 Nov. 73		17 1 21	9 Mar. 71	3,333 3 4	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 26th November 1872.—MASSARAS.
28	Tel. Tam.	Edward Craft Thomas		17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	6 June to 31 Oct. 60 12 Oct. 62 to 23 July 65 23 Sep. 68 to 25 Mar. 69 19 Aug. 70 to 11 Feb. 71		17 10 72		2,333 5 4 87 8 0	District and Sessions Judge, Vinayapatnam, 17th August 1863.—VILGA-PATNAM.
29	Tel. Tam. } Hin. }	Richard Kaye Puckle		17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	13 Nov. 60 to 12 Nov. 61 13 Nov. 61 to 3 Feb. 62 23 July 69 to 5 Nov. 70		19 5 29		2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1866.—TINNEVELLY.

30	Tel. Tam. } Hin. }	John Henry Master	1852	14 Jan. 52	26 May 52	14 April 64 to 4 April 67	18 7 15 29 Mar. 72	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 4th March 1873.—BELLARY.
31	Tel. Tam.	Robert Davidson		14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 52	31 Mar. 57 to 30 Mar. 59 31 Mar. 59 to 5 Jan. 59 18 Sep. 68 to 8 Dec. 69 17 Aug. 72 to	18 4 28	833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, 15th August 1873.—On six months special leave, 22d Aug. 1873.
32	Tel. Tam.	George Vans Agnew		14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 52	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 63 29 Mar. 63 to 26 Mar. 63 14 June 64 to 13 Nov. 64	19 3 28	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 2nd Sept. 1870.—NELLORE.
33	Tel. Tam.	John Dalrymple Goldingham	1853	27 July 53	8 Sept. 53	14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68 14 Aug. 68 to 23 Sep. 68	17 2 12 8 Sep. 73	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, 15th Oct. 1872.—NELLORE.
34	Tel. Tam.	Charles Thomas Longley		27 July 53	2 Dec. 53	15 Sep. 58 to 12 Sep. 59 15 Sep. 59 to 21 Aug. 60 7 Jan. 69 to 18 Dec. 67 28 Mar. 73 to	15 4 4	833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 2d September 1870.—On 11 months and 18 days furlough to Europe, 19th August 1873.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D CLASS.

[PART III.]

No.	Lingual Attainments.	Names	Season of Appointment	Com. mentment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of Promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
35	Tel. Tam.	Charles Gilbert Master.	1854 30 Dec.	58 31 May	54	15 April 66 to 14 April 69 16 April 69 to 22 April 69	Y. M. D. 16 6 23	36 Jan. 66	Es. A. P. 2,850 0 0 87 8 0	Collector and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 6th May 1872.—CHITTOORE.
36	Tel. Tam.	Henry Sullivan Thomas.	1852 15 Dec.	54 26 June	55	19 Oct 58 to 20 July 59 10 April 70 to 4 April 72	9 8 15	27 Jan. 67	2,833 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 14th June 1870.—MANGALORE.
37	Tel. Tam.	William Dowdswell Hensley	5 Dec.	64 27 Jan.	55	16 Oct. 70 to 25 June 71	18 2 25	"	2,833 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th Jan. 1872.—CHIDDAHAI.
38	Tel. Tam. Can.	George Robinson Sharpe.	1 Aug. 55	55 16 Nov.	55	14 April 70 to 11 Oct. 64 2 Oct. 68 to 24 Sep. 70	15 7 25	"	2,833 5 4	Dist. and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, 11th January 1870.—CALCUT.
39	Tel. Tam.	Francis Martin Kindersley.	1 Aug. 55	2 Dec.	55	7 July 67 to 30 June 69 9 July 72 to 6 Feb. 73	15 6 7	"	2,833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Tanjore, 9th May 1871.—TANJORE.
40	Tel. Tam.	Francis Colling Curt.	1 Aug. 55	29 Dec.	55	7 Sep. 65 to 6 Sep. 69 7 Sep. 69 to 1 Jan. 70	14 8 7	"	2,833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, 28th Feb. 1872.—TANJORE.
41	Tel. Tam. Can.	Albion MacGregor	1 Aug. 55	29 Dec.	55	8 Mar. 69 to 24 Nov. 64 7 Jan. 67 to 6 Dec. 67 7 Dec. 67 to 9 Jan. 68	15 8 3	"	2,833 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 20th March 1870.—CALCUT.
42	Tel. Tam. Hia.	John William Reid.	1 Aug. 55	30 Oct.	50	30 Apr. 68 to 29 Apr. 69 30 April to 3 June 69 13 April 73 to 16 Oct. 73	14 7 0	"	2,833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872.
43	Tel. Tam.	William Southley Whiteside.	1 Aug. 55	29 Dec.	55	18 May 69 to 20 May 71	13 0 3	"	2,833 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—CHITTOOR.

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D CLASS.

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44	Tel. Tam.	Richard Webberley Barlow.	16 July 55	11 Sept. 55	25 July 59 to 18 Sep. 60 14 April 67 to 8 Oct. 69	13 8 1	"	"	2,833 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput Dist., 15th Dec. 1873.—SALDAHET.
45	Tel. Tam.	Charles George Plumer	1836 9 Dec.	55 15 Mar.	56 14 Nov. 60 to 13 Nov. 60 14 Nov. 60 to 9 Dec. 61 15 April 67 to 7 April 69	13 8 27	15 Mar. 60	"	2,833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, 16th Dec. 1872.—CHITTOOR.
46	Tel. Tam. Can.	Honorable James Chisholme St. Clair.	14 Jan.	57 15 Mar.	57	15 May 69 to 20 May 71	14 9 11	"	2,833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 7th January 1873.—KURNOL.
47	Tel. Tam.	Octavius Butler Irvine.	26 Dec.	56 29 Mar.	57 28 June 63 to 27 Dec. 64 22 Aug. 71 to 21 Feb. 73	12 9 3	"	"	2,833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore, 27th May 1873.—Acting District and Session Judge of the Godavery District, 27th May 1873.—RAJAHMUNDRY.
48	Tel. Tam.	Robertson John Melville.	18 Dec.	56 29 Jan.	57 14 April 67 to 7 April 69 28 April 73 to	14 3 6	"	"	833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 6th May 1873.—Furrough to Europe for 18 months, 1st April 1873.
49	Tam. Tel. Hia.	John Henry Garstin.	1857 1 July	57 1 Dec.	57 21 April 72	14 5 20	8 Nov. 69	"	833 5 4	Collector and Mag. of South Arcot, 18th April 1873.—Two years Fort St. George, to Eur., 15th April 1872.—Permitted to return to duty, 2d Dec. 1873.
50	Tam. Tel.	William McQuhan	21 July	57 1 Dec.	57 28 Nov. 68 to 26 Oct. 70	14 2 2	"	"	2,833 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 6th May 1873.—MADRAS.
51	Tam. Tel.	George Downton Leman.	5 Aug.	57 1 Dec.	57 10 Jan. to 9 April 61 28 Sep. 61 to 27 June 62 28 June 62 to 26 Mar. 63 5 Apr. 70 to 28 Jan. 72	12 6 5	"	"	2,833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 15th July 1873.—MASULIPATNAM.
52	Tam. Tel.	Alexander McCallum Webster	Aug. 75	26 Dec.	57 1 Feb. to 11 Oct. 67 22 July 72 to 12 Dec. 75	12 11 5	"	"	2,833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the Goldavery District, but to act as Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, 15th Dec. 1873.—MADRAS.
53	Tam. Tel.	Edmund Forster Webb.	5 Aug.	57 24 Jan.	58 14 July 62 to 14 June 64 30 Apr. 71 to 6th Feb. 73	11 1 29	"	"	2,833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, 15th Aug. 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Lingal At- tunments.	NAME.	Reason of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS STATIONS.
54	Tam. Tel. Can.	John Child Hamington.....	.....	20 July 57	8 Nov. 57	25 May 69 to 20 May 71	14 1 29	8 Nov. 69	2,333 5	District and Sessions Judge of Salem, 14th Nov. 1873.—SALAM.
55	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Philip Perceval Hatchins.....	.....	1868 30 Dec. 57	17 Feb. 58	14 Mar. 67 to 13 Mar. 68	14 2 24	27 Feb. 70	2,333 5	District and Sessions Judge of Madurai, 11th February 1873.—MADURAI.
56	Tel. Tam. Med.	Arthur Coke Burrell.....	.....	1869 10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	16 Oct. 68 to October 70	11 3 5	7 Oct. 72	1,166 10 777 12 5	Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Nellore, 5th April 1867.—Ag. District & Sessions Judge of South Canara, 28th Feb. 1872.—MANGALORE.
57	Tel. Tam. Can.	James Gross..... M. A., Cambridge.	.....	.....	10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	13 2 25	"	2,000 0	Sec. to the Board of Revenue, 8th Aug. 1871.—Receiver of the Carnatic Pro- perty under Act XXX of 1868.— MAASDA.
58	Tam. Tel. Hin.	William Wilson..... M. A., Aberdeen.	.....	.....	10 Aug. 60	26 Oct. 60	70 8 11 18	"	1,166 10 777 12 5	To act as District and Session Judge of Kistna, 4th November 1873.— Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Chingleput District, 16th Dec. 1873.—KISTNA.
59	Tam. Tel.	William Shrubsole Foster..... M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.	.....	.....	10 Aug. 60	10 Dec. 60	11 0 22	"	1,166 10 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 11th Aug. 1868.—Ag. Collr. and Mag. of the Godavary Dist., 23d April 1872.—COCANADA.
60	T. A. M. Tel.	James Henry Nelson..... M. A., Cambridge. Barrister-at-Law.	.....	.....	1861 16 Aug. 61	25 Jan. 62	10 8 7	7 Oct. 73	1,400 0 622 3 7	Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum, 18th June 1867.—Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge of North Tan- jore, 11th June 1872.—TRANQUEBAR.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Lingal At- tunments.	NAME.	Reason of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS STATIONS.
61	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Philip Lydden Roberts.....	.....	1863 20 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	5 Mar. 71 to	8 2 28	7 Oct. 70	320 0	Two years' Furlough to Europe, 10th Janu- ary 1871.—Extension of six months on S. C., 28th January 1873.—Further extension of 6 months, 15th July 1873.
C 62	Tel. Tam. Hin.	James Barn Pennington..... B. L., Cambridge.	.....	30 Sep. 62	26 Nov. 62	5 May to 29 Oct. 69 6 June to 5 Aug. 71	10 5 11	"	1,500 0 555 8 10 87 8 0	Sub Secy. to the Ed. of Rev. 8th Aug. 1871.—Ag. Collr. & Mag. of Trichino- poly, 23d July 72.—TRICHINOPOLY.
63	Tel. Tam.	Francis Henry Woodroffe..... B. A., Queen's University, Ireland.	.....	6 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63	15 Mar. 65 to 14 Mar. 66 15 March 66 to 8 Jan. 67 30 Apr. 71 to 13 Oct. 72	7 9 11	"	1,400 0 622 3 7	Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madurai, 27th May 1873.—Ag. Dist. and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, 15th Aug. 1873.—CUDDAPAH.
64	Tam. Tel. Can.	James Hope..... B. A., Edinburgh.	.....	1 Oct. 62	7 Nov. 62	8 Apr. 71 to 23 Feb. 73.	9 3 1	"	1,166 10 777 12 5 87 8 0	Principal Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Asst. to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 14th June 1870.— Ag. Collr. and Mag. of Karnool, 25th Feb. 1873.—KARNOL.
65	Tam. Tel. Hin. Can.	John Read Daniel.....	.....	14 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62	4 Feb. 71 to 31 Jan. 73	9 0 8	"	1,166 10 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collr. & Jt. Mag. of Madurai, 5th April 1872.—Acting Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, 1st April 1873.—VIZAGAPATNAM.
66	Tel. Tam. Hin. Can.	Henry John Stokes.....	.....	21 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	24 May 66 to 23 Aug. 66	10 9 24	"	1,166 10 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Tanjore, 7th Nov. 1871.—NEGAPATAM.
67	Tel. Tam.	Francis Brandt, E. A..... Oxford.	.....	1 Sep. 62	7 Oct. 62	9 April 69 to 2 April 71 13 Oct. 73	9 0 11	"	593 13	Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Tinnevely, 8th Aug. 1871.—Three months' leave to Eur. on Medical Cert., 3d Oct. 1873.
68	Tel. Tam. Med.	William Logan.....	.....	16 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73	9 1 9	"	1,166 10 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Mubbar, 5th April 1867.—TAMIL- CHERRY.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	Names.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.	
69	Tam. Tel. Mch.	James William Best, B. A., Cambridge.	21 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	11 July 65 to 10 July 67 11 July 67 to 17 Jan. 68 6th July 73 to	8 11 22	7 Oct. 70	688 14 7	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 3rd June 1873—18 months, <i>Perth to Europe</i> , 3rd June 1873.	
70	Tam Tel.	Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp.	15 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62	25 Nov. 71 to 12 Nov. 73.	9 0 17	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of South Arcot, 18th March 1873.—To do duty in the Revenue Board Office until further orders, G. O., 8th Nov. 1873, No. 1,696, Financial.—MADRAS.	
71	Tel. Tam. Hrs.	John Frederick Price.	14 Aug. 62	25 Oct. 62		11 2 7	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub. Collr. and Joint Mag. of Salem, 17th Dec. 1871.—Ag. Collr. and Mag. of Salem, 18th Mar. 1873.—SALEM.	
72	Tam. Tel. Can.	Edward Storr, B. A., Oxford.	22 Aug. 62	8 Jan. 63	12 Feb. 67 to 13 Feb. 68 14 Feb. to 1 Oct. 68. 5 Feb. 70	8 6 7	"	554 10 8	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 15th February 1872.— <i>Eighteen months further to Eur. on S. C., 14th Jan., 1873.</i>	
73	Can. Tel.	William Horatio Conyn.	19 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	22 January 71 to	8 1 15	"	320 0 0	<i>Two years' furlough to Eur., 10th Jan. 1871. —Three months extension on S. C., 31st Dec. 1872.—Further extension of three months 11th March 1873.—Fur- ther extension of three months, 17th June 1873.—Further extension of three months, 9th Sept. 1873.—Permitted to return to duty, 9th Dec. 1873.</i>	
74	Can. Tel.	Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, B. L., Cambridge.	29 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73	9 1 9	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Godavery District, 6th May 1873.— RAJAHMUNDRY.	
75	Tel. Tam.	Henry Sewell, B. A., Oxford.	28 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	25 Dec. 73 to 24 Dec. 72	9 1 5	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of North Arcot, 3rd June 1873.—VELLORE.	

No.	Lingual Attainments.	Names.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.	
76	Tel. Tam.	Alexander Cruickshank, M. A., Aberdeen.	4 Sep. 62	8 Dec. 62	23 Dec. 73 to	10 11 15	7 Oct. 70	622 2 8	Principal Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. & Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatnam, 18th Febru- ary 1872.— <i>Perth to Eur., for 2 years, 28th Oct. 1873.</i>	
77	Tel. Tam.	Hendly Pryse Gordon.	8 Oct. 62	8 Jan. 63	3 Feb. 73 to	10 0 29	"	672 15 3	Judge Court of Small Causes, Cudda- lore, 21st May 1873.— <i>Perth to Eur. for two years, 7th Jan. 1873.</i>	
78	Tel. Tam.	Boyd Horsburgh.	25 Aug. 62	14 Jan. 63	19 Feb. 71 to 15 Feb. 73	8 11 20	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collr. & Joint Magistrate of the Kistna Dist. but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 29th July 1873.— KANGAYAN.	
79	Tel. Tam.	Andrew John Stuart.	1863 31 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	17 Nov. 69 to 13 Feb. 70 1 June 73 to	9 4 7	7 Oct. 71	503 8 7	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, 6th May 1873.— <i>Perth to Europe for two years, 18th May 1873.</i>	
80	Tel. Tam.	Henry Edward Stokes, B. A., Dublin.	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	13 Nov. 64 to 12 Nov. 65 13 Nov. 65 to 6 Feb. 66	8 9 4	"	1 050 0 0 3 00 0 0	Under Secretary to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary, 24th Aug. 1869.—Acting Sub Secy to the Board of Rev., 23d April 1872.—MADRAS.	
81	Tel. Tam.	Henry William Bliss, B. A., Merton College Oxford.	31 Aug. 63	15 Dec. 63		19 0 17	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore, 7th June 1870. (Acting Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Madras, 24th Jan. 1871)— <i>Perth to Europe for three months, 28th October 1873.</i>	
82	Tel. Tam.	Joseph Charles Hughenden.	20 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63		10 0 23	"	1,400 0 0	Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 4th Nov. 1873.—VELLORE.	
83	Tam Tel.	James Frederick Sneath, B. A., Cambridge.	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	14 May 67 to 13 May 65 14 May 65 to 10 June 70	7 0 6	"	733 5 4 85 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 16th January 1872.—To act as Pl. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agt. at Vizagapatnam, during the absence of Mr. Crutick- shank, 28th Oct. 1873.—PENNAKONDA.	

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Lingual Attainments.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
84	Tel. Tam.	William Henry Glenny	.....	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	18 Oct. 70 to 16 Oct. 72	8 1 5	7 Oct. 71	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna Dist., 28th Jan. 1873.—Actg. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Nellore, 11th Feb. 1873.—ONGOLE.
85	Tel. Tam.	Henry Newman	.....	17 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	.....	9 11 28	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Senior Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agt. to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, 21st May 1872—Ag. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna Dist., 12th Sept. 1871.—GUNTUR.
86	Tel. Tam.	John Kelsall	.....	6 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	1 Mar. 73 to	9 4 5	"	476 12 7	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 28th January 1873.— <i>Enlarged to Europe for two years, 4th February 1873.</i>
87	TAM. Tel.	John Wallace	.....	26 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63	.....	10 2 25	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 444 7 1	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem 18th Mar. 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madurai, 15th Aug. 1873.—MADURAI.
88	TAM. Tel.	Charles Stewart Crois	.....	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	.....	10 0 23	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 350 0 0 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, 6th May 1873.—Actg. Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Chingipur, 6th May 1873.—CHINGIPUR.
89	Tel. TAM.	Samuel Trant McCarthy	.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	26 July to 13 Sep. 66 31 March 73 to	9 0 5	"	416 10 8	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Tanjore, 13th Feb. 1873.— <i>Enlarged to Europe for 18 months, 11th February 1873.</i>
90	Tel. TAM.	Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich	.....	15 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63	10 July to 7 Oct. 69 2 April 72 to 26 Mar. 73	8 0 3	"	1,200 0 0 47 0 0	Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement, 26th Oct. 1869.—Ag. Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement, 3rd Oct. 1873.—GASAR.

91	Tel. Tam. Mol.	Herbert Wilram B.A., Oxford.	.....	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	23 June 71 to 22 Oct. 71	9 9 4	"	1,600 0 0	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873.—MADRAS.
92	Tel. Tam.	John Cameron, B.A., Aberdeen.	.....	21 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63	25 Nov. 71 to 24 Nov. 72	8 1 20	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 42 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madurai, 27th May 1873.—Actg. H. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madurai, 16th December 1873.—RAMSAR.
93	Tel. Tam.	James Danzing Baker Gribble	.....	10 Aug. 63	5 Jan. 64	18 Aug. 71 to 8 Jan. 73	8 7 8	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cud. dappah, 6th May 1873.—Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Magistrate of Chidambaram, 6th May 1873.—MUDENPULY.
94	Tel. Tam.	George Arthur Parker	.....	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	22 March to 21 Mar. 69 22 Mar. 69 to 16 Dec. 69	8 3 26	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 444 7 1	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Unnaveilly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 29th July 73.—CUDDALORE.
95	Tel. TAM.	Francis Henry Wilkinson	.....	13 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63	MAN. 68 to 9 SEP. 68. 22 Jan. 71 to 10 Oct. 72	7 11 1	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 11th February 1863.—Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 15th Aug. 1873.—ONGOLE.
96	Tel. Tam.	William Francis Grahame, B.A., Dublin.	.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	13 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66 14 Jan. 66 to 6 April 66	8 0 4	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Senior Assistant.—Ag. Principal Asst. Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 27th May 1871.—CHITTOOR.— <i>Privilege leave for 3 months from 10th November 1873.</i>
97	Tel. Tam.	Allen Lindsay Lister	.....	23 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	17 April 70 to 16 Oct. 70 17 to 20 Oct. 70	9 6 29	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 25th Jan. 1870.—Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of South Arcot, 17th Nov. 1871.—VIRUDACHOLAI.
98	Tel. Tam. Can.	George Duncan Irvine	.....	6 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	2 Apr. 70 to 31 Jan. 72	8 4 0	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 441 7 1	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore, 4th Nov. 1873.—Ag. Judge of the Court of Small Causes Combarum, 26 July 1872.—COMBARUM.
99	Tel. Tam.	Charles William Wall Martin, B.A., LL.D., Dublin.	.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	5 Feb. 71 to 3 Dec. 72	8 1 20	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 288 14 2 87 8 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 28th Oct. 1873.—Actg. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madurai, 28th Oct. 1873.—DINDIGUL.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

No.	Language.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
100	Tel. Tam. Can.	George McWatters B.A., Belfast.	1863 31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	13 Sept. 73 to	8 8 10	7 Oct. 71	Rs. A. P. 416 10 8	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 26th May 1863.—Furlough to Eur. for two years, from 15th Sept. next, 23d July 1872.
101	Tel. Tam. Can.	Norton Aylmer Ransell B.A., Cambridge.	31 Aug. 63	6 Feb. 64	13 May 70 to	6 3 6			Five months furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, 20th Sept. 1870.—Extension of six months, 14th Mar. 71.—Further extension of six months, 8th August 1871.—Further extension of 6 months, 16th Jan. 1872.—Further extension of six months, 13th Aug. 1872.—Further extension of six months on S. C., 7th Jan. 1873.—Further extension of six months, 24th June 1873.—Further extension of six months, 2nd Dec. 1873.
102	Tam. Tel. Can.	John Brownrigg Spelling B.A., Queen's University Ireland.	31 Aug. 63	15 Dec. 63	12 May 73	9 4 28		425 14 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent in Ganjam, 3d March 1869.—Furlough to Europe for two years, 9th May 1873.
103	Tel. Tam. Can.	Charles Arthur Galton M.A., Oxford.	18 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 65	22 March 73 to	9 4 13		416 10 8	Assistant Commissioner of the Nellore District, 28th October 1869.—Furlough to Eur. for one year, 11th Feb. 73.
104	Tel. Tam. Can.	Charles John Crosthwaite	31 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 68	2 July 69 to 20 Oct. 71	7 10 17		525 0 0 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. & Agent to the Govt. of Port St. George in Ganjam, 14th Nov. 1871.—Acting Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Bellary, 2nd July 1872.—Govt.
105	Tel. Tam.	William Alexander Happell	1864 22 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64		9 1 5	13 Oct. 72	525 0 0 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, 24th Feb. 1873.—Acting Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Tinnevely, 20th Sept. 1873.—SHERMADAVY.

106	Tel. Tam. Can.	John Sturrock	25 Sep. 64	20 Nov. 64		9 1 11		789 5 0 35 0 0 211 1 9 200 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, 13th Feb. 1872.—Acting Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary 20th August 1872.—Acting Canarae Translator to Govt., 7th Jan. 73.—MADRAS.
107	Tam. Tel.	David Buick B.A., Queen's College, Belfast.	8 Aug. 64	26 Oct. 64	18 March 73 to	8 4 24		416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Malabar, 25th Oct. 1869.—Furlough to Europe for two years, from 18th March 1873.
Q 108	Tel. Tam.	Henry Griddle Turner	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	15 May to 20 Oct. 70 28 April 73 to	8 0 4		416 10 8	Special Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor, of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, 6th April 1870.—Eighteen months furlough to Eur. 23rd March 1873.
109	Tel. Tam.	Charles Augustus Bird	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64		9 1 25		416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madras, 9th March 1872.—Furlough to Europe for two years, 10th Dec. 1873.
Q 110	Tam. Tel.	Lorne Augustus Campbell	8 Aug. 64	30 Dec. 64	14 JAN. to 16 JULY 68	8 5 20		525 0 0 35 0 0 316 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 4th Aug. 1869.—Acting Under Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue Dept., 4th March 1873.—OORACAMUND.
111	Tel. Tam.	Henry William Wellesley	17 Aug. 64	20 Nov. 64		9 1 11		1,000 0 0 500 0 0	Under Secy. to Govt. in the Rev. Dept., 8th Aug. 1871.—Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, 12th March 1872.—Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr. Mysore, 30th January 1873.—BANGALORE.
112	Tel. Tam.	Henry Birkwell Grinn B.A., Queen's College, Oxford.	29 Sep. 64	8 Jan. 65	6 Dec. 68 to 3 Dec. 69 21 Jan. 71 to 27 Feb. 73	6 11 7		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 6 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 9th April 1872.—Aug. Asst. Commr. of the Nellore District, 12th Mar. 1872.—MADRAS.—Furlough leave for one month, from 2nd Jan. next, 2nd Dec. 1873.
113	Tam. Tel.	Thomas von Donop Harding B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Sep. 64	25 Oct. 64	16 Aug. 72 to	7 9 22		416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cuddapah, 20th March 1867.—Eighteen months furlough to Eur., 6th Aug. 1872.—Extension of 6 months on S. C., 2 Dec. 1873.
114	Tel. Tam.	Ware Plumptre Austin	2 Aug. 64	25 Dec. 64		9 0 4		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Malabar, 31st Oct. 1867.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Malabar, 16th Dec. 1873.—PALGHAT.

FURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.—(continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Non-Residence.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—STATIONS.	
115	Tel. Tam.	Herbert Frederick C.	1864 30 July 64	25 Nov. 64	1 Aug to 31 Oct 66 19 Mar to 16 Dec 67 13 Dec. 67 to 7 Oct. 69 29 July 73 to	9 1 6	13 Oct. 72	525 0 0 35 0 0 450 0 0 87 8 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 8th Nov. 1870.—Ag. Depy. Director Revenue Settlement, Calcutta, during the employment of Mr. Goodrich on other duty, 3rd Oct. 1873.—COMBATORE.	
116	Tel. Tam.	George Kemnaway Chamberlain	16 Sep. 64	7 Nov. 64	1 Aug to 31 Oct 66 19 Mar to 16 Dec 67 13 Dec. 67 to 7 Oct. 69 29 July 73 to	5 10 6		416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of North Arcot, 20th Oct. 1870.—Special leave for six months, 3rd June 1873.—Extension of six months, on S. C. 18th Nov. 73.	
117	Tam. Tel.	Charles Jeffrey Knox	30 July 64	28 Feb. 65		8 10 1		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 427 12 5	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 29th October 1872.—YELLONIE.	
118	Tel. Tam.	John Lee Warner	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64		9 1 24		1,200 0 0 87 8 0	Special Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 4th Dec. 1871.—MADRAS.	
119	Tel. Tam. Can.	Leonard Robert Burrows B.A., Cambridge.	8 Aug. 65	7 Nov. 64	13 Oct. 72 to	7 11 6		416 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 8th November 1870.—On furlough to Europe for two years, 16th October 1872.	
120	Tel. Tam.	Edward Turner	30 July 64	20 Nov. 64	26 July to 20 Sep 66 9 Apr. 73 to	8 2 24		416 10 8	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Godavery District, 25th Oct. 1870.—Eighteen months furlough to Europe, 25th Mar. 1873.	
121	TAM. Tel. Hta.	Robert Rice B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	30 July 64	28 Dec. 64	21 Aug. 68 to 6 Nov. 69	7 9 18		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Coimbatore, 8th Nov. 1870.—(Acting Head Asst. Coimbatore, 24th Jan. 1871).—COMBATORE.—To assist Asst. Commr. of the Nellore Hills, 16th Dec. 1873.—ORY.	

122	Tel. Tam.	Edward Noel Overbury	3 Aug. 64	26 Nov. 64	20 Jan to 13 May 69 17 Aug. 71 to 6 Nov. 72 Dec. 73 to	416 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 8th November 1868.—On furlough to Europe for one year, 2d Dec. 1873.
123	Tel. Tam.	Edward Gibson	30 July 64	26 Nov. 64		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Bellary, 8th Nov. 1870.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, 12th Nov. 72.—CHANDAPURA.
124	Tel. Tam.	Arthur Johnston Brooks Atkinson	8 Aug. 64	13 Oct. 64	4 to 27th June 73	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 13th June 1871.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cuddapah, 6th Aug. 72.—WENTWORTH.
125	Tel. Tam.	Joseph Birdsell Jones	1 Aug. 65	14 Feb. 66		525 0 0 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. & Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 5th Dec. 1871.—(Acting Senior Asst. Vizagapatam 5th Decem-ber 1871).—Acting Principal Asst. Gan- jan, 4th Nov. 1873.—CHITACOLE.
126	Tam. Tel.	Arundel Tagg Arundel, B.A., London.	26 July 65	18 Nov. 65		525 0 0 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Tanjore, 16th Sept. 1868.—Acting Asst. to the Collr. Timmerville, 10th Sep. 1872.—PALAMCORAM.
127	Tel. Tam.	Wm. Joseph Henry Lefann, B.A., Dublin, (barrister-at-law.)	29 July 65	28 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69 to 19 Mar. 72	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Chingleput, 9th April 1872.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Salem, 14th May 1872.—THIRAVONNE.
128	Tel. Tam.	Edwin Langford Pearce	11 Aug. 65	6 Nov. 65		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Godavery District, 7th Feb. 1871.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery Dis- trict, 11th June 1872.—BELLONIE.
129	Tam. Tel.	Charles Donald Maclean, Mns. Dec. B.A., Exeter College, Oxford.	29 July 65	19 Dec. 65	15 May 71 to	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	On seven months' furlough to Medical Cert. to Europe, 11th Oct. 1871.—Six months extension on Medical Certifi- cate, 4th Jan. 1872.—Further exten- sion of six months, 7th May 1872.—Further extension of six months, 24th Sep. 1872.—Further extension of six months, 10th June 1873.—Further extension of six months, 2nd Dec. 1873.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Language Attainments.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
130	Tam. Tel. Can. Sans.	Evans Charles Johnson.	1867 14 Oct.	67 29 Nov. 67			Y. M. D. 5 1 2	29 Nov. 71	Rs. A. P. 525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. and Acting Special Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, 26th Mar. 1873.—KORAPUT.
131	Tam. Tel. Sans.	Frederick Edward Gibson.	24 Sep.	67 29 Nov. 67	28 Oct. 69 to 23 April 70 22 Apr. 71 to 5 Nov. 72.		4 0 16		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Krishna Dist. and Acting Hd. Asst. in that Dist., 11th Mar. 1873.—BEZWADA.
132	Tel. Tam. Sans. Mal. Can. Hin.	Charles Lennox Bruce Cumming.	14 Sep.	67 29 Nov. 67			6 1 2		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Malabar, 17th June 1873.—CALCUT.
133	Tam. Tel. Can. Hin. Sans.	Thomas Weir, B.A., Queen's University, Ireland	8 Nov.	67 8 Dec. 67			5 0 24		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. and Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore, 26th June 1872.—NELLORE.
134	Tam. Tel.	Charles Kough, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin	26 July	67 16 Dec. 67			6 0 16		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. and Acting Hd. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of South Arcot, 3rd June 1873.—TINDIVANAM.—Leave for one month under Rule 1, Chap. VII of the Civil Leave Code, 16th Dec. 1873.
135	Tam. Tel. Can. Mal. Hin. Per. OOMYA.	Thomas James Matby.	27 Sep.	67 29 Nov. 67	29 Aug. 71 to 1 Mar. 72.		5 7 0		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Ganjam, 13th Dec. 1870.—A.E. St. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. & Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 25th Nov. 1873.—BENGALPORE.
136	Tam. Tel. Can.	John Archibald Boyle.	7 Aug.	67 29 Nov. 67			6 1 2		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Tirunelveli, 23rd Mar. 1873.—PALANCOOTAN.
M137	Tam. Tel. Sans.	Hubert Thomas Knox, (Barrister-at-Law.)	1868 12 Aug.	68 4 Dec. 68			5 0 28	21 Nov. 72	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Salem, 10th Dec. 1868.—A.E. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 15th Aug. 1873.—RANIPET.

138	Tam. Tel. Sans. Can. Mal.	Henry Richard Farmer.	12 Aug.	68 4 Dec. 68			5 0 28		525 0 0	Asst. and Acting Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, 16th April 1873.—CANNANUR.
139	Tam. Tel.	Lewis McIver.	12 Aug.	68 21 Nov. 68			6 1 10		700 0 0	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India—Asst. Commr. 3rd Grade.—Offg. Asst. Commr. 2d Grade. British Burma 25th Jan. 1873.—PROME.
140	Tam. Tel. Can. Mal.	James Acworth Davies, (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 Aug.	68 8 Jan. 69			4 11 29		595 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary, 13th Nov. 1872.—BELLARY.
141	Tam. Tel. Can. Mal.	Matthew Richard Weld, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	12 Aug.	68 21 Nov. 68			5 1 10		525 0 0	Asst. and Acting Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 3rd June 1873.—MAYAVARAM.
142	Tam. Tel.	Robert Sewell.	12 Aug.	68 19 Dec. 68	21 Mar. to 18 Nov. 69		4 4 14		595 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery, 4th March 1873.—COCANADA.
M143	Tam. Tel. Can. Mal.	Henry Martin Winterbotham	30 Sep.	69 19 Nov. 69			4 1 12	7 Nov. 73	525 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 31st May 1870.—TELLICHERRY.
M144	Tam. Tel.	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie.	30 Sep.	69 19 Nov. 69			4 1 12		525 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 25th March 1872.—NELLORE.
145	Tam. Tel.	William Alexander Wilcock, n. A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.	30 Sep.	69 12 Mar. 70			3 9 20		525 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, 10th Jan. 1871.—To act as Senior Asst. Vizagapatnam, 4th Nov. 1873.—VIZAGAPATNAM.
146	Tam. Tel.	Lewis Moore.	30 Sep.	69 7 Nov. 69			4 1 24		525 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, 7th Dec. 1869.—A.E. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trichinopoly, 24th June 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY.
M147	Tam. Tel.	Fred. Augustus Nicholson.	30 Sep.	69 4 Dec. 69			4 0 28		525 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madurai, 29th Jan. 1872.—MADURAI.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	Names.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
M148	Tam. Tel.	George Emilius Bird.	1870 19 Aug.	70 18 Nov.	70		17 Sep. 70	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely. 22nd November 1870.—Asst. H.1 Asst. Tinnevely. 1st July 1873.—Tinnevely.
B 149	Tam. Tel.	Walter Gregory Underwood	9 Aug. 70	17 Sep. 70		3 3 14		350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore. 17th June 1873.—To act as Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore. 10th Dec. 1873.—COMBATORE.
150	Tam. Tel.	Arthur Frederick Cox.	1871 8 July 71	3 Nov. 71		2 1 28	3 Nov. 71	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot. 4th Mar. 1873.—CHITTOOR.— <i>Privilege leave for 1 month, 11th Nov. 1873.</i>
B151	Tam. Tel.	James Thomson, M.A.	15 July 71	24 Nov. 71		2 1 7		350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot. 26th Nov. 1871.—CHIDAMBALORE.
A 152	Tam. Tel.	Ebenzer James Sewell	1872 12 July 72	1 Nov. 72		1 2 0	16 Oct. 72	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Chingleput District. 17th June 1873.—SANDYBET.
A 153	Tam. Tel.	George Stuart Forbes, M.A. Aberdeen.	1 July 72	16 Oct. 72		1 2 16		350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore. 28th Oct. 1873.—TANJORE.
A 154	Tam. Tel.	Ralph Silvery Benson, B.A. O.L.B. Trinity College, Dublin.	1873 15 July 73	29 Oct. 73		0 2 3	21 Oct. 73	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem. 12th Nov. 1873.—SALEM.
A 155	Tam. Tel.	Henry Thomas Ross, M.A. O.L.B. Trinity College, Dublin.	20 June 73	25 Oct. 73		0 2 0		350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary. 4th Nov. 1873.—BELLARY.

CIVILIANS FROM OTHER PRESIDENCIES

A 156	Tam. Tel.	Egerton Edward Spencer.	12 July 73	31 Oct. 73		0 2 1		350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Chingleput. 4th Nov. 1873.—SYDAPET.
A 157	Tam. Tel.	Sydenham Henry Wayne, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin.	25 July 73	21 Oct. 73		0 2 11		350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trichinopoly. 4th Nov. 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY.
Min. Can. Robert William Lodwick Bom. C. S.			1851 28 July 61	23 Sep. 51		16 3 7	23 Feb. 71	712 500 0 800 0 0	Asst. Genl. and Const. of the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency. 17th Aug. 1873.—Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras. 26th Aug. 1873.—MADRAS.
Can. Hin. Charles Fulkner MacCartis Bom. C. S.			1870 23 Aug. 70	21 Nov. 70		3 1 10	23 Aug. 70	525 0 0 42 0 0 35 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Kistna Dist. 5th Nov. 1872.—MANGALAPARA.
Min. Can. Gabriel Stokes, Bom. C. S.			1871 6 Sep. 71	28 Oct. 71		2 2 4	6 Sep. 71	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara. 5th Nov. 1872.—MANGALAPARA.

Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*, Chief Justice.

18 William Holloway.....	Judges.
10 Lewis Charles Innes.....	
James Kernan.....	
16 J. B. Kindersley.....	
92 H. Wigram.....	Registrar.

District and Sessions Judges.

ARCOT-NORTH.		
Judge.....	45 C. G. Plumer.....	Chittoor.
ARCOT-SOUTH.		
Judge.....	2 W. Hodgson, (absent.).....	
Acting do.....	21 R. B. Swinton.....	Cuddalore.
BELLARY.		
Judge.....	16 J. B. Kindersley, (on duty.).....	
Acting do.....	23 L. Forbes.....	Bellary.
CANARA-SOUTH.		
Judge.....	46 J. C. St. Clair, (on duty).....	
Acting do.....	56 A. C. Burnell.....	Mangalore.
CHINGLEPUT.		
Judge.....	12 E. B. Foord.....	Chingleput.
COIMBATORE.		
Judge.....	1 G. H. Ellis.....	Coimbatore.
CUDDAPAH.		
Judge.....	31 R. Davidson, (on leave.).....	
Acting do.....	68 F. H. Woodroffe.....	Cuddapah.
GANJAM.		
Judge.....	17 J. G. Thompson.....	Berhampore.
GODAVERY.		
Judge.....	19 H. Morris, (leave.).....	
Acting.....	47 O. B. Irvine.....	Rajahmundry.
KISTNA.		
Judge.....	21 R. B. Swinton, (on duty.).....	
Acting do.....	58 W. Wilson.....	Guntoot.
KURNOOL.		
Judge.....	23 L. Forbes, (on duty.).....	
Acting do.....	46 J. C. St. Clair.....	Kurnool.
MADURA.		
Judge.....	55 P. P. Hutchins.....	Madura.
MALABAR-NORTH.		
Judge.....	42 J. W. Reid.....	Tellicherry.
MALABAR-SOUTH.		
Judge.....	34 G. R. Sharpe.....	Calicut.
NELLORE.		
Judge.....	32 J. D. Goldingham.....	Nellore.
SALEM.		
Judge.....	54 J. C. Hannington.....	Salem.
TANJORE-NORTH.		
Judge.....	47 O. B. Irvine, (on duty.).....	
Acting do.....	60 J. H. Nelson.....	Tanquebar.
TANJORE-SOUTH.		
Judge.....	59 F. M. Kindersley.....	Tanjore.
TINNEVELLY.		
Judge.....	30 F. C. Carr.....	Palamcottah.
TRICHINOPOLI.		
Judge.....	53 E. F. Webster.....	Trichinopoly.
VIZAGAPATAM.		
Judge.....	28 E. C. G. Thomas.....	Vizagapatam.

COMBACONUM.

Judge.....	60 J. H. Nelson, (on duty.).....
Acting.....	98 G. D. Irvine.....

CUDDALORE.

Judge.....	77 H. P. Gordon, (on leave.).....
Acting.....	84 G. A. Parker.....

MADRAS.

First Judge.....	Thomas Mortimer Bastedo, (<i>Barrister-at-Law</i>).....
Judge.....	Calamoor Veeravally Ranganada Shastry.....
Judge.....	T. Muthusami Aiyer.....
Judge.....	John Morris Maskell.....

MADURA.

Judge.....	63 F. H. Woodroffe, (on leave.).....
Acting.....	87 J. Wallace.....

MASULIPATAM.

Judge.....	James Wilkins.....
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NECAPATAM.

Judge.....	Maurice Cross.....
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VELLORE.

Judge.....	82 J. C. Hughesdon.....
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Special Appointments.

Accountant General and Commissioner of the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.....	R. W. Lodwick, Bombay C. S.
Deputy Accountant General.....	J. E. Cooke, U. C. S., (on duty).
Officiating do.....	W. Donald, U. C. S.
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.....	13 G. A. Ballard.
Assistant do.....	do.....
Collector of Sea Customs.....	15 J. Hunter-Blair, (on duty.)
Actg. do.....	52 A. McC. Webster.
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.....	90 H. St. A. Goodrich, (Acting in Ganjam.)
Acting do.....	H.S. 115 H. F. Clogston.
Inspector General of Jails.....	Lieut.-Col. W. J. Wilson, (Retd. List.) (on leave.)
Acting do.....	H. R. Grimes.
Registrar High Court, Appellate Side.....	91 H. Wigram.
Acting Canarese Translator to Government.....	106 J. Sturrock.

Employed in other Presidencies.

Accountant General, Bombay.....	5 J. L. Lushington.
Off. Secy. to the Chief Comr., Mysore.....	111 H. W. Wellesley.
Asst. Commissioner British Burmah.....	139 L. Melzer.
Additional Member of the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.....	23 R. A. Dalryell.

1st Member.....	9 G. Thornhill.
2nd Member.....	20 G. Banbury.
3rd Member.....	24 R. A. Dalyell, (on duty.)
Ag. Secy. do.....	15 J. Hunter-Blair.
Secretary.....	57 James Grose.
Sub Secretary.....	62 J. B. Pennington, (on duty.)
Acting Sub Secretary.....	80 H. E. Stokes.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

ARCOOT-NORTH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	43 W. S. Whiteside.....	Chittoor.
Sub Collector.....	73 H. Sewell.....	Vellore.
Head Assistant.....	85 F. H. Wilkinson, (on duty.)	Ossoor.
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 137 H. T. Knox.....	Ranipett.
Assistant.....	H.S. 116 G. K. Chamberlain, (leave)	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 117 C. J. Knox.....	Vellore.
Assistant.....	L.S. 150 A. F. Cox.....	Chittoor.

ARCOOT-SOUTH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	49 J. H. Garstin, (absent).....	Europe.
Acting do. do.....	25 H. E. Sullivan.....	Cuddalore.
Sub Collector.....	76 P. R. H. Sharp, (on duty).....	Madras.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	97 A. L. Lister.....	Virdachellam.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 134 C. Kough.....	Tindivanam.
Assistant.....	H.S. 124 A. J. B. Atkinson, (on duty).....	Wontemetta.
Assistant.....	131 J. Thomson.....	Cuddalore.

BELLARY.

Collector and Magistrate.....	50 J. H. Master.....	Bellary.
Sub Collector.....	59 W. S. Foster, (on duty).....	Cocanada.
Acting Sub Collector.....	H.S. 134 C. J. Crosthwaite.....	Gooty.
Head Assistant.....	H.S. 83 J. F. Snaith.....	Pennakonda.
Assistant.....	H.S. 140 J. A. Davies.....	Bellary.
Assistant.....	H.S. 123 F. Gibson, (on duty).....	Candapore.
Assistant.....	155 H. T. Ross.....	Bellary.

CANARA-SOUTH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	86 H. S. Thomas.....	Mangalore.
Head Assistant.....	H.S. 106 J. Starrock, (on duty).....	Madras.
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 123 E. Gibson.....	Candapore.
Assistant.....	L.S. G. Stokes, Boin. C. S.	Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Collector and Magistrate.....	41 E. W. Barlow.....	Sydupet.
Sub Collector.....	58 W. Wilson, (on duty).....	Kistna.
Acting Sub Collector.....	89 C. S. Crole.....	Chingleput.
Special Assistant.....	Major C. J. Stuart.....	
Assistant.....	H.S. 137 W. J. H. LeFau, (on duty).....	Tripatore.
Assistant.....	152 J. J. Smedley.....	Sydupet.
Assistant.....	156 E. E. Symon.....	Sydupet.

COIMBATORE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	4 A. Wedderburn.....	Coimbatore.
Sub Collector.....	69 J. W. Best, (leave).....	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector.....	78 E. Horsburgh.....	Kangayam.
Head Assistant.....	81 H. W. Bliss, (on duty).....	Madras.
Assistant.....	112 H. B. Grigg, (on duty).....	Ootacamund.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 121 R. Rice.....	Coimbatore.
Assistant.....	H.S. 149 W. G. Underwood.....	Coimbatore.

H.S. Shows that the Assistant Collector has passed by the 2nd or Higher Standard.
 L.S. Do. do. 1st or Lower Standard.
 Names in Italics denotes that the Assistant has not passed by either Standard.

CUDDAPAH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	37 W. D. Horsley.....	Cuddapah.
Sub Collector.....	72 E. Starr, (on leave).....	Europe.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	H.S. 93 J. D. B. Gible.....	Madras.
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 124 J. B. Atkinson.....	Wontemetta.
Assistant.....	H.S. 113 T. VonD. Hardinge, (absent).....	Europe.

GANJAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent.....	33 C. G. Master.....	Chatterpore.
Principal Assistant.....	64 J. Hope, (on duty).....	Kurnool.
Senior Assistant—(Acting Principal Assistant).....	96 W. F. Grahame, (leave).....	
Acting Principal Assistant.....	125 J. B. Jones.....	Chitacole.
Assistant.....	H.S. 102 J. B. Spedding, (absent).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 104 C. J. Crosthwaite, (on duty).....	Gooty.
Special Assistant.....	— Capt. J. MacD. Smith, M.S.C. Badiguda.	
Assistant—Acting Senior Assistant.....	H.S. 135 T. J. Maltby.....	Berhampore.

GODAVARI.

Collector and Magistrate.....	52 A. McC. Webster, (on duty).....	Madras.
Acting do. do.....	59 W. S. Foster.....	Cocanada.
Sub Collector.....	74 J. G. Horstall.....	Rajahmundry.
Head Assistant.....	79 A. J. Stuart, (absent).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 120 E. Turner, (absent).....	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 138 E. L. Pearse.....	Ellore.
Assistant.....	H.S. 142 B. Sewell.....	Cocanada.

KISTNA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	51 G. D. Leman.....	Masulipatam.
Sub Collector.....	78 B. Horsburgh, (on duty).....	Kangayam.
Acting Sub Collector.....	85 H. Newman.....	Gooty.
Head Assistant.....	84 W. H. Glenny, (on duty).....	Ongole.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 131 F. E. Gibson.....	Bezavada.
Assistant.....	H.S. — C. F. MacCartie, Boin. C. S.	Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.

Collector and Magistrate.....	22 T. A. N. Chase, (absent).....	Europe.
Acting do. do.....	64 J. Hope.....	Kurnool.
Head Assistant.....	88 C. S. Crole, (on duty).....	Chingleput.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 138 H. R. Farmer.....	Cumbum.

MADRAS.

Collector.....	16 J. Hunter-Blair.....	Madras.
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MADURA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	50 W. McQuhae.....	Madura.
Sub Collector.....	65 J. R. Daniel, (on duty).....	Vizagapatam.
Acting Sub Collector.....	81 H. W. Bliss, (on leave).....	Dindigul.
Head Assistant.....	100 G. McWaters, (absent).....	Europe.
Ag. do.....	92 J. Cameron.....	Ramnad.
Special Assistant.....	H.S. 118 J. Lee Warner.....	Madura.
Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	H.S. 99 C. W. W. Martin.....	Dindigul.
Assistant.....	H.S. 109 C. A. Bird.....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 110 L. A. Campbell, (on duty).....	Ootacamund.
Assistant.....	H.S. 147 F. A. Nicholson.....	Madura.

MALABAR.

Collector and Magistrate.....	41 A. MacGregor.....	Calicut.
Sub Collector.....	68 W. Logan.....	Tellicherry.
Head Assistant.....	92 J. Cameron, (on duty).....	Ramnad.
Assistant.....	H.S. 107 D. Buick, (absent).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 114 W. P. Austin.....	Palghat.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 148 H. M. Winterbotham.....	Tellicherry.
Assistant.....	H.S. 132 C. L. B. Cumming.....	Calicut.

NEILCHERRY HILLS.

Commissioner	26 J. R. Cockerell	Ootacamund.
Assistant do.	108 C. A. Galton, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Assistant Commissioner	112 H. B. Grigg	Ootacamund.

NELLORE.

Collector and Magistrate	82 G. VassAgnew	Nellore.
Sub Collector	56 A. C. Burnell, (on duty)	Mangalore.
Acting Sub Collector	84 W. H. Glenn	Ongole.
Head Assistant	98 G. D. Irvine, (on duty)	Combaconum.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	133 T. Weir	Nellore.
Assistant	144 G. T. Mackenzie	Nellore.

SALEM.

Collector and Magistrate	34 C. T. Longley, (absent)	Europe.
Sub Collector—Ag. Collector and Magistrate	71 J. F. Price	Salem.
Acting Sub Collector	95 F. H. Wilkinson	Oosoor.
Head Assistant	87 J. Wallace, (on duty)	Madara.
Acting Head Assistant	127 W. J. H. LeFau	Tripatore.
Assistant	142 E. N. Overbury, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant	137 H. T. Knox, (on duty)	Ranipett.
Assistant	154 R. S. Benson	Salem.

TANJORE.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	3 Hon. D. Arbuthnot	Tanjore.
Sub Collector	66 H. J. Stokes	Negapatam.
Head Assistant	89 S. T. McCarthy, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant	119 L. R. Burrows, (absent)	Europe.
Assistant	126 A. T. Arundel, (on duty)	Palancottah.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	141 M. R. Weld	Mayaveram.
Assistant	158 G. S. Forbes	Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Collector and Magistrate	29 R. K. Puckle	Palancottah.
Sub Collector	67 F. Brandt, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector	105 W. A. Happel	Shermadavy.
Acting Additional Sub Collector	126 A. T. Arundel	Palancottah.
Head Assistant	91 G. A. Parker, (on duty)	Cuddalore.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	143 G. E. Bird	Tuticorin.
Assistant	136 J. A. Boyle	Palancottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Collector and Magistrate	25 H. E. Sullivan, (on duty)	Cuddalore.
Acting do.	62 J. E. Pennington	Trichinopoly.
Head Assistant	86 J. Kelsall, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant	105 W. A. Happel, (on duty)	Shermadavy.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	146 L. Moore	Mistry.
Assistant	167 S. H. Wynne	Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	48 R. J. Melville, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting do.	65 J. R. Daniel	Vizagapatam.
Principal Assistant	76 A. Cruickshank	Europe.
Senior Assistant	85 H. Newman, (on duty)	Guntur.
Special Assistant	108 H. G. Turner, (leave)	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Special Assistant	130 E. C. Johnson	Korsput.
Assistant	115 H. F. Clagston, (on duty)	Combatore.
Assistant—(Acting Senior Assistant)	125 J. B. Jones, (on duty)	Chiesode.
Assistant	145 W. A. Willock	Viziangram.

Civil Servants absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Date of Departure.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
67 Brandt, F.	Sub Collector Tinnevely	13 Oct. 1873	12 January 1874	
73 Conyn, W. H.	Member of Council	22 Jan. 1871	21 do.	
11 Ellis, Honorable R. S.	District and Sessions Judge of Cuddalore	2 Aug. 1873	1 Feb.	
31 Davidson, R.	District and Sessions Judge of S. Arcot.	17 Aug. 1873	16 Feb.	
2 Hodgson, W.	Collector and Magistrate of Salem	28 Feb. 1872	27 Feb.	Forfeited appointment.
61 Roberts, P. L.	Assistant Commissioner, Nellore.	6 March 1871	4 March	
34 Langley, C. T.	Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.	23 March 1873	12 do.	
103 Galton, C. A.	Assistant Collector, Cuddalore	22 March 1873	21 March	
49 Garstin, J. H.	Sub Collector, Cuddalore	21 April 1871	20 April	
125 Maclean, C. D.	Assistant Collector and Magistrate, S. Arcot.	15 May 1871	14 June	
116 Chamberlain, G. K.	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Madara.	20 July 1873	19 July	
72 Storr, E.	Head Assistant, Tanjore.	5 Feb. 1870	4 Aug.	
101 Roupell, N. A.	Assistant Collector, Tanjore.	13 May 1870	11 Aug.	
118 Hardinge, T. von D.	Assistant Collector, Tanjore.	16 Aug.	15 do.	
100 McWaters, G.	Assistant Collector, Tanjore.	13 Sep. 1873	12 Sep.	
89 McCarthy, S. T.	Special Assistant to the Collr. of Vizagapatam.	31 March 1873	30 Sep.	
120 Turner, E.	Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam	9 April 1873	8 Oct.	
119 Burrows, L. R.	Sub Collector, Combatore.	13 Oct.	12 Oct.	
108 Turner, H. G.	Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore	28 April	27 Oct.	
43 Melville, R. J.	Head Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly	Do.	27 Oct.	
5 Arbuthnot, Sir A. J.	Assistant Collector, Malabar.	29 Oct.	28 Oct.	
69 Best, J. W.	Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool.	3 Feb.	5 January 1875	
27 Gordon, H. P.	Asst. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam.	1 March 1875	2 Feb.	
86 Kelsall, J.	Head Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly	18 March	28 Feb.	
107 Buick, D.	Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool.	9 April	17 March	
22 Chase, T. A. N.	Head Assistant Collector of Godavery	12 May	8 April	
102 Spedding, J. B.	District and Session Judge, Godavery District.	1 June	11 May	
79 Stuart, A. J.	Pl. Asst. to the Collector of Vizagapatam.	20 July	31 May	
19 Morris, H.	Assistant Collector, Salem	23 Dec.	19 July	
76 Cruickshank, A.	Assistant Collector, Madara		22 Dec.	
123 Overbury, E. N.				
109 Bird, C. W.				

Civil Servants on Privilege Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Acting Appointment.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
81 Bliss, H. W.	Head Assistant, Colaba.	Sub Collector, Madras.	15 February 1874.	
95 Graham, W. F.	Senior Assistant, Gangan.	Paul Assistant, Gangan.	14 do.	
100 Cox, A. F.	Assistant Collector, North Arcot.			
112 Grigg, J. B.	Assistant Collector, Coimbatore.	Ag. Asst. Commr. Nellore.		

Civil Servants out of Employ.

NAME.	Acting Appointment.	Date of return from Furlough.	REMARKS.
6 Arbuthnot, Sir A. J.			On Furlough to Europe.
104 Roupell, N. A.			do.
76 Conyn, W. H.			do.
129 Mackean, C. D.			do.

Civil Servants whose applications for furlough have been registered

H. J. Stokes.
J. B. Jones.

SECOND STANDARD.

119 E. Jows, L. R.	27 June 1867
161 Roupell, N. A.	14 Dec.
113 Hardinge, T. von D.	do.
105 Happell, W. A.	do.
117 Knox, C. J.	do.
118 Lee Warner, J.	do.
107 Buick, D.	do.
128 Gibson, E.	do.
121 Rice, R.	do.
112 Grigg, H. B.	22 June 1868
99 Martin, C. W. W.	1 July
115 Clogstoun, H. F.	do.
98 Irvine, G. D.	do.
126 Arundel, A. T.	do.
127 LeFanu, W. J. H.	do.
125 Jones, J. B.	do.
104 Crosthwaite, C. J.	do.
122 Overbury, E. N.	do.
123 Maclean, C. D.	16 Dec.
120 Turner, E.	do.
132 Cumming, C. L. B.	do.
130 Johnson, E. C.	do.
133 Weir, T.	1 July 1869
131 Gibson, F. E.	do.

SECOND STANDARD.

124 Atkinson, A. J. B.	1 July 1869
134 Kough, C.	do.
110 Campbell, J. A.	do.
102 Spedding, J. B.	19 Dec.
109 Bird, C. A.	do.
136 Boyle, J. A.	do.
140 Davies, J. A.	do.
138 Farmer, H. R.	do.
139 McIver, L.	do.
116 Chamberlain, G. K.	1 July 1870
135 Mathy, T. J.	17 Dec.
143 Winterbotham, H. M.	do.
128 Pearce, E. L.	do.
141 Weld, M. R.	24 Mar. 1871
144 Mackenzie, G. T.	1 July
137 Knox, H. T.	15 Dec.
142 Sewell, R.	do.
147 Nicholson, F. A.	do.
146 Moore, L.	16 July 1872
145 Willock, W. A.	20 Dec.
168 Bird, G. E.	18 do.
141 Cox, A. F.	28 June 1873
Stokes, G.	28 do.

FIRST STANDARD.

149 Underwood, W. G.	15 Dec. 1871
151 Thomson, J.	28 June 1873

Exempted from passing.

Retired on Annuities.

[PART III.]

1857 Anderson, Findlay	1847 Eden, Robert	1855 Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1859 Anstey, J. T.	1858 Elliott, Daniel	1856 Onslow, Thomas
1859 Anstruther, Thomas Andrew	1859 Elliot, Walter	1859 Parker, Robert Dean
1846 Ashton, William	1860 Elton, F. B.	1846 Paternoster, John
1858 Baskerville, (late Vivesh) H.	1870 Fane, E. G. R.	1867 Pelly, Charles
1859 Baynes, Charles Robert	1864 Fisher, William	1873 Pelly, Charles Raymond
1862 Bayley, William Henry	1873 Fraser, James	1869 Phillips, Alex. William
1862 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1862 Forbes, Henry	1869 Phillips, H. D.
1865 Birch, Sylvester Douglas	1873 Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	1828 Pyle, J. H.
1851 Bird, George	1851 Fresso, Arthur	1855 Porter, Robert Tindal
1859 Bird, Charles James	1861 Glass, Edward Binny	1858 Prendergast, Thomas
1860 Bird, John	1865 Goldie, J. H.	1869 Purvis, Arthur
1868 Bird, Edward Wheeler	1860 Goldingham, J.	1867 Pycroft, Sir Thomas
1857 Bishop, John Fitzsimmons	1861 Goodwyn, Thomas William	1866 Ratchiffe, John
1847 Blair, Henry Martin	1868 Grant, Patrick	1871 Reade, Chas. William
1850 Blair, W. T.	1862 Hall, Arthur	1872 Roberts, Clarence Armstrong
1878 Blair, Wm. Thomas	1835 Hamilton, T.	1873 Robinson, Jas. Douglas
1854 Blane, Thomas Law	1866 Harris, Geo. Anstruther	1866 Roade, John
1861 Bourdillon, James Dewar	1844 Hunt, J.	1859 Roupell, Thomas Boone
1867 Brett, Harry Augustus	1856 Inglis, Wm. Arthur David	1855 Scott, Septimus
1854 Brown, Charles Philip	1862 Irvine, Patrick	1863 Seabrick, Charles John
1852 Bruce, Alexander Fairlie	1865 Knox, Thomas John	1844 Sinclair, A.
1873 Cadell, William Mollo	1857 Lascelles, Francis	1836 Smalley, Edward
1863 Chatfield, Rowland Winsley	1867 Levinge, Vere Henry	1856 Smith, E.
1871 Child, Frederick Samuel	1847 Lewin, Frederick Mortimer	1858 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1846 Clementson, Frederick Fenby	1873 Lushington, Franklin	1855 Stokes, John
1869 Clarke, Thomas	1859 Maclean, A.	1856 Stokes, Hadleston
1871 Clarke, Richard Gwatkin	1841 Macleod, John MacPueron	1865 Story, Edmund
1844 Clerk, Robert	1862 Maltby, Francis Newcombe	1863 Strange, Thomas Lumaden
1871 Collett, Charles	1864 Maltby, Edward	1879 Taylor, George Noble
1856 Conne, H.	1872 Master, Robert Edward	1856 Thomas, John Fryer
1862 Conway, Thomas Barlow A.	1859 Nathison, Archibald Stirling	1862 Thomas, Edward Brown
1870 Cook, H. D.	1851 Mellor, Abel	1852 Thompson, Edward Penton
1813 Cotton, Charles Robert	1873 Minchin, James James	1850 Underwood, William E.
1867 Cotton, Robert Rolland	1862 Mollie, William Macquarie	1872 Walhouse, Mereton John
1853 Crawford, Stewart	1868 Montgomery, Sir H. C. Bart.	1863 Ward, Samuel Nevil
1862 Crozier, F. H.	1852 Morris, Henry	1848 Waters, George Jenkin
1863 Cunliffe, Brooke	1873 Morris, George Lee	1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1839 Dalzell, J. A.	1861 Murray, Mackenzie	1862 Whittingham, Charles
1853 Douglas, William	1842 Ogilvie, George Macartney	1865 Wood, Henry
1860 Dykes, Jas. Wm. Ballantine		

RETIRED ON INVALID PENSION.

1864 Ames, C. H.	1855 Hodgson, A. P.	1865 Nisbet, W.
1865 Armonthot, W. H.	1870 Hutchins, A. R.	1865 Pannecote, B.
1863 Chase, M. C.	1867 Kerr, W. H.	1864 San, W. C.
1865 Graeme, H. M. S.	1869 Nesbitt, W. S.	1872 Lilly, W. S.

RETIRED ON GRATUITY.

1867 Smith, George.

CIVIL.]

LIST OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

99

List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

The letter M. prefixed to the names denotes that the parties are invested with the full Power of a Magistrate.

Number.	NAMES.	Total Service.	Years.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	REMARKS.
1	First Class.								
2	Alexander Smith	30	1859	24 June	600	Chingleput	Treasury	Sylhet	
3	Herbert Richardson	13	1860	23 May	500	Godavery	Treasury	Cowanda	
4	S. R. Locke	17	1859	31 August	600	Timevelly	Treasury	Timevelly	
5	W. E. Underwood	14	1859	21 Dec.	600	Mahab	General duty	Wynaud.	
6	R. Raghunatha Rao	18	1859	21 do	600	Madras	Quit rent and Salt Department	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
7	D. V. Narasinga Rao	25	1859	11 May	600	Chingleput			Privilege leave for 3 months, 30th Sept. 1876.
8	Second Class.								
9	W. E. Wright	17	1860	24 June	500	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly.	
10	B. C. Leggett	14	1861	24 do	500	South Canara	Do.	Mangalore	
11	E. G. Ricketts	18	1861	23 May	500	Tanjore	Salt Department	Negapatam	
12	J. A. Marjoribanks	33	1851	13 March	500	North Arcot	Treasury	Chittoor.	
13	A. Ramachandra Rao	22	1859	13 Apr.	500	Kurnool	General duties	Nandial	
14	T. Ram Rao	35	1859	31 Aug.	500	Madura	Treasury	Madras	
15	J. C. Winson	27	1859	21 Dec.	500	Combaratore	Treasury	Combaratore.	
16	Mahomed Yusuf Sahib	22	1860	do	500	Trichinopoly	General duties	Koelapora	
17	P. V. V. Narayana	17	1865	do	500	North Arcot	Treasury	Coellore	
18	P. V. Narayana	30	1859	1 Feb.	500	North Arcot	General duties	Guadianam	
19	V. Venkatasubram	38	1859	11 May	500	Bellary	General duties	Harimabully	
20	D. Thimmapab	34	1860	26 July	500	Kurud	General duties	Kodikondur	Privilege leave for 35 days, from 26th Oct. 1876.
21	Third Class.								
22	T. Pritchard	12	1865	18 March	350	Salem	General duties	Nemacal	
23	P. Saahagiri Rao	22	1855	27 Oct.	350	Tanjore	Treasury	Tanjore	
24	T. Venkatesh Rao	29	1860	1 Dec.	350	Timevelly	General duties	Trichendur	
25	B. A. Blake	29	1859	13 Apr.	350	Bellary	Treasury	Bellary	
26	John Bell	26	1860	31 Aug.	350	South Canara	Salt Department	Mangalore	
27	T. Kristna Rao	30	1860	21 Dec.	350	Cuddapah	General duties	Chintagutta	

List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

The letter M. prefixed to the names denotes that the parties are invested with the full Powers of a Magistrate.

Number.	Names.	Years.	Age at appointment.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
THIRD CLASS.—Continued.									
7	C. Sri Balaya	15	1862	21 Dec.	1859	South Arcot	General duties.	Trichopoly	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
8	P. A. Cole	10	1863	1 Feb.	1870	Madras	Treasury	Calicut	
9	A. Sridharan Rao	23	1860	7 June	1863	Tanjore	General Duties.	Tanjore	
10	A. Narayana Rao	19	1869	7 Nov.	1871	Nellore	Treasury	Nellore	
11	J. W. Johnston	17	1863	11 May	1872	South Arcot	Treasury	South Arcot	
12	A. M. Macgregor	8	1865	26 July	1865	Colimatore	General Duties.	Erode	
FOURTH CLASS.									
1	W. A. Symonds	11	1866	13 March	1866	500			Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 24th April 1871.
2	C. Gundersamy Mudali, B.A. & LL.	13	1865	15 June	200	Nellore	General duties.	Nellore	
3	A. Sudarsana Rao	26	1861	18 Dec.	250	Madras	General Duties.	Madras	
4	C. F. Plunkett	16	1867	17 do.	1867	Nellore	Salt Department	Nellore	
5	Gopalakrishnaiah Chetty	16	1869	12 Jan.	250	Kurnool	Treasury	Kurnool	
6	M. Sureswari Pillay	17	1868	do.	250	Madras	General duties.	Madras	
7	L. Venkatasubrah	20	1868	13 April	250	Madras	Salt Department	Madras	
8	P. Venkatasubrah	20	1868	do.	250	Kistna	Do.	Kistna	
9	R. Dharmaraj	11	1868	do.	250	Madras	Do.	Madras	
10	N. Ramasami Medali	16	1868	do.	250	Kistna	Treasury	Kistna	
11	Kandi Lanki Row	7	1868	do.	250	Kistna	Treasury	Kistna	
12	N. Murugesu Medali	17	1869	31 Aug.	250	Cuddalore	Do.	Cuddalore	
13	V. Allagasingam Naidu	14	1869	21 Dec.	250	Tanjore	General Duties.	Tanjore	
14	Koti Subba Row	15	1869	do.	250	Kistna	General duties.	Kistna	
15	Mahomed Ali Sahib	36	1867	22 Feb.	1870	Madras	Treasury	Madras	
16	D. Purnashakti	19	1868	18 Oct.	250	Madras	Treasury	Madras	
17	O. Kannan	23	1871	29 Sept.	1871	Madras	General duties.	Madras	
18	W. Freer	22	1869	7 Nov.	250	South Arcot	Salt Department	South Arcot	
19	C. Venkatasaya	23	1872	14 May	1872	Colimatore	General duties.	Colimatore	
20	T. Sivaramaya Pundit	31	1872	26 July	250	Ganjam	Treasury	Ganjam	

Acting.	Years.	Age at appointment.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
P. Subbayer	22	1871	20 June	1871	Kurnool	General duties.	Kurnool	Additional.
M. Venkateshram Pillai	21	1871	19 Dec.	1871	Colimatore	General duties.	Colimatore	Additional.
M. Ravalingam	24	1871	27 Sep.	1871	Tanjore	General duties.	Tanjore	Additional.
C. Subba Rao	32	1872	3 Dec.	1872	Nellore	General duties.	Nellore	Additional.
W. C. H. Sharkey	32	1872	19 do.	1872	Cuddalore	Treasury	Cuddalore	Additional.
J. W. McMurray	19	1873	11 Feb.	1873	Cuddalore	General duties.	Cuddalore	Additional.
M. Ramaswami Naidu	12	1873	9 Sep.	1873	Madras	General duties.	Madras	Additional.
A. M. Jones	12	1873	13 May	1873	Madras	General duties.	Madras	Additional.
T. Appaji Rao	15	1873	17 June	1873	Madras	General duties.	Madras	Additional.
C. Sivaraman Moodly, B.A.	15	1873	17 June	1873	Madras	General duties.	Madras	Additional.
Mir Asirudin Sahib	15	1873	17 June	1873	Madras	General duties.	Madras	Additional.
H. Subbayer	15	1873	17 June	1873	Madras	General duties.	Madras	Additional.

Special Appointment.

G. B. Shaw, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

OFFICE, CHIRPAIK.—Hours of business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

C. Thornhill, Esq.	Trustees of the Civil Fund.	J. Grosz, Esq.
Hon'ble L. C. Innes, D. F. Carmichael, Esq.,		H. Wigram, Esq.
The Chief Secretary	Trustees Ex-Officio.	The Accountant General
G. Thornhill, Esq.,	Managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund.	J. Grosz, Esq.
Hon'ble L. C. Innes, D. F. Carmichael, Esq.,		H. Wigram, Esq.
The Chief Secretary.	Managers Ex-Officio.	The Accountant General.
H. E. Stokes, Esq.,	Secretary.	
Messrs. Coutts and Co.,	Agents in England.	

Committee of Retired Members in England.

R. Clerk, Esq.,	T. L. Blane, Esq.,	W. H. Bayley, Esq.,
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.,	J. R. Thomas, Esq.,	T. Pyaroff, Esq.

Half-yearly General Meetings are held in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Trustees and notified in the Official Gazette.

Under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. are payable by all Members of the Covenanted Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 10 years, and a Donation of £30 is payable at option on the birth of a daughter to secure to her the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules after the age of 19.

The pensions granted to Widows under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, are continued till re-marriage or death, and are revived on second widowhood.

The daughters of deceased Members for whom the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules have been secured, are allowed pensions till marriage or death, but those for whom the above benefits have not been secured, are granted pensions up to the age of 19 only or till marriage, if married at an earlier age when in either case a Donation of £300 is paid to them or their guardians. But if such daughters are proved to be in indigent circumstances, then, instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is allowed to them after the age of 19 till marriage or death.

Pensions to sons are granted up to the age of 19 when a Donation of £300 is paid to them or to their guardians, but if such sons are proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is granted to them till recovery.

The whole amount of pensions allowed under these Rules to each family (widows and children) is reducible by any private income in excess of £45 private income—which amount is allowed for the benefit of the whole family of a deceased Subscriber. The individual pension is reducible by the individual share of the private income in excess of £45 equally divided among the whole family.

Under the Rules of the Provident Branch of the Civil Fund, lately adopted by the Service, the following Subscriptions and Donations are payable by Subscribers to this branch.

Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. on the allowances of Subscribers for 10 years as before and at the same rate for the whole further term of service, in the cases of married men and widowers with families; but at one per cent. after 10 years for the whole further period of service, in the cases of Bachelors and Widowers without families.

On each marriage and by each married man entering the Service,	Rs. 1,500 0 0
a Donation of	500 0 0
On birth of each daughter, a Donation of	500 0 0
On birth of each son, a Donation of	250 0 0

The Annuities granted to Widows under these Rules, are reduced to one-half on re-marriage and continued at that rate during second marriage and until death; but if the second husband happen to be a Subscriber to this branch, then the widow on the second widowhood reverts to the full Annuity.

The Annuities to daughters of deceased Members are continued till marriage or death, and a Donation of £300 is paid to them on marriage.

The Annuities to sons are continued up to age of 21, when a Donation of £300 is paid; and if such son is proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation but without reference to age, an Annuity of £125 is granted until recovery.

The Annuities granted from this branch of the Fund to the families of deceased Subscribers, are not affected by any amount of private income they may possess or inherit.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.
Governor	10,000	10	0	Registrar, Madras University	300	0	0
Chief Justice	5,000	0	0	Principal, Medical College and Physician, General Hospital	1,600	0	0
Bishop	2,133	5	4	Principal, Normal School	600	0	0
Member of Council	5,383	5	4	Principal, Civil Engineering College	600	0	0
Police Judges	2,750	0	0	Head Master, Provincial School	300	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government	4,100	10	0	District Engineer	600 and	700	0
Under do. do.	1,050	0	0	1st Assistant do.	300	0	0
Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department	3,333	5	4	2nd do. do.	150	0	0
Under-Secretary to do.	1,000	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	Supt. Govt. Telegraph, Madras Dn.	1,350	0	0
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department	1,000	0	0	Assistant do.	400	0	0
Private Secretary to the Governor	1,500	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side	1,300	0	0
Accountant General and Ex-officio Commissioner, Paper Currency	3,000	0	0	Deputy do. do.	700	0	0
Deputy Accountant General	2,500	0	0	Advocate General, do.	2,137	8	0
Assistant do.	1,000	0	0	Solicitor	1,225	0	0
Assistant to the Accountant General	600	0	0	Administrator General	800	0	0
Do. do.	400	0	0	Government Pleader	500	0	0
1 Supernumerary	200	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. (c)	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	620	0	0
Assistant to do.	150	0	0	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	1,000	0	0
Resident of Travancore	2,800	0	0	Judge's Clerk	550	0	0
Assistant do.	600	0	0	Coroner (f)	350	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Railways	2,000	0	0	Judge, Court of Small Causes	2,000	0	0
Deputy to do.	600	0	0	Do. do. 700, 1,000 and 1,400	1,400	0	0
Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company	1,000	0	0	Judge, Madras	500	0	0
Government Agent, Chirpaik (e)	825	0	0	Assistant do. and Cashier, do.	350	0	0
Transla- sian	300	0	0	Inspector General of Madras Police	2,500	0	0
tors } Canarise and Malayalam	250	0	0	Assistant to do.	900	0	0
Supt. of Central Museum	300	0	0	Deputy Inspector General	1,000	0	0
Supt. Govt. Chinchona Plantation	600	0	0	Superintendent of Police	700 and 800	0	0
Registrar of Diocess & Archdeaconry Marriage-Registrar for the Town of Madras	218	5	4	Assistant do. 1st Class	600	0	0
Senior Chaplain } with Rs. 130 house Junior Chaplain } rent when doing duty at the Presidency	500	0	0	Inspector General of Jails (g)	1,833	5	4
Post Master General	2,333	5	4	Superintendent of Central Jails, 600 & 800	800	0	0
Inspecting Post-Master	700	0	0	Commissioner of Police	1,500	0	0
Post Master, Madras	700	0	0	Deputy do.	500	0	0
Director of Pub. Instruction, 2,000 to Principal, Presy. College, 1,000 to Professor of History	1,250	0	0	Magistrate of Police, 800, 1,000 and Cantonment Magistrate	1,200	0	0
Do. Logic and Moral Philosophy	700	0	0	Civil and Session Judge	700	0	0
Do. Mathematics	600	0	0	Principal Sudder Ameen	2,333	5	4
Do. Sanscrit	500	0	0	District { 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, Moonsiffs. { 200, 250 and 300	600	0	0
Do. Vern. Literature	350	0	0	First Member, Board of Revenue	4,000	0	0
Asst. Do. of English and Mathematics	350	0	0	Second Member	3,408	5	4
1 Insp. of Schools, 1st Class, 1,000 to 2nd do.	1,250	0	0	Third do.	3,018	10	8
2 do. 3rd do.	1,000	0	0	Secretary	2,000	0	0
3 do. 4th do.	800	0	0	Sub-Secretary	2,000	0	0
1 do.	700	0	0	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs	1,500	0	0
Prin., Combaconum College, 700 to Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry (h)	800	0	0	Appraiser	700	0	0
	1,050	0	0	Do. Assistant	500	0	0

(a) Present incumbent draws Pay of Military rank Rupees 827-14-0.

(b) Gets House Rent Rupees 100.

(c) Gets Office allowance of Rupees 115.

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

(e) Gets Palanquin allowance of Rupees 30.

(f) The salary of this appointment will be reduced to Rupees 1,500 on the occurrence of a vacancy.

(g) Gets Travelling allowance of Rupees 250.

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

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES—continued.

Monthly.	RS.	A.	P.	Monthly.	RS.	A.	P.
Probationary Asst. Rev. Settlement	200	0	0	First Asst. Master Attendant, &c.	400	0	0
Superintendent, Revenue Survey (1)	1,000	0	0	Second Assistant Master Attendant,			
Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey, 575 and	750	0	0	Surveyor of Shipping to Govern-			
Assistant do. 1st and 2nd Classes and				ment and Government Emigration,			
Probationary, 200, 325, 425 and	350	0	0	Surveyor J.	300	0	0
Superintendent of Stamps, 1,000	1,000	0	0	Third Assistant for Landing and			
Do. of Stationery, 100	100	0	0	Shipping Govt. consignments	300	0	0
Inspector of Forests, 1,400	1,400	0	0	Superintendent of Madras Pier (k)	250	0	0
Deputy do. 400, 500 000 and	350	0	0	Superintendent of Diving Bell	150	0	0
Probationer, 200	200	0	0	Master Attendant and Superintend-			
Collector and Agent of Ganjam	2,850	0	0	ant Pearl Banks, Tuticorin	500	0	0
Collector and Agent of Tanjore	2,583	5	4	Master Attendants			
Collector, 2,333	2,333	5	4	(Cochin, Cochinada, and			
Sub and Special Assistant, 1,166	1,166	10	8	Calicut, each	350	0	0
Head and Senior Assistant, 733	733	5	4	Negapatam	300	0	0
Head and Senior Assistant, 583	583	5	4	Bimlipatam, Masulipatam,			
Assistant Collector, 350	350	0	0	Vinayapatam and Paum-			
Master Attendant and Registrar of				ben, each	200	0	0
Shipping, Madras, 1,560	1,560	0	0	Protector of Emigrants	250	0	0
Deputy Master Attendant, Superin-				Consular Agent, Pondicherry	250	0	0
tendent, Mercantile Marine Office,				Do. Karikal, Yanam, each	200	0	0
Marine Storekeeper and Conser-							
vator of the Port, 800	800	0	0				

	Batta.	Mileage.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	per diem.	per mile.
Judges of Small Cause Court	4 0 0	0 8 0
First and Second Class Deputy Collectors	3 0 0	
Third and Fourth Class do.	2 0 0	
Servants below 8 Rupees per diem	0 1 0	
Do. above 8 and below 15 Rupees	0 2 0	
Do. 15 " do. 25 "	0 4 0	
Do. 25 " do. 50 "	0 8 0	
Do. 50 " do. 100 "	0 12 0	
Do. 100 " do. 150 "	1 0 0	
Do. 150 " do. 200 "	1 4 0	
Do. 200 " do. 250 "	1 8 0	
Do. 250 " do. and upwards (as a Depy. Collr.)	2 0 0	
Peons and Delovets	0 1 0	
Dutadars and Moolchies	0 2 0	
Servants on the Est. of Director Rev. Settlement (Those receiving 40)		
Do. do. of Revenue Survey (Rupees and	3-10th salary	0 4 0
Do. do. Sanitary Commissioners upwards.		
Do. do. of the Insp. Genl. of Mad. Police (Do. not less than		0 2 0
Do. do. of Consulting Engr. Railways that sum.		
Do. do. of Cong. Engr. Iririg, &c. Works		
Servants of Small Cause Court drawing Rupees 20 and upwards	3-10th salary	0 4 0
Those less than that sum	Do. "	0 2 0
Head Moolchies and Moolchies	0 2 0	
Peons and Sweepers	0 1 0	
Servants holding <i>vacant</i> appointments proceeding to join their stations		0 4 0
When travelling by land in the ordinary way		0 1 0
Do. by Railroad		
Do. by Sea, actual and reasonable passage money in case of a private vessel, or a free passage on a Government vessel.		

(1) Present incumbent draws Staff Corps Pay in addition.

Servants holding ministerial appointments of a salary of 50 Rupees and above:-

When travelling on duty by Railroad, 2nd Class fare, and the difference, if any in excess between it and the daily batta that would otherwise have been drawn.

Do. of a salary less than 50 Rupees, 3rd Class fare and batta.

Do. by Sea, as for executive officers.

Peons, &c., proceeding by Railroad, bond *vide* fare.

(2) Present incumbent draws a special allowance of Rs. 50 in addition.

(k) Gets House Rent of Rupees 50.

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Rules for the grant of leave of Absence for regulating deductions from Salaries and Acting 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. 4,303, 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.

It will be within the discretion of the Local Government to direct that (for purposes of determining the acting allowances of a substitute) the absence of a Police Officer from his district on the summons of a Criminal Court or Court Martial shall be treated as absence on special duty.—M. G., 30th December 1872, No. 1,697, Judicial.

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 (6).

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. 431, 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 COURT, &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.

Uncovenanted Servants. 1. Servants under contract are not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of their contract. But if a servant of this 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);

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

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab;

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.

Recorder of Rangún.

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.

Note.—This Section applies to leave asked for or granted under any of the Supplements of this Code.

(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.

SECTION 3 (a).—Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

Note.—This Section applies to leave granted under any of the Supplements of this Code.

SECTION 3 (b).—If an officer who is absent on leave obtain promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay or acting allowance which involves no change in or addition to his duties or responsibility the promotion or increase shall have effect at once; otherwise the promotion of an absent officer shall have effect only from the date of his return to duty.

Note.—This Section applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code.

SECTION 3 (c).—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.

Note.—This Section applies to officers who are subject to the Rules in the Supplements to this Code.

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

SECTION 4.—In these rules—

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

(1.) Privilege leave of absence.

I. "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.

I. "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.

(5.) 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 1865, but is not "active service."

(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.

(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 allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant who has an officiating, but not a substantive appointment. "Salary" is the sum of pay and acting allowance.

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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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

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.

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.

(b.) The amount of furlough "due" to an officer is the amount due, 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.

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.

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.

(b.) On other furlough a Covenanted Civil Servant has a 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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

In the case of a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ who takes subsidiary or preparatory leave before furlough, the words "prior to his proceeding on furlough" in Section V of the Military Furlough Regulations of 10th November 1868, shall be understood to mean prior to his being relieved of his duties.

(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 allowance 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.

On other furlough.

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.

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 Services Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, is, "special leave" within the meaning of this proviso.

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.

Allowances.

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

1. The corresponding leave under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868 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 after that on which the vessel arrives, 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. For the interval between giving up charge of office and commencement of furlough out of India, and between the end of furlough out of India and the resumption of charge of office, a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ is allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days.

1 (a.) 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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

3 (a.) An officer serving in Persia or Arabia may leave the country in which he is serving, or return to it by any port or frontier town he likes, provided that the journey to or from it must not exceed thirty days. The certificate showing the date of departure or return must be given by the British Consul if there be one, otherwise by the officer himself.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code.

3 (b.) In the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, days of embarkation and debarkation are parts of furlough, and furlough allowances only are admissible for such periods.

In such cases, furlough cannot be extended on the ground that the vessel in which an officer leaves India, or returns to it, touches at some other port in India after the first embarkation or before the final debarkation.

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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

Note.—A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ who remain in India after the end of subsidiary leave prefixed to furlough.

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 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 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 1868 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 16, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Note.—A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ taking subsidiary leave before furlough.

The allowances of every Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ during subsidiary leave shall be calculated as in the case of general leave taken in India. Provided always that if an officer shall, under the action of the leave rules, have lost his lien or his appointment, he shall, during subsidiary leave, draw allowances under the rules of the Military Department applicable to his case.

Note.—This rule regulates allowances during leave subsidiary to furlough of any description.

CHAPTER VI.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

SECTION 18.—The amount of privilege leave admissible at one time is limited to three calendar months.

The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption and that whenever duty is interrupted all claims to privilege leave earned thereafter is forfeited. Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty done while three months' such leave are due to him.

The privilege leave due to an officer is the privilege leave which he has earned, less the period during which he has been absent on privilege leave.

Absence on privilege leave, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial 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 a similar restriction in the case of Covenanted Officers.

3. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave not before the expiration thereof, 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.

4. 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.

5. "Examination leave" does not operate as an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section; and, if the examination to attend which the leave is taken be successfully passed, and the officer have not already had twelve months' examination leave, then it counts as duty qualifying for privilege leave.

6. Suspension from office as penalty for misconduct is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

7. 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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

8. With regard to the privilege leave of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, no distinction is made between officers who have substantive civil appointments, and those who are merely officiating in the Civil Department. The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civil or the Military Department.

SECTION 19.—To an officer who has been on duty without interruption for eleven calendar months, and who has not for six calendar months, been absent on privilege leave, the whole or any part of the privilege leave due to him may be granted.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

1. Before privilege leave is 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 for such leave within three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

2. If an officer is, on public grounds, recalled to duty from privilege leave before the whole leave granted to him is ended, privilege leave may be granted to him again even within six calendar months from the date of his return to duty.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

The above rules for privilege leave have effect, in the case of every officer to whom those rules are applicable, from the date of his last return to duty, whether from an instalment of privilege leave or from any other leave, provided that any privilege leave, or service qualifying for privilege leave, which had accrued to the officer on that date under the old rules shall not be forfeited, and that such privilege leave, or service for privilege leave, may be combined with privilege leave, or service for privilege leave, under the above rules.

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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

3. 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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

4. 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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

5. An assistant in the Geological Survey of India on privilege leave may draw the house rent, house allowance and other local allowances of his office, provided that they are not claimed by an officer officiating for him during his absence.

CHAPTER VII.

Examination Leave of Absence.

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant, who is a candidate for one of the rewards offered for Examination-leave, 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. Unless for some special reasons the Government or other authority under whose orders the transfer takes place permits or requires it to be made in particular case elsewhere or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its head quarters, both the relieving and relieved officers being present.

As a general rule, and subject to any special orders to the contrary in particular cases, the head quarters of an officer on the staff of a Government, as, for instance, a Secretary to a Government, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, or a clerk in a Government Secretariat, are the head quarters for the time being of the Government to which he is attached.

The head quarters of any other officer are either the station which has been declared to be his head quarters by the authority which appointed him or in the absence of such declaration the station where the records of his office are kept.

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.

Allowances.

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 (a.)

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

(a.) In the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, leave may be retrospectively commuted, by the authority which granted it, to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned.

(b.) An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe, who wishes to have his leave extended, must apply to the Secretary of State for at least three months before the end of his leave.

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.

Note.—A similar rule applies in the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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 authorized 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.)

Note.—So much of this rule as relates to allowances being drawn by an agent applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

Note.—Non-Gazetted Officers may draw absentee allowance in England.

(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 England.
If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance shall be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time the advance was made; the same rule will also apply in the case of an advance made in England to a person appointed there proceeding to India to join his appointment.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

Note.—This certificate given in this case and in case II should contain on the reverse in addition to other particulars, copies of Rule 1 (b) under Section 22 and Rule 1 under Section 24. It should also in this case as well as in cases II and III contain on the reverse in addition to other particulars Rule (a) 3 of Section 24.

The Accountant General should give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix, 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 his own presidency. 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.

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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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.

But in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer in civil employ, or an Uncovenanted Civil Servant of the class as specified in Section 1 (b) 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, 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

* 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.

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; 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.

CASE III.

The Accountant General will give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix; 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.

CASE IV.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix. 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.

1. An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe may not return to India without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State. He must apply for this permission at least three months before the end of his leave.

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.

(a.) An officer may not return to duty from furlough or special leave more than fourteen days before the end of his leave without the permission of the authority which granted it. The permission may be given with such conditions as the authority granted it may see fit to prescribe. An officer returning from furlough or special leave more than fourteen days before its expiry is entitled to no subsidiary leave, save under the special orders of the Government to which he is subordinate. In such case, subsidiary leave cannot under any circumstances be allowed for more than thirty days, and should not be granted for even that period if less time will suffice for the journey from the place where the officer receives permission to return to duty to the station which he is directed to join.

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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

Note.—A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

8. 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.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

9. If charge of an office is transferred afternoon, the transfer does not affect allowances till the next day.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.—

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.

Note.—A similar rule holds in the case of a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ.

(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 25 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.

5. Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, going on leave from the Public Works Department are required to produce no-demand certificates from account officers of that Department.

SECTION 28. If under the operation of Provision 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 Collectors of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

OPPIUM.—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.

EDUCATION.—Officers on the graded list.

MEDICAL.—Uncovenanted Medical Officers graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2,295, 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.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—Curator of the Indian Museum.

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.

NOTE.—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 6th 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."

(Place) the (date.)

SIGNATURE.
Pilot.

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 |

(Place) the (date.)

(SIGNATURE).
Accountant General.

* The leave and pay certificates of officers on leave in England shall be prepared.

1st. For officers in Military Employ.—In black ink.

2nd. For officers in the Employ of the Public Works Department.—In blue ink.

3rd. For officers in Civil Employ.—In red ink.

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.

(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.,

(Signature.)

Accountant General,

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 allowance 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 month from the (date) to the (date).....	RS. A. P.
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 make over charge of his office, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, provided that the allowance does not exceed —* or fall short of —.

(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 (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.)

(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—

From E is the same as Form	C	Printed with Resolution, No. 409, dated 7th May 1869, in
" F " "	F	<i>Gazette of India</i> , 15th May 1869, pages 959 and 960.
" G " "	G	
" H " "	B	Printed with Resolution, No. 3,904, dated 11th October
" K " "	C	1869, in <i>Gazette of India</i> , 23rd October 1869, page 406.
" L " "		

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 26 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 presidencies, 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.

V. 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.

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. 833-5-4 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,

* The furlough of a High Court Judge taken out of India begins from the date of embarkation and cannot be taken in continuation of vacation.—G. I., 10th May 1870, No. 260, Financial.

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 1863 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 case as may hereafter be specially excepted. The applications 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 above mentioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they, or he, have or hath 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 a 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, 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.

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.	£ 840 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.

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.

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.

SECTION 13.—A Chaplain on privilege leave is entitled to the same pay and house-rent as if he were on duty.

Allowances.

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to "local allowances," such as conveyance allowance, jail 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, FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1886, No. 856.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, *Ecclesiastical*, No. 19, *India Office*, London, 27th November 1886, 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 1886, 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 detract 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.*, 1st July 1869, No. 2,144, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 185.

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. 1506.

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. 1,486.

NOTIFICATION.—SIMLA, the 7th August 1868 No. 1,353.

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 above mentioned.

II.—If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an absentee 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, Clergyman 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 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 gazzetted 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, intituled "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 Lord 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 to be expedient; Provided that no further 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.

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 I.—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 Rs. 100 a month. But leave may be granted under them to an officer whose pay is less than Rs. 100, so far as it can be done without

imposing any cost upon the State (see Acting Allowance Code, Section 22.) No leave in excess of the leave admissible under these rules may be granted to such an officer with allowances, or counting as service for pension.

Exceptions.—A peon while sick in hospital, or receiving medical aid as an out-door patient of the hospital of the station at which he serves, may be allowed half-pay for a period not exceeding six months, without reference to the allowance paid to his substitute.

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.

Note.—This rule is not applicable to either locally entertained Hospital Assistant or to the old class of locally entertained Native Doctors whose appointments are not recognized by the general order of the Military Department, No. 550, dated 5th June 1863.

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 condition 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.

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.

Leave, &c., to Warrant Medical Officers in Civil Employ is under G. G. O., No. 3,250, dated 23rd October 1868, regulated in accordance with Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.—M. G., 8th May 1873, No. 602, Financial.

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.

Sick leave in extension of furlough does not carry allowances with it unless furlough is changed retrospectively into sick leave.—S. S., 13th August 1872, No. 95, Financial.—M. G., 13th November 1872, No. 1,544, Revenue.

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.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.

Allowances. **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.

An officer, permitted to present himself at any examination, which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such Deputy Magistrates, may, under the orders of the Local Government, be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. This absence is expected to be short, and no deduction will be made for the officer's allowances, unless the head of the office finds it necessary to enable him to make arrangements for carrying on the work: Such leave should not be allowed more than twice for each standard of examination.

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.

3. Hospital Assistants employed in the Civil Department may, during the period of their service in that Department, be allowed privilege leave, provided that no extra expense is caused by the grant of the leave.

General.

SECTION 13.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any other leave except subsidiary leave; but any Commutation of 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, or on furlough 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 the date, and a few alterations in arrangement.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

I.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.	VII.—THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
II.—GENERAL RULES.	VIII.—OTHER OFFICERS.
III.—THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.	IX.—PLURAL APPOINTMENTS.
IV.—MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.	X.—APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY.
V.—THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	XI.—EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions and Explanations.

SECTION 1.—In the following rules:—

(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.

(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 upon good behaviour rises by periodical increments 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, and 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.

(2). 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.

If the substantive appointment of an officer is changed while he is officiating in an appointment, or if, while so officiating, an officer be appointed for the first time to some substantive office, then provided that his tenure of his officiating appointment is not interrupted by his new substantive office he may draw the pay thereof without joining it, from the date on which he is appointed thereto, or from any later date on which the substantive office becomes vacant.

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.

The phrase in Section 5(a) does not include the cases of junior officers in a department or district, who, without being formally gazetted to act in a higher grade, fall into charge of higher duties by reason of the absence of their superior, or under similar circumstances are invested temporarily with local jurisdiction in a particular division of a district by notification in the Gazette. The Account Department cannot recognize an officer as officiating in an office until he is formally appointed by competent authority to officiate in it.

(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 Nuddes. 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 Nuddes 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 I.

(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.

The allowances of an officer are payable to the day of his death, whether he be on leave or on duty when he dies, and whatever be the nature of his leave.—G. L., 31st October 1872, No. 3,932, *Financial*.

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.	Rs.
For the rank of Captain or Subaltern ..	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 1893.

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 absence ceases to draw any part of it.

SECTION 11. (a).—As an exception to Sections 8 and 9, the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer, officiating in an appointment the pay of which was fixed by General orders of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, shall be regulated by Section 10 on the assumption that the pay of the appointment is a staff salary equal to the difference between the officiating officer's unemployed pay and the consolidated pay he would receive if he held the appointment substantively.

(b).—Provided that if the officer was appointed to the Medical Service before 7th November 1864, he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

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 officer's 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.)

Survey Department.

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 1 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.

Munsiffs in Madras.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of Munsiffships 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.

Note.—This section is to be read in connection with Section 20. It applies only to the case of an officer without a substantive appointment.

SECTION 22.—The salary of an officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 a month should, as far as practicable, be regulated under sections 19(b) and 20. If an officer officiating in such an appointment has a substantive appointment his salary must in no case exceed what it would be if sections 19(b) and 20 were exactly applied. If he has no substantive appointment, the officer who appoints him may grant him such allowance, not exceeding the pay of the appointment, as he considers necessary, provided always that the absentee allowances of an officer on leave whose pay is less than Rs. 100 must not exceed the difference between his pay and the sum of the acting allowances paid in consequence of his absence.—(See Civil Leave Code, Supplement F, Section 1.)

Note.—The above proviso does not apply to the case noted as an exception under Section 1 of Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code.

CHAPTER VIII.

Plural Appointments.

Two or more 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.

"Appointments made substantive *pro tem*" are to be held to be the same as substantive appointments in respect to pay and allowances and of all the other privileges attached to substantive appointments, except that the holder of a substantive appointment *pro tem* is liable to be displaced in favor of an officer having prior claims.—G. I., 30th September 1872, No. 3,185, Financial.

(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. When this proviso is dispensed with, it is only necessary for the Local Government to communicate to the Government of India, the special reasons for which it is necessary on public grounds to entrust to one officer the duties of more than one office.—G. I., 13th May 1873, No. 310, Financial; M. G., 22nd May 1873, No. 172, Educational.

Illustration.—A 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 Rupees 400...	1,400
If he officiated in C only he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rupees 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 800 = 700 for B, and 1200 = 500 for

But in consequence of that proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (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. An officer so employed is entitled to the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held or officiated in any of the appointments alone and to nothing more.

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.

(d). An Executive Engineer, holding charge of two divisions, will receive an acting allowance of Rs. 100 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.

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 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, or subject to increase on passing an examination, 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, or subject to increase on passing an examination, 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 + $\frac{1}{2}$ of 700), 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 26 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.

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.

SECTION 32.—Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing re-instatement 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 Allowance 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 26 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 holds 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.*

Cases of fixed minima. SECTION 36.—The undermentioned* Officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.	Rs. 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
Controller of P. W. Accounts in Bengal, Madras or Bombay.	950
Controller of P. W. Accounts in the North-Western Provinces or the Panjab.	900
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 Warrant Officer of the Medical Department officiating as a Civil Surgeon is entitled to acting allowance under the general acting allowance Rules.

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 acted 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 allowance 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

* The Government Translatorship are exceptional appointments, carrying full pay, if available, even when the incumbents hold other appointments.—G. I., 21st January 1873, No. 248, Military.

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. 358,* dated the 8th April 1872.

MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS OF 1868.

PORT SAINT GEORGE, 1st December 1868.

No. 434 of 1863.—The following Extract from General Orders by the Government of India is re-published:—

SIMLA, 10th November 1863.

No. 1,964 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 allowance 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. 103, 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 obtainment 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 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 26th January 1869, Nos. 357 and 441; *Secretary of State*, 15th March 1869, No. 36; *M. G.*, 26th April 1869, No. 1456.

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. 43.

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 allowances drawn during any leave under Chapter II, will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.—*G. I.*, 15th February and 22nd May 1869, Nos. 184 and 1,535, *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 allowance. Such leave reckoning as part of the eight years allowed by Rule XVI.—*G. I.*, 6th January 1870, No. 22, *Military*; *Gazette*, p. 52.

The furlough allowance of any Officer in Civil employ should not exceed Rs. \$33-5-4 a month.—*G. O. G.*, dated 11th December 1869, No. 3,292; *G. O. G.*, 30th March 1870, No. 75; *Gazette*, p. 258.

The above rule of 6th January 1870, applies to Warrant Officers not holding commission.—*G. O. G.*, 7th December 1870, No. 1,136; *G. O. G.*, 20th December 1870, No. 346; *Gazette*, p. 1,002.

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., 4/5 half his Indian pay and allowances, as laid down in Rule V of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.—*G. O. G.*, 22nd March 1871, No. 271; *G. O. G.*, 4th April 1871, No. 55; *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.*, 12th April 1871, No. 346; *G. O. G.*, 2nd May 1871, No. 110; *Gazette*, p. 602.

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. 216; *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. 216; *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. 216; *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 to 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 debared 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. 59, 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. 439; *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 9th June 1869, the local Government and Departments of the Government of the three Presidencies are empowered to grant to Military Officers in Civil employ under them leave in India for any period not exceeding 3 months as furlough without reference to the Government or Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs, provided that, in each case, the authority granting the leave shall first satisfy itself that furlough to that amount is due to the Officer concerned.

A. This Order of the Military Department supercedes the following Orders of the Financial Department, No. 3,943, dated 8th October 1869, No. 36, dated 27th January 1870, No. 332, dated 10th May 1870, G. I., 25th August 1871, No. 2,399, *Final*, as far as they relate to the Government or Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs, provided that, in each case, the authority granting the leave shall first satisfy itself that furlough to that amount is due to the Officer concerned.

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 to B. 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
Colonel of R. E., of R. A., of the local service (and Lieutenant-Colonel Staff of Corps if receiving Colonel's allowance)	1	0	0
Lieut. Col. (with the exception mentioned above)	1	0	0
Major	0	10	0
Captain	0	10	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0

If any 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 his 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. 186, dated 23rd July 1871; *Gazette*, p. 1228.

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

within 3 years from the date of last return may, under the usual Medical Certificate, obtain such amount as may be duly certified to

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, whether on private affairs or on Medical Certificate, that may be granted to an Officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

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 consequent on private affairs.

(a) 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. I., 10th May 1870, No. 323, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 627.

General Officer .. 1 5 0 per diem.

Brevet Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel .. 1 0 0 "

Major .. 0 14 0 "

Captain .. 0 10 0 "

Lieutenant .. 0 0 0 "

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., 23th November 1869, No. 1,163; G. O. G., 7th December 1869, No. 400; *Gazette*, p. 743.

(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., 30th June 1869, No. 628; G. O. G., 29th June 1869, No. 323; *Gazette*, p. 1099.

G. O. G., No. 797, dated 1st August 1872, ruling that all leave of absence granted to Staff Corps Officers by competent authority will henceforward involve retention of appointment, cannot have retrospective effect.—G. I., 30th May 1873, No. 1,161, *Military*; M. G., 13th June 1873, No. 1,923, *Military*.

(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. 991.

(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. 25; *Gazette*, p. 139.

fracted 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. 1,113 of 1857.

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 rules 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 1854.

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., 15th 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. 4,301, *Financial: 20th May and 22nd June 1870, Nos. 428 and 557, 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. 1,925; M. G., 8th Jan. 1869, No. 57, *Military.*

In supersession of the Orders of 22nd October 1868, No. 3,295, 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 this leave rule, 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 1868, 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. 3,295.—G. I., 26th October 1868, No. 4,252, *Financial.*

If an officer overstay 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., 8th July 1870, No. 1,718, *Financial: Gazette*, p. 924, dated 28th 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*, 26th August 1870.

Rule 2 of Section XI of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code is applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, as well as Rule 5 of Section XXVI of the same Code.—G. O. G., 14th June 1870, No. 531; G. O. G., No. 159, dated 27th June 1871: *Gazette*, p. 1036.

When furlough is taken out of India the days of embarkation and disembarkation are reckoned in the period of furlough and no more than furlough pay allowed for those days.—G. I., 4th April 1870, No. 2,578, *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 board *his* ship 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 considers, 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.*, 23rd March 1871: *Gazette*, p. 385.

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. 3,295, *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. 216, *Military*, communicated in Circular of Controller of Military Accounts, No. 337, dated 28th Aug. 1871.

XVII. If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absence quitting his station to the date of his return thereto: if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his disembarkation in India.

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. (a)

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. An Officer acting in India for an absent 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. (b)

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.

Years.	Years.
2	in 20
3	in 25
4	in 30

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.	
Total service from date of arrival in India, say.....		30	
Leave.	Years.	Months.	
In Europe, say.....	6	7	
In India.....	9	5	Years.
			10
Of which he can reckon.....			4
Remaining to be deducted.....		6	6
Service counting for Pension.....			24

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 year.

(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 orders of the Government of India, dated 27th March 1873, No. 2,070, *Financial*, which rules that the grant of leave allowances in advance (in India) is inadmissible does not supersede Section XX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.—G. I., 12th July 1873, No. 1,574, *Financial.*

(b) 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 1869, No. 795, *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	Bunnoo	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	
Erimpoora	Dera Ghazee Khan	
Deolee	Rajampore	
Kharwara	Jacobabad	
Khotra		XXXI. An Officer is at liberty to proceed where-

(a) An Officer can obtain, under this Section, leave in India on Medical Certificate, with retention of India 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 dependent on the amount and date of leave previously taken. — G. L., 30th November 1868, 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. L., 24th August 1868, No. 3,085, Financial, and 30th June 1868, No. 609, 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' leave prescribed in Rule XVI, unless it be extended beyond three months. — G. L., 1st February 1869, No. 108, 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. in L., 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. L., 26th October 1870, No. 4,439, Financial; G. O. C., 5th November 1870, No. 311, Gazette, p. 1467.

Military Officers not allowed travelling allowance when they proceed beyond five miles to pass examination in oriental languages in addition to a reward they obtain. — G. L., 24th October 1870, No. 4,315, 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. 1,009, dated 3rd December 1866. — G. L., 17th April 1869, No. 36.

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. L., 6th December 1866, No. 87, Military; M. G., 17th December 1866, No. 4,384, 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. L., 24th April and 16th July 1869, Nos. 101 and 2,063, 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, Military.

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 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. L., 30th September and 13th December 1869, 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. 550 of 1869; Gazette, p. 861, dated 8th June 1869.

Officers obtaining furlough on 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' preparatory 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., 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. 1,363, dated 8th November 1870; G. O. G., No. 320, 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. L., 16th February 1871, No. 1,002, Financial; Gazette, p. 369a, 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 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 con-

(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. L., 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. L., 1st February 1869, No. 738, Financial.

tinuance of the Officer in Civil employ being first obtained.—*G. I., June 1871, No. 1,520, Financial; G. O., Military Department, No. 1,103, 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.*

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. 1,519, 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., 17th January 1871, No. 14; Gazette, p. 48.*

Extends to Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who do not belong to the Staff Corps, the provisions of *G. O. G. G., 8th December 1870, No. 1,137; G. O., 20th December 1870, No. 340; Gazette, p. 1682.*

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. 292; and G. I., 10th December 1868, No. 1,168, 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. 1.—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 service, 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.

* Madras G. O. C., 6th January 1865, No. 9.

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 College.
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 graded 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 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.(c)

(a) Surgeon Majors of 25 and 30 years.....	Rs. 125 a month.
Surgeons of 15 and 16 years.....	100 "
Assistant Surgeons of 10 and 6 years.....	75 "
Do. of 5 and under.....	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., 20th 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., 20th September 1867, No. 2,638, Financial; Gazette, p. 1514.*

Local allowances cannot be drawn during absence on Privilege Leave.—*G. I., 18th August 1870, No. 2,795, Financial; M. G., 26th September 1870, No. 1,230, Public.*

(c) The pay and allowances of Medical Officers in Civil employ, when absent on leave on Medical Certificate, on Private Affairs or Privilege Leave, as also the emoluments of any Covenanted Medical Officer who may act for them, are to be regulated by para. 8 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., 18th May 1867, No. 108, Financial.*

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to give retrospective effect, from the 1st July 1863, to the Resolution, No. 1,228, (*G. O. G., 6th July 1869, No. 243*.) passed in this in Civil employ calculated, according to Rule V of the Military Department on the 17th June 1869 and Leave Rules, on the average salary drawn by him for three quoted in the margin, and to rule that

10. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation from the 13th of November 1866, 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 the present salary aggregate. (c)

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.....		Rs. 2,500		
Deputy Inspector-General.....		Rs. 1,800		
Secy. and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General.	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Principal Medical Storekeeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Garrison Surgeons at other stations.....	1,050	850	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when in substantive charge.....			650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when under a Surgeon.....			600	450
Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper.....	1,200	1,000	800	650
Medical charge of a Native Regiment. { Whether horse allowance in Cavalry Regiments of Rs. 30 for a Surgeon-Major or Surgeon, and Rs. 60 for an Assistant Surgeon.	1,000	800	600	450
Charge of a Stud Dept. or Re-mount 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	

years prior to his proceeding on furlough does not equal half of his unemployed pay, the difference shall be added to the furlough allowance. (c)

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. 1,296, 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. 370, 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. 1,000, 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 to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864, his aggregate allowances shall not be reduced 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. 1,296, Financial; Gazette, p. 798.

(a) 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. 370, dated 4th April 1867. —G. I., 23rd March 1868, 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. 370, 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. 10, 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., 20th July 1869, No. 2,095, Financial.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—(continued.)

Administrative Staff.—Civil Appointments.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surg. above 5 years.	Asst. Surg. under 5 years.
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and Physician to General Hospital.....	Rs. 1,600			
Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College.....				
Fort Surgeon with Fort 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. { 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 out-patients, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College.....				Rs. 800
District Surgeons with attached duties, viz: 1st District.—Inspector of Emigrants, Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leprosy Hospital, Idiot Asylum and Black Town Dispensary.....				
2nd District.—Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gun Powder and Gun-Carriage Factories and Vepory 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, College or Administrative charge of Jails, which will be fixed in the Civil Department.....	1,050	650	650	500
Ditto 2d ditto (b).....	950	500	700	400
Residency Surgeons.....	As 1st or 2nd 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 December 1867, No. 1,531, Public.

(b) First Class Medical Stations. —Cochin, Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem and Viragapatam.

Second Class —Coochpur and Kotaherry, Ootacamund, Madras, Cuddalore, Karnool, Vellore, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Nellore, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Tinnevely, Chittoor, Coimada, Guntour, Berhampore, Tranquebar, Travandrum, Residency and Rajahmundry.—M. G., 16th April 1868, No. 471, and 21st July 1869, No. 1,017, Public.

Chinglepur, Chatterpore and Coimada, 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 extra allowances even if they are available.—G. I., 30th June 1869, No. 1,556, Financial.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to allow effect from the 13th Nov. 1866, to the revised scale of salaries for Uncovenanted Medical Officers which was sanctioned in Financial Notification, No. 2,245, dated 23rd 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. 137.

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.....	" 100

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 1857, No. 3,276.

The proposals of the Local Governments and Administrations differ somewhat. The questions, however, of the salaries of Inspectors of Jails which most of them raise has been settled by the Secretary of State.*

* Financial Despatch, No. 261, dated 9th July 1867.

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. }
under that number. } 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. 5, Financial.*

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. 1,909, Financial; Gazette, p. 356, 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 allowance 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 a general rule, have any claim to re-appointment to the same station.—*G. O. G., 29th June 1869, No. 234; Gazette, p. 1,000b, dated—June 1869.*

In cases in which the Furlough Allowance of a Medical Officer in Civil employ, calculated according to Rule V 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. 507, 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.

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 1831.
"	C.—EXTRACTS.
SUPPLEMENT	A.—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 Accountant 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

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 officer, 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.

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 come 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.

4. All soldiers in civil employ are entitled to count the whole period of their departmental service towards civil pension, provided that those now in civil employ take their discharge from the army before 1st November 1873, and those who may hereafter be appointed to civil employ take their discharge from the army immediately after the expiration of one year from the date of their first appointment.

Cumulative pensions inadmissible. SECTION 7.—An officer cannot earn two pensions at the same time or by the same continuous service.

Pension 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 fotadars (money-testers) in Bengal.

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.

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 supplanted by Government. SECTION 16.—In the following cases, services under an employer to whose position Government has succeeded, qualifies.

Benar 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 Dar-bar. 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 Dil 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 23rd 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.

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-writers. SECTION 20.—Press servants who are paid for piece-work, and Section-writers in Bengal, the North-western Provinces and Madras, 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:

Medical charge of Government vessel. 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.

"Works," Establishments, Public Works Department. 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 1862, 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.

Customs Service, Calcutta. 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.

Settlement and Survey Departments. SECTION 22. a.—Services 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.

b.—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.

1.—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.

Specification of sources. 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. 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.

2. When Police Officers are entertained at the cost of individuals and corporate bodies under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861 of the Governor-General of India in Council or under Sections 14, 15 and 16 of Act VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, an additional charge of one-fourth of the pay of officers whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, and of one-eighth of the pay of others, must be defrayed by the persons for whose benefit the officers are employed; provided always that this additional charge shall not be made when such officers are only temporarily engaged, their service not counting for pension.

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 in the following cases:—

a.—Mamlatdars 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 Peith 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 Funds, as the case may be, the establishments are treated as paid from the General Revenues.

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 cost 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 Sehior (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.	15 90 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press.	130 8 0	Mr. Ardaseer Cowasjee, Modee.
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. Frere Land and Pier Company's Bandar.	297 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company.
7. Arthur Bandar Fort Press Company.	59 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press.	138 0 0	Narsee 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 Dadabhoi Doobash.
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.	233 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.
13. Mazagon Powder Works Bandar.	100 0 0	New Mazagon Land Company.

f.—Section Writers in jail establishments, in the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned by Financial Department Order, No 523, dated 4th June 1867.

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.

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; the Local Government may, at its discretion, treat the service as qualifying.

1. 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.

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.

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.

Lithographic Press, Calcutta.

Public Works Engineer lent to local funds.

Paid from Trust Funds.

Examples.—Courts of Wards. Attached estates.

See Chapter VII.

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.

SECTION 31.—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee does not qualify.

D. & E.

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.

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.

3. Service as a Thoozyee (local collector of revenue) in Burmah, qualifies.

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.

1. An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI of 1848, 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 Covenanted 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 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 Covenanted 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 Jagir 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 Jagir 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 the officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent 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.

4 (a.) The officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant-General.

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.

5 (a.) The salary of an officer lent or transferred must, in every case, be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and an officer must not accept any increase of salary without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

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:—

a.—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raj of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.

b.—Officers transferred to service in Kolapur school. In this case the pension is charged, 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.—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.

d.—Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals. These count service as if it were under 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, sirlars, turnkeys, chaudharies of bazaars.

b.—Maistris in the Public Works Department, distributors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments.

c.—Fotadars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighman), shroffs, except those whose pay exceed Rs. 15 a month, daftaries, and muchies.

2. Tallaties (village accountants) in Bombay are, by the terms of their appointment, classed with inferior servants.

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 23rd 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 28th 1872, page 1000.

Book-binders. *g.*—Book-binders (*i.e.*, those whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere daftaries.)

Shroffs. *h.*—Shroffs if their pay exceed Rs. 15 a month—also Shroffs in Madras, who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and those in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1858, changed into Karkuns.

Bazaar 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:—

Poona (two), Belgaum, Deesa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malligaum, Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.]

Commissariat. *l.*—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors, and Victualling Gomasthas.

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.

p.—Romandars and Niah—Romandars of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

q.—Zilladars in the North-west Stud Breeding Establishment.

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. SECTION 40a.—When the regular duties of an officer who bears an inferior designation are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior officer, his claim to pension or gratuity should be specially referred to the Government of India.

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 I.)

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.

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.

SECTION 42.—In the case of inferior service, authorized leave is reckoned as service.

3. Leave granted to an officer, who is permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such as Deputy Magistracies, is reckoned as service. (See 12a of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.)

1. Leave not exceeding in amount that admissible under the Rules in Supplemental F to the Civil Leave Code, 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.—*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. a.—Authorized leave.
Absence after leave. b.—Absence prolonged after the end of 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. c.—Suspension followed by reinstatement.

NOTE.—Reinstatement need not necessarily be to the same office.—*Gazette, 10th September 1872, p. 1517.*

Abolition of office. d.—Abolition of office.

Transit. 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. | C.—Superannuation pensions & gratuities.
B.—Invalid pensions and 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.*

A.

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 391.*

NOTE.—The above rule does not apply to officers promoted from inferior to superior service.

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.*

Medical certificate SECTION 50.—Incapacity for service must be established by whom attested. a medical certificate attested as follows:—

NOTE.—This certificate in regard to candidates in India will be in the following form:—

I do hereby certify that I have examined—a candidate for employment in the—Department, and find that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

NOTE.—The medical examination prescribed by Sec. 49-2 should not ordinarily be restricted to the vital organs. A medical officer should not, without some very special reason, inspect parts of the body which it is indecent to expose.

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.

2. If the officer applying for pension or gratuity be 60 years old or upwards, no certificate by a medical officer is necessary. It will suffice for the head of the office to certify to the incapacity of the applicant.

Medical certificate 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.

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.

Superannuation pension. SECTION 53.—A 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 the 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 officer's application for pension or gratuity that the officer is inefficient owing to age or infirmity.

NOTE.—The Secretary of State wrote regarding this rule in Public Despatch, No. 87, dated 8th August 1872: I trust that the various Governments and Administrations will always be disposed to extend to this rule a very liberal interpretation, and that the State may in no case be deprived of the valuable experience of really efficient Native officers by the untimely exercise of the powers of compulsory retirement on pension.

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. 3,133.*

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.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take gratuity instead.

Explanation.

A.—For Superior Service.

Compensation and invalid pension. 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, 10th 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 1868, 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. SECTION 60.—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. SECTION 61(a.) To the following officers pension is admissible after three years' less service than is required from other officers, provided that they have begun service after twenty-five years of age:—

- Educational Officers. (1) Directors of Public Instruction.
(2) Inspectors of Schools.
(3) Principals and Professors of Colleges.
(4) Head Masters of Schools and Colleges.
(5) Barristers-at-law or Advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Courts Sessions in Scotland serving in an office to which the Local

Government has, with the consent of the Government of India, declared it to be necessary to appoint a member of the Bar of Great Britain or India.

To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule, the whole of the service in respect of which pension is claimed must have been passed in one or the other offices indicated.

- 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.

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 1868, 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 Panjab.
First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.
Recorder of Rangūn.
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 any 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 eleven years and six months' 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.

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.— <i>nil</i> .			
5 years and less than 10 years—	3 months' pay.		
10 " " 15 " " 4 " "			
15 " " 20 " " 5 " "			
20 " " or more " " 6 " "			

- b.—Compensation pensions:—
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 Sowar 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.

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" 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 and 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."

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. Provided always that pension be not increased on account of increments in pay not actually received. 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 allowances;
- 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 Theogye;
- 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. And Punjab Military Horse Van Dāk 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 30, Rule 1(c)).

"Average emoluments" means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding Rupees 10.

5. In cases falling under clause (a) (3) of this Section, emoluments means the average earnings of the last six months of service.

Net emoluments. SECTION 68.—When part of an officer's pay or emoluments only to be taken. 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 Theogye in Burmah 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 snailer 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 officers in the Post Office Department and the Inland Customs Department, 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.

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.

The record of service of Police Officers on a pay exceeding Rs. 20 a month is

required to be kept by the Inspector General of Police, need not include the service of gazetted officers of the Force.—*G. I., 30th December 1871, No. 3401, Financial.*

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. | 7. Signature of officer. |
| 2. Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. | 8. Character of officer. |
| 3. If acting, here state the substantive appointment. | 9. Signature and designation of immediate head of the office. |
| 4. Pay. | 10. Date of termination of appointment. |
| 5. Acting Allowance. | 11. Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c.) |
| 6. Date of commencement of appointment. | 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 erasures 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, not 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.

SECTION 71.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Department, verify the services claimed.

f. 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 Departments | ... 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, 1863, 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 of application. 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 date.

SECTION 73.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should

Gazetted officers. 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

Accountant-General's report. (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

Power to grant pensions. 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.

Quarterly Statements.

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.

Secretary of State. 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 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.

Claims by officers not retired.

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 82a.—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, pensioners must appear in person at the time of taking payment, and be identified by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

6. 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 84a.—An annual return of pensioners in Form E, 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.

6.—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 Revenue, 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. 350, 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 headquarters, 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.

NOTE.—Sec. 88 will apply to all pensions undrawn for more than six months, for, however, long a period.—*G. L.*, 9th January 1873, No. 150, *Financial*; *Gazette*, page 95.

SECTION 89.—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 Pensioners.	Years' purchase of pension.
Less than 10 years	13
10—20 "	12½
20—25 "	12
25—30 "	11½
30—35 "	11
35—40 "	10½
40—45 "	10
45—50 "	9½
50—55 "	9
55—60 "	8
60—65 "	7
65—70 "	6
More than 70 "	Inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

If a Pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, it is payable to his heirs.

It is not the wish of the Government of India to make any change in the present policy of the Government of Madras in respect of the commutation of the pensions of Covenanted Stipendiaries.—*G. L.*, 14th August 1872, No. 2004, *Financial*; *M. G.*, 26th August 1872, No. 332, *Political*.

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 and counting his previous service.

Refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the amount 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 his 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 count for future pension, or of ceasing to draw any part of his pension and counting his previous service. No refund of pension intermediately drawn is required. In the case of a secretary 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.

1. An officer does not, within three months from the date of his re-employment, exercise his option by this rule, of ceasing to draw pension and counting his previous service, may not thereafter do so without the permission of the Government of India.

2. 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, on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. If re-employed, they are permitted to draw pension in full pay. There is not so much objection to the re-employment of such pensioners in service paid from Local Funds.

Officers can be re-employed with the view of being re-employed, whether in the service of the Government or of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to their pay.

1. The rules do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If these are re-employed, their service will be on the same terms as if they had never been employed before. As long as they are employed, their Navy pension will be held in abeyance, and it is not necessary to raise their total emoluments to one-third of the amount of the pension. If they have commuted their pension for a single payment, no deduction will be made from their allowances as if they had not. But Engineers, Boiler-makers, and Wagon-officers of the Indian Navy, who were pensioned on the abolition of the Navy in 1861, are permitted to draw during re-employment, pension in addition to their pay.

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 conduct" 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 no 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.

5. There is no objection to a pensioner being appointed to be Registrar of Assurances if he be remunerated by fees.

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 the 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-Indus Police Force, though not organized under Act V of 1861, and possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the regular Punjab Police.

Municipal and Railway Police.

SECTION 98 a.—If the police of a municipality is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensions.

b. But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force wholly or partly by a municipality or from the general revenues, receives 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 Chapter XXI.

SECTION 99.—Service in the Railway Police. Indian Railway Police. Bombay is treated as a municipality. Such Police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Police may pay six per cent. in addition to pay and salary, to discharge the cost of their pensions. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

Qualifying Service.

SECTION 100.—Service in any of the Police mentioned in Section 97, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund in the force, qualifies (a)

(a) —Police men entitled to pensions are individuals and corporate bodies, under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861, who are employed in the regular Police force, and as such are entitled to count their service for pension. For those for whom the Police are employed should be charged in addition to the actual pay of the Police, a sum for every Rupee of salary. For every Rupee of salary of other Policemen.

(NOTE.—The Sikh Darbar Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers whose pay did not exceed Rupees 20 were obliged to contribute. By these police forces they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds. Civil Police whose pay exceeded Rupees 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.)

By Act XX 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 1869, 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 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.

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 10 (c)), 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 1867, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line.

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 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpur Police, or who were transferred to the Nagpur Police from the Mulk Horse, count their service in these forces, or 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., darogahs or 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.

h.—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1858 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 *ab. et.* 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.

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.—Police 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 the 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. 2594, 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 the qualifying, is treated as superior service. And that the benefit of the rule in Section 103 is not withdrawn from a Police Officer by reason of his being promoted to pay exceeding Rs. 20 a month.

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 Sections 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(a) 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.

Section 109.—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 marks of identification at the time of enrolment, his rank, promotion, reduction or 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.

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 special Committee shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

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 policemen, 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 not more 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 Esquires.
- If on salaries of Rs. 100 a month, or upwards, as Subadars.
- If on salaries of Rs. 50 a month, or upwards, as Jemadars.
- 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 Panjab, 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.....
 7. Date of end of service.....
 8. Length of service including breaks of which superior inferior non-qualifying and breaks.....
 9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*
 10. [Average] emolument or pay.....
 11. Proposed pension.....
 12. Proposed gratuity.....
 13. Date from which to commence.....
 14. Place of payment.....
 15. Age of applicant on this date.....
 16. Height.....
 17. Marks.....
 18. Date.....

1st May 1851.....
 30th June 1871.....

Y. M. D.
 20 2 0
 17 2 10
 1 5 0
 1 0 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.	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. Under 22 years of age.	By Accountant General. See enclosure A.	
Do.	Do.	15 ..	..	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sept. 1852	....	1 1 15	.....		
Do.	Do.	15 ..	..	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1856	3 7 7	.....	.....		
On sick leave...	.....	..	..	8th May 1856	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.	Compiler of Post Office Accounts. See enclosure B.	
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan.	25 ..	..	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	6 5 24	0 1 20	Suspension adjudged as a penalty.		
Under suspension...	.....	..	..	12th July 1865	1st Sept. 1865	.....	.....	.....		
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan.	25 ..	..	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd Mar. 1868	2 6 2	.....	.....		
Do.	Ditto Office, Post Master	25 ..	10 ..	4th Mar. 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	1 9 0	.....	.....		
Out of employ by abolition of appointment.....	.....	..	..	4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870	.....	0 10 28	.....		
Judge of Nudda	Clerk	40 ..	..	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	0 7 29	.....	.....	Accountant General. See enclosure C.	
Total period of superior 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.

Certificate and Report of Accountant-General.

CERTIFYING that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [*inferior or superior*] grades has been duly proved, or months days; and that a [*gratuity or pension*] not exceeding Rupees , is admissible under the Code. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant-General.

Signature

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.)

Collector's Box.

Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon—

Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it. Personal identification. Height. Age when pensioned. Sect or caste. Residence. Amount of monthly pension.

No. 187. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Calcutta.

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 separate receipt for the amount according

To the Collector of

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. 187. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Calcutta.

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 E.

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 1859:

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. Young Groups 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.

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 employees, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employees 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. 4,359, 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 absence 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 absence 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 to be credited to the Annuity Fund is 34 per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.* This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1,586, 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.

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 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) sumptuary 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.

SECTION 6.—Annuities are payable, in arrear, quarterly, and to date of decease.

Place and rate of payment. The annuity of an officer who leaves India by sea when retiring from the service at the end of subsidiary leave begins on the day of the departure of the vessel in which he sails. His subsidiary leave ceases after the day before the vessel sails.

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, 10½ 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.]

SECTION 8.—After 35 years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, no officer shall be appointed to any new office nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of 5 years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State. The term "Office" includes officiating appointments.

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 Service, 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. The annuity of an officer who leaves India by sea when retiring from the service at the end of subsidiary leave begins on the day of the departure of the vessel in which he sails. His subsidiary leave ceases after the day before the vessel sails.

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.			
Master	20		
First Mate	10		
Second Mate			
& Volunteer	4		
Branch Pilot		Rs. 200 a month.	
Master		100	
First Mate		60	
Second Mate and Volunteer		30	

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 2a.—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 they that 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. 1858, 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. 2,016, *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. 999; *M. G.*, 15th September 1845, and 4th August 1857, 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*, 15th 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, 1863.

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 20th 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 1863, No. 2,332, *Revenue*.

(b) With reference to Financial Resolution, No. 2,528, dated 26th September 1895, promulgating rules for the regulation of the allowances of ministerial and other officers of Government suspended from office pending inquiry 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 the 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.	Remarks.
			Sick—Sec. 3.	Private Affairs—Sec. 5.	Furlough—Sec. 7.	Privilege—Sec. 12.		Rate.	Amount.			
A. B.	C. D.	...	{2ms., 4th May 2ms., 4th July 2ms., 4th Sept.}	...	...	...	30	Half...	...	E. F.	...	...
G. H.	...	...	...	...	1m., 16th Sept.	...	15	To be paid on return.	...	...	...	...
K. L.	...	...	...	...	1m., 16th Augt.	...	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."

Fort St. George, 25th August 1868.

No. 390 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. 1,550.

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 1867, No. 465; 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 1868, shall not, within the maximum of Rs. 4 a month, exceed one-half of the pay in substantive post 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, page 497.

Persons 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. 263, 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 Udaist 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 25 years of age as a general rule.—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette*, page 179, of January 1871; G. I., 20th January 1871, No. 423.

Female Vaccinators may be entertained at any age.—M. G., 8th August 1873, No. 814, *Public*.

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 30th January 1871, No. 123, Financial) applies to temporary appointments.—*M. G., 17th August 1841, No. 1,401, Revenue.*

Certain classes admissible without Examination.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, August 11, 1863.*—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:—

1. All persons thrown out of employment, consequent on a reduction or 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 services, 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.

4. 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.

5. 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. 440, 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. 58, 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 inst.—“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 of age 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. 1,886, 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 of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.”

Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3035, 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. 2,865, 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. 36, 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, 20th 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.—*Octagonnial, 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 on 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

E. M. C., No. 1,376, dated 14th November 1856.

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.

(a) Travelling allowance will only be passed on one occasion for each standard of examination.

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. 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.

* With the consent of the Chief Justice.

† He is always the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, vide Section II, Notification, 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.

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 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.

§ No Assistant shall be passed under either the first or second standard who is not fully qualified in every respect according to the standard under which he was examined.

E. M. C., No. 22, dated 8th January 1857.

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

But Assistants coming up for the second standard, may be allowed to pass at one Examination

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.

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. 465, communicated in E. M. C., No. 512, dated 8th April 1859.

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 Hookumannah 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 Collector's, 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 urrees. 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. L. 10th Feb. 1871, No. 717, Finl. 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

* 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.	Classical.	DONATIONS ON PASSING.
			Rupees.
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....	1,000	1,000
	Telugu.....	1,000	1,000
	Canarese.....	1,000	1,000
	Malayalam.....	1,000	1,000
	Uriyah.....	1,000	1,000
	Hindustani.....	1,000	1,000
		Sanscrit.....	2,000
II.—Honors.		Persian.....	2,000
	Tamil.....	2,000	2,000
	Telugu.....	2,000	2,000
	Canarese.....	2,000	2,000
	Malayalam.....	2,000	2,000
	Hindustani.....	2,000	2,000
		Sanscrit.....	4,000
		Persian.....	4,000

oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.

With Diplomas signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.

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. Virata parvam, (Section of the Mahabharata 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. Vetalia Charitram.
	2. Keralapazhama.
	3. Keralolpati, first half.
Uriyah.....	1. Hitopadesa.
	2. Batrish Simhasana.
	3. Ramayana, Bala kanda.
	4. Prakeya Malika, or large.

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 *vidæ 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—evinced 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, Urzees, 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 *vidæ 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.

I.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, 26th April 1861.*—The following Regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated 4th March 1858:—

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 320.*]
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 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 employment. Candidates for the English or the Anglo-Vernacular branch must answer the papers in History, Geography and Arithmetic in English only, but Candidates who have already passed one of the branches test will not be required to take up History, Geography and Arithmetic again.

IV. 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 must pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

V. 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.

VI. The examination shall be held annually, both in Madras and in the Provinces.

VII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed Form (Appendix A.)†

VIII. 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 proscribed form, and paying a fee of Rupees six.

* 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. 214.

† Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fees.

IX. 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.

X. 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 St. 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. Precise-writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test for Pleaders in District Moon- |
| IV. Do. do.—Salt Department. | siffs' Courts. |
| V. Do. do.—Sea Customs. | X. Police Test. |
| VI. Account Test. | |

Coltucumud, May 27, 1873.

It is hereby notified that from this date the Precise-writing Test is made applicable to the undermentioned appointments in supersession of the present Special Test Rules on the subject.

I. GENERAL.

First, Second, and Third Assistants, Registrar, Record-keeper, Head Examiner in the Press Department, Deputy Registrar, Indexer, Examiner, Head Clerk of the Reference Branch, Head Clerk of the Pension Department, and Head Clerk of the Pension Department, in the Government Office.

II. JUDICIAL.

Subordinate Judge.
District Munsiff.
Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
Sheristadar.
Manager.
Record-keeper.
Examiner of Correspondence.
Indexer.
Sheristadar in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
Head writer in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
Manager, Record-keeper, and Examiner, Madras Small Cause Court.
Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.
Examiner and Record-keeper in all the Courts.
Book-keepers and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.
Manager, Egmore Police Court, Madras.
Record keepers in the Police Courts, Presidency.
Manager, Government Agency, Vizagapatam.

III. REVENUE.

Head Sheristadar, Uncovenanted Assistants, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Local Fund Manager, Manager of the Forest Department, First, Second, Third and Fourth Accountants, Record-keeper, Indexer, Head Translator, and Head Accountant of the Local Fund Department, in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Manager, Indexer, Examiner, and Record-keepers in the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Hazoor Sheristadar.

Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.

Tahsildars.

Sub-Magistrates.

Abkarry Superintendent, Madras.

Manager and Accountants drawing salaries of Rupees 80 per mensem and upwards, in the Sea Customs Office, Madras.

Accountant, English Department, Collector's Office.

English Record-keeper in Collector's Office.

Superintendent of Salt Division.

Accountants in the Stamp Office, Madras, and Forest Conservancy Department, drawing salaries of Rupees 80 per mensem and upwards.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendents and Accountants drawing salaries of Rupees 80 and upwards per mensem in the Accountant-General's Office.

Manager, Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

Manager, Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Accountants, drawing Rupees 80 and upwards, in the Marine Office, Madras.

Manager, Record-keeper, in the Office of the Chopouk Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

All Clerks drawing a salary of Rupees 80 and upwards per mensem.

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 Munsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.* | f. Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law, and First Volume of Strange's Hindoo Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | g. Sadagopa Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law. |
| c. Rules of Practice (Civil.) | h. Goldsmith's "Doctrine and Practice of Equity," pp. 55 to 249 and 267 to 301. |
| d. Indian Contract Act IX of 1872.* | |
| 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.

* G. O., 10th June 1872.

† 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), District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.
3. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Code of Civil Procedure. | d. Stamp Act. |
| b. Rules of Practice (Civil.) | e. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. |
| c. Limitation Act. | |

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks 1 and 2 under 1, A.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Subordinate Judge.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.*
6. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. | 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. 227.)

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; Taluq 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), District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
3. Police Inspector.
4. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. | c. 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.

* 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.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue. | c. Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts. |
| b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. | d. Rules of the Stamp Department. |

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. 227.)
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. Huzar 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. 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 Taluq 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. 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 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 1, 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. c.) Superintendents, Accountants and Clerks in the Accountant General's Office, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards per mensem.
2. (c.) Accountant in the Board's Office.
3. (b.) Accountant in the English Departments of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
4. (d.) Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Assay Office.
5. (d.) Accountant, Marine Office.
6. (d.) Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
7. (d.) Accountant in the Stamp Office.
8. (d.) Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (a.) Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. | (c.) Taluq Manual. |
| (b.) Huzur Manual. | (d.) Village Manual. |
| | (e.) Accountant General's 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, and District and Sessions Courts.
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. | do. | do. | from English into Vernacular. |
| Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English. | do. | do. | from English into Vernacular. |
| Interpretation <i>visu voce</i> from Vernacular into English. | | | |
| Interpretation <i>visu voce</i> from English into Vernacular. | | | |

- (a.) For these Offices the following Chapters of the Accountant General's Manual has been laid down for Examination:—
Chapter II—Budget Estimate.
" III—Classification (omitting notes).
" IX, Section I—Local Fund Classification.
- (b.) For this Office the following Chapters of the above Manual have been laid down:—
Chapter III—Classification (omitting notes).
" IV—Civil Payments, Sections 1 to 3.
" VII—Bills of Exchange.

For the above Offices the Huzur, Village and Taluq Manuals are omitted from the Account Test.

- (c.) For this Office the Accountant General's Manual is omitted from the Test.
- (d.) For these Offices the Test comprises Book-keeping.

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.

VII.—B.—Translation Test—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Subordinate Judges.
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-Collectors' Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writers and Notices, District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Court.
9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk, Egmore Police Court.
11. All the other offices designated under I.A., I.B., II.A., II.B., III.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 50 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 Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English. | do. | do. | from 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 II.B., III.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 at 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. |
| Assay Office..... | Accountants, Deputy Accountants and Book-keeper. |
| Marine Office..... | Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, Accountants, and Clerks. |

Departments.	Appointments and Accounts.
Sea Customs Office.....	Manager, Clerk and Accountants.
Stamp Office.....	Accountants.
Office of Chepauk Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.....	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks.
Court of Small Causes, Madras.....	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks.
Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.....	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keeper, and Gomastahs.
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, Egmore Police Court. Head Clerks and Assistant Head Clerk in Egmore Police Court. Record-keepers.
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.....	Managers and Clerks.
Revenue Department, Collector's Office.....	Clerks and Record-keepers, Sub-Collector's Sheristadar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
Do. Abkarry.....	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.
District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.....	Head Writers.
Small Cause Courts.....	Head Clerks.
Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.....	Manager.
Stipend Pay Office, Arcot.....	Manager.
Special Agency Department, 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 this Test; but an Assistant who has passed the Account Test and entered the grade of an Accountant the pay of which rises by annual increments from Rupees 60 to 85 prior to G. O., dated 4th August 1868, may be allowed to attain the maximum pay of the grade without passing the Precise test, but that he ought not to be appointed to act in a higher grade unless he has passed the test in question—(Vide G. O., 12th March 1870, No. 80.)

VIII.—B.—Precis Writing—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

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 and Sub-Magistrates' Courts.**Nature of Test.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. | c. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | d. Sadagopah Charry's Manual of Malabar Law. |

Examination fee, Rupees 6.

Remarks.

1. Candidates for this Test must have previously passed either the G. the University Entrance Examination.—(Vide G. O., 23rd April 1870, No. 134.)
2. The Examination is held in English or in a Vernacular at the option of the
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.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, 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. No candidates will be permitted to take up any of the Judicial Tests together with Test III, in either Grades.—(Vide G. O., 16th August 1873, No. 256.)
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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 Central Test Examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.
6. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under LA, II. A, II. B, without passing those Tests; but if they are candidates for the posts specified under II. 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.
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 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.

* Vide G. O., 16th February 1870, No. 225.

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 Esop'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 *vice versa* 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 18 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, 28th 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 in 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.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—acquaintance with Simple Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions will be required.
- (c) *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 Apprentices.....	" 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. 2nd year.....	" 10 do.
Passed Medical Pupil.....	" 15 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 Vernaculars*—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.....	Rupees 5 per mensem.
Second year.....	" 6 do.

Lads on admission, will be attested agreeably to G. O. C. C., 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 189, which is cancelled:—

4. The following is the standard of Examination:—
A.—A portion not exceeding 30 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, Telooogo.

Cara 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. No. 16th June 1868, No. 232.

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 every 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.



GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION.

Colonel D. G. ROBINSON, I. 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.
 Capt. H. MALLOCK, D. S. C., Director of Construction.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

MADRAS DIVISION.

J. BURKE, Superintendent.

LINES.

BEZWARRAH SUB-DIVISION.

From Umbarepett to Right Bank of Kistna River including branch line from Bezwarrash to Masulipatam.

H. M. O'KELLY, Assistant Superintendent, in temporary charge.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

From Right Bank of Kistna River to Madras.

H. M. O'KELLY, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

PONDICHERRY SUB-DIVISION.

From Madras to Negapatam.

J. S. LINCOLN, Assistant Superintendent, in temporary charge.

PAUMBEEN SUB-DIVISION.

From Negapatam to Tallamamur.

W. REES PHILLIPS, Assistant Superintendent.

GOOTY SUB-DIVISION.

From Madras to Raichore.

T. PRIDDLE, Inspector, in temporary charge.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ENPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

1. Madras.....	Mr. W. S. Roberts.....	} Telegraph Masters.
	Mr. P. Thorpe.....	
	Mr. R. Parrott.....	
2. Nellore.....	Mr. J. Hooper.....	} Telegraph Master.
3. Bezwarrash.....	Mr. C. H. King.....	
	M. Vazagopal Pillai.....	} Telegraph Masters.
4. Masulipatam.....	Mr. B. Adshad.....	
5. Guntur.....	M. Balasantharam Moodelly.....	} Telegraph Master.
	C. Coorasoobee Naidu.....	
6. Pondicherry.....	Mr. C. T. Shanker.....	} Telegraph Masters.
	Mr. T. Hodge.....	
7. Negapatam.....	Mr. W. J. Gorgonha.....	} Telegraph Masters.
	S. Rayappa.....	
	A. S. Pennampandy Moodelly.....	
8. Paumbeen.....	Mr. J. R. Quadey.....	} Telegraph Masters.

STORE DEPOT, MOOTIALPETTAM, MADRAS.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

A. BANAKISHNAN 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 1873, 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.

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 performing limited day duty.

Office hours. Except on the days mentioned 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. (local time).

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. (local time).

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.

Messages should be legibly written and clearly expressed. Rule V.—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.

Limit to length of messages. Rule VI.—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 must be in the Roman character, or Arabic figures. Rule VII.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures. Subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in the Roman character, or in Arabic numerals.

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*.

Cipher messages. Rule VIII.—Cipher messages are those which consist either wholly or in part of groups of figures or of letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed either exclusively of letters of the alphabet or exclusively of Arabic 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) (63239) (459) (181764)."

"Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154)."

"(A V K) (B) (C P G) (G K R S N)."

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"(45 A B C) (234 X Y Z)."

"(1234) (P Q R) (C B G) (789)."

Form to be followed.

Rule IX.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule XX). The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Verification of signature to 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.

Full address necessary.

Rule X.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh paid message.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

Rule XI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Rule XII.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by Post registered, together with Telegraph or Postage Stamps sufficient for their payment. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station, and a receipt for the amount will be posted *free* to the sender.

Messages sent by post to Telegraph Stations for transmission.

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 "Service Bearing" to the sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

Rule XIII.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the sender must state (free) from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

Example.—To Hazaribagh, "Post Buxee." No charge will be made for ordinary inland postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be registered, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) 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 which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees must be prepaid by the sender.

Rule XIV.—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 for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but

no such message whether "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 XV.—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.

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.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

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 Stamps which bears the name of the station and the 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.

Charges on service messages.

Rule XVI.—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 also 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.*)

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

Rule XVII.—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.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

Rule XVIII.—No unpaid 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

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 Civil 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 or designations of the sender and addressee, and the *latter's address*. No other words can be transmitted, unless paid for as part of the

body of the message, and 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.

If the sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Charge for a message.

Rule XXI.—The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary 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.*

Rule XXII.—A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 8 A. M. (local time), also on Sundays and the following holidays:—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Charge for a message in cipher.

Rule XXIII.—The charge for a message in cipher is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

Messages despatched to and from Railway Stations without extra charge.

Rule XXIV.—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 XXV.—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.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

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 language.	In cipher.	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Between any two stations in India	1 0	2 0	See Rules XXI(a) and XXIII.
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 XXIII.
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 XXIII.

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.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

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

Rule XXVII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, 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," "Ci," as one word.

Words joined by a hyphen.

Rule XXVIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe.

Rule XXIX.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (*This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "Generals," "Charles," "Brother's."*)

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

Every separate character, including an underline, charged as a word.

Rule XXXI.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Rule XXXII.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted in ordinary messages. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure.

Rule XXXIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; the same rule applies to groups of letters; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

Rule XXXIV.—In cipher messages 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. 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.

Method of counting cipher messages.

Rule XXXV.—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 (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the department and telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

Rule XXXVI.—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.

Rule XXXVII.—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.

Collation (or Repetition) of Messages.

Rule XXXVIII.—The sender of any message can require that it be collated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Rule XXXIX.—The charge for collating is equal to half the charge for the message. A collated message is indicated by the word "collated," 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.

Advice of Delivery.

Rule XL.—Any sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any station he may name.

Rule XLI.—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 his message to reach its destination.

Case of non-delivery. The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Priority of return messages.

Rule XLII.—The charge for an advice of delivery is equal to that for a single message at ordinary or day rate.

Prepayment of Reply.

Rule XLIII.—The sender of a message can demand a reply not exceeding 200 words. He must add to his message 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 prepaid. The terminal station pays to the receiver, in Telegraph Stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, 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 prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

Delivery.

Free delivery within five miles of a Telegraph Station.

Rule XLIV.—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.

Rule XLV.—Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other station, it will on re-transmission be considered in every respect as a fresh message, and all bearing charges must be paid by the addressee before the telegram is delivered to him.

Charge for re-addressing a message.

Clear Line Messages.

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).—Lieut. 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 the 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 Sindh 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.

Refunds.

No refund given for errors in an uncollated message.

Rule XLVII.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for collation has been paid by the sender. See Rule XXXIX.

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of messages.

Rule XLVIII.—If a message be not delivered or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Rule XLIX.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claim for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message, but this period is extended to six months in the case of a collated message or of a message for which a reply or an advice of delivery has been prepaid. (When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employes, 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.)

Rule L.—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.

Obligation of Service.

Rule LI.—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. 11 under Act VIII of 1860.

Rule LII.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the
be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be 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.

Copies of Messages.

Rule LIII.—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.

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 LIV.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director-General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bona 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 JANUARY 1873.

(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 *advance 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.)

UNDER-CHARGES 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.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.			
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	
ADEN : { via Suez	25	4	27	4	
" Teheran	57	12	59	12	
" Turkey	54	0	56	0	
(Postage to Seychelles or Mauritius 12 annas.)					
ALDERNEY	(See Great Britain.)				
ALEXANDRIA	(See Egypt.)				
ALGERIA	(See Barbary.)				
AMERICA—	via Suez and Brest	83	0	85	0
	Teheran and Brest				
Boston and New York	Suez and Valentia	84	4	86	4
	Teheran and Valentia ..				
	Turkey and Brest	80	8	82	8
	Turkey and Valentia	81	12	83	12
(Deduct Rs. 2-1-8 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 Rs. 2-1-8 for each word in the message.)					
	via Suez and Brest	85	12	87	12
	Teheran and Brest				
Philadelphia and Wash-	Suez and Valentia	87	0	89	0
ington	Teheran and Valentia ..				
	Turkey and Brest	83	4	85	4
	Turkey and Valentia	84	8	86	8
(Deduct Rs. 2-3-9 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 Rs. 2-3-9 for each word in the message.)					
	via Suez and Brest	96	4	98	4
	Teheran and Brest				
San Francisco	Suez and Valentia	97	8	99	8
	Teheran and Valentia ..				
	Turkey and Brest	93	12	95	12
	Turkey and Valentia	95	0	97	0
(Deduct Rs. 2-12-2 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 Rs. 2-12-2 for each word in the message.)					
For all other places in America,—See TARIFF PAMPHLET.					

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
AUSTRALIA—					
Port Darwin and South	via Amoor	168	4	170	4
Australia	Penang	72	12	75	12
Victoria	via Amoor	169	8	171	8
	Penang	75	0	77	0
New South Wales	via Amoor	171	0	173	0
	Penang	76	8	78	8
Queensland	via Amoor	173	8	175	8
	Penang	79	0	81	0
	via Suez	40	4	42	4
AUSTRIA—HUNGARY	Teheran	36	0	38	0
	Turkey	36	0	38	0
BADEN	(See Germany.)				
BARBARY—					
Algeria and Tunis	via Suez	39	0	41	0
	Teheran	43	12	45	12
	Turkey	39	8	41	8
Benghazi	(Add 12 annas	37	0	39	0
and	postage from	37	8	39	8
Tripoli	Malta.)	37	8	39	8
BAVARIA	(See Germany.)				
BEELIUM	via Suez	40	12	42	12
	Teheran	37	12	39	12
	Turkey	37	12	39	12
BENGHAZI	(See Barbary.)				
BOSTON	(See America.)				
CAIRO	(See Egypt.)				
	via Suez and Brest	83	0	85	0
	Teheran and Brest	84	4	86	4
	Suez and Valencia	80	8	82	8
	Turkey and Brest	81	12	83	12
	Turkey and Valencia	81	12	83	12
(Deduct Rs. 2-1-8 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 Rs. 2-1-8 for each word in the message.)					
CANDIA	(See Turkey.)				
CANRA	(See Turkey.)				
CEPHALONIA	(See Ionian Isles.)				
CHINA—					
Hong Kong	via Amoor	85	12	87	12
	Penang	48	0	50	0
Amoy and Shanghai	via Amoor	85	12	87	12
	Penang	59	0	61	0
CHIO	(See Turkey.)				
COCHIN-CHINA	via Amoor	107	8	109	8
	Penang	35	12	37	12
	via Suez and Brest	104	0	106	0
	Teheran and Brest	105	4	107	4
	Suez and Valencia	101	8	103	8
	Turkey and Brest	102	12	104	12
	Turkey and Valencia	102	12	104	12
(Deduct Rs. 3-2-5 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 Rs. 3-2-5 for each word in the message.)					
CORFU	(See Ionian Isles.)				
CORSICA	(See France.)				
CYPRUS	(See Turkey.)				
DEMERRARA	(See West Indies, &c.)				

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
DENMARK	via Suez	40	4	42	4
	Teheran	37	12	39	12
	Turkey	35	12	37	12
EGYPT	via Suez	36	12	38	12
	Teheran	33	0	35	0
	Turkey	33	0	35	0
FRANCE	via Suez	40	12	42	12
	Teheran	38	4	40	4
	Turkey	38	4	40	4
GERMANY	via Suez	40	4	42	4
	Teheran	37	8	39	8
	Turkey	37	8	39	8
GIBRALTAR	via Suez	43	4	44	4
	Teheran	41	0	43	0
	Turkey	41	0	43	0
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—					
London, and Stations in	via Suez	42	0	44	0
London Radius*	Teheran	39	8	41	8
	Turkey	39	8	41	8
All other places	via Suez	42	8	44	8
	Teheran	40	0	42	0
	Turkey	40	0	42	0
Channel Isles (Guernsey,	via Suez	42	8	44	8
Jersey, and Alderney)	Teheran	40	0	42	0
	Turkey	40	0	42	0
Orkney Isles†	via Suez	43	0	45	0
	Teheran	40	8	42	8
	Turkey	40	8	42	8
Scilly Isles—					
St. Mary's	via Suez	43	12	45	12
	Teheran	41	4	43	4
	Turkey	41	4	43	4
Shetland Isles—†					
Moss Bank (M. land)	via Suez	43	8	45	8
Culla Voe (Gell)	Teheran	41	0	43	0
Uya Sound (Unst)	Turkey	41	0	43	0
Balta Sound (Unst)	via Suez	43	0	45	0
	Teheran	40	8	42	8
	Turkey	40	8	42	8

* 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, Euston, 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 Dock, Walworth, Wandsworth, Waterloo, Westminster, and Woolwich.

† The stations in the Orkney and Shetland Isles are:—Balta Sound, Culla Voe, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Longhope, Moss Bank, Scalpay, Stromness, and Uya Sound.

Special Tariff for a message of 20 words between India and Native Burmah.†

RS. A. P.

Between any station in Native Burmah and any station in British India East of Chittagong	3 0 0
Between any station in Native Burmah and any station in British India West of Chittagong or any station in Ceylon	4 8 0

† The stations in Native Burmah are Mandalay, Menam.

The River Plate Telegraph Company, Limited, notifies that messages can be addressed to Monte Video for onward transmission to places in URAGUAY, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and CHILE, all charges from Monte Video to destination being collected from the addressee.

Telegrams should be addressed to the care of Mr. Oldham (Manager, River Plate Telegraph Company, Limited) Monte Video. They can be either posted direct or telegraphed to Lisbon and thence posted by Steamers leaving for Monte Video on the 4th, 7th, 12th, 19th and 24th of each month. Postage 8 annas.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.	RS.	A.	From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	RS.	A.
GREECE—						
Continental.....	via Suez.....	41	4	43	4	
	Teheran.....	45	4	37	4	
	Turkey.....	41	12	43	12	
Spezzia.....	via Suez.....	41	12	43	12	
	Teheran.....	36	0	38	0	
	Turkey.....	42	8	44	8	
Syra.....	via Suez.....	42	8	44	8	
	Teheran.....	36	8	38	8	
	Turkey.....					
GUERNSEY.....	(See Great Britain.)					
HAVANNA.....	(See West Indies.)					
HOLLAND.....	via Suez.....	40	12	42	12	
	Teheran.....	37	12	39	12	
	Turkey.....					
HONG-KONG.....	(See China.)					
HUNGARY.....	(See Austria Hungary.)					
IONIAN ISLES—						
Cephalonia, Ithaca and Zante.....	via Suez.....	41	12	43	12	
	Teheran.....	36	0	38	0	
	Turkey.....	40	12	42	12	
Corfu.....	via Suez.....	36	8	38	8	
	Teheran.....	41	4	43	4	
	Turkey.....	35	8	37	8	
St. Mauro.....	via Suez.....					
	Teheran.....					
	Turkey.....					
IRELAND.....	(See Great Britain.)					
ITALY.....	via Suez.....	39	8	41	8	
	Teheran.....	36	0	38	0	
	Turkey.....					
(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.....	85	12	87	12	
	Penang.....	89	12	91	12	
Other places.....	via Amoor.....	91	4	93	4	
	Penang.....	75	4	77	4	
JAVA—						
Batavia and Weltevreden.....	via Amoor.....	123	8	125	8	
	Penang.....	38	8	40	8	
Sumatra and West of Samarang.....	via Amoor.....	124	4	126	4	
	Penang.....	39	4	41	4	
East of Samarang.....	via Amoor.....	125	4	127	4	
	Penang.....	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.....	37	8	39	8	
	Teheran.....	37	8	39	8	
	Turkey.....					
MITILENE.....	(See Turkey.)					
MONTENEGRO.....	via Suez.....	40	8	42	8	
	Teheran.....	36	4	38	4	
	Turkey.....					
NEW SOUTH WALES.....	(See Australia.)					
NEW YORK.....	(See America.)					

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
NEW ZEALAND.....	{ via Amoor.....	169	8	171	8
	" Penang.....	75	0	77	0
	(Postage 12 annas.)				
NORWAY.....	{ via Suez.....	40	8	42	
	" Teheran.....		12	40	12
ORKNEY ISLES.....	(See Great Britain.)				
PANAMA.....	{ via Amoor.....	102	4	104	4
	" Madras and B. I. Exten- sion Co.'s cable.....	20	0	22	0
PERSIA.....	{ via Suez.....	50	0	52	0
	" Teheran.....	20	4	22	4
	" Turkey.....	34	0	36	0
PERSIAN GULF—					
Gwadar.....	via Kurrachee.....	9	4	11	4
Jask.....	" ditto.....	14	4	16	4
Honjam.....	" ditto.....	17	4	19	4
Bushire.....	" ditto.....	27	12	29	12
Fao.....	" ditto.....				
	(Boat hire Honjam to Bunder Abbas, Lingah, or Bassa- dort, Rs. 5 per message or copy of a message.)				
PORT DARWIN.....	(See Australia.)				
PHILADELPHIA.....	(See America.)				
PORTUGAL.....	{ via Suez.....	42	4	44	4
	" Teheran.....				
	" Turkey.....	39	12	41	12
QUEENSLAND.....	(See Australia.)				
REASTIMO.....	(See Turkey.)				
RHODES.....	(See Turkey.)				
ROUMANIA.....	{ via Suez.....	39	8	41	8
	" Teheran.....				
	" Turkey.....	34	12	36	12
RUSSIA—					
In Europe.....	{ via Suez.....	35	12	37	12
	" Teheran.....				
	" Turkey.....	34	4	36	4
On Caucasus.....	{ via Suez.....	44	0	46	0
	" Teheran.....	32	4	34	4
	" Turkey.....	30	12	32	12
In Asia—					
West of Tomsk	{ via Suez.....	46	4	48	4
	" Teheran.....	36	8	38	8
	" Turkey.....	34	12	36	12
Between Tomsk and Werkhne Oudinsk ..	{ via Suez.....	49	8	51	8
	" Teheran.....	40	0	42	0
	" Turkey.....	38	0	40	0
Between Werkhne Oud- insk, and the Pacific Ocean.....	{ via Suez.....	56	4	58	4
	" Teheran.....	45	12	47	12
	" Turkey.....	46	0	48	0
SAIGON.....	(See Cochin-China.)				
SAMOS.....	(See Turkey.)				
SAN FRANCISCO.....	(See America.)				
SCILLY ISLES.....	(See Great Britain.)				
SCOTLAND.....	(See Great Britain.)				
SERBIA.....	{ via Suez.....	40	0	42	0
	" Teheran.....				
	" Turkey.....	34	12	36	12
SHANGHAI.....	(See China.)				
SHETLAND ISLES.....	(See Great Britain.)				
SINGAPORE.....	{ via Amoor.....	93	12	95	12
	" Penang.....	28	8	30	8

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA..... (See Australia.)				
<i>via</i> Suez	41	12	43	12
<i>Teheran</i>	39	4	41	4
<i>Turkey</i>				
ST. MAURE..... (See Greece.)				
SUEZ..... (See Egypt.)				
SUEZ CANAL STATIONS..... (See Egypt.)				
<i>via</i> Suez	40	0	42	0
<i>Teheran</i>	58	8	40	8
<i>Turkey</i>	40	0	42	0
SWEDEN..... (See Greece.)				
<i>Teheran</i>	36	8	38	8
<i>Turkey</i>				
SYRA..... (See Greece.)				
<i>via</i> Amoor	173	8	175	8
TASMANIA..... (See Barbary.)				
<i>Penang</i>	79	0	81	0
TRIPOLI..... (See Barbary.)				
TUNIS..... (See Barbary.)				
TURKEY—				
In Europe—				
<i>via</i> Suez	29	8	31	8
<i>Teheran</i>	32	0	34	0
<i>Turkey</i>	30	12	32	12
Inland.....				
<i>Teheran</i>	32	0	34	0
<i>Turkey</i>				
In Asia—				
<i>via</i> Suez	42	12	44	12
<i>Teheran</i>	44	8	46	8
<i>via</i> Suez	28	8	30	8
<i>Teheran</i>	29	8	31	8
<i>via</i> Turkey	27	12	29	12
<i>Teheran</i>	29	12	31	12
<i>via</i> Turkey				
<i>Teheran</i>	32	0	34	0
<i>Turkey</i>	31	12	33	12
<i>via</i> Suez	30	4	32	4
<i>Teheran</i>	30	0	32	0
<i>Turkey</i>	30	12	32	12
<i>via</i> Suez	30	8	32	8
<i>Teheran</i>				
<i>Turkey</i>				
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND..... (See Tasmania.)				
VICTORIA..... (See Australia.)				
WASHINGTON..... (See America.)				
WEST INDIES, &c.....				
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	158	0	160	0
<i>Teheran and Brest</i>				
<i>Suez and Valentia</i>	159	4	161	4
<i>Teheran and Valentia</i>	155	8	157	8
<i>Turkey and Brest</i>	156	12	158	12
<i>Turkey and Valentia</i>				

(Deduct Rs. 5-12-5 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. 117-4-0 for the first 20 words, and Rs. 5-12-5 for each word above 20.)

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
HAVANA.....	105	8	107	8
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest				
<i>Teheran and Brest</i>	106	12	108	12
<i>Suez and Valentia</i>	103	0	105	0
<i>Teheran and Valentia</i>	104	4	106	4
<i>Turkey and Brest</i>				
<i>Turkey and Valentia</i>				
(Deduct Rs. 3-2-5 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. 64-12 for the first 20 words, and Rs. 3-2-5 for each word above 20.)				
JAMAICA.....	116	0	118	0
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest				
<i>Teheran and Brest</i>	117	4	119	4
<i>Suez and Valentia</i>	113	8	115	8
<i>Teheran and Valentia</i>	114	12	116	12
<i>Turkey and Brest</i>				
<i>Turkey and Valentia</i>				
(Deduct Rs. 3-10-10 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. 75-4 for the first 20 words, and Rs. 3-10-10 for each word above 20.)				
For all other places, See Tariff Pamphlet.				
WURTEMBERG..... (See Germany.)				
ZANTE..... (See Ionian Isles.)				

CABLE LINES.

BOMBAY—ADEN SECTION.		ADEN—SUEZ SECTION.	
Shore end at Bombay	10-02 knots.	Shore end at Aden	9-98 knots.
1st Intermediate Cable	86-04 "	Intermediate do.	323-73 "
2nd do.	50-01 "	Main Cable	1116-25 "
Main Cable	1045-41 "	Shore end at Suez	10-18 "
2nd Inter Cable at Aden	16-61 "		
Shore end do.	10-04 "		
			1460-15
			= 8278 knots.

1818-13 knots.

Besides these sections the Eastern Telegraph Company's system comprises—

Alexandria to Malta	924 knots.
Do. do.	976 "
Malta to Bona (Algeria)	378 "
Bona to Marseilles	447 "
Malta to Gibraltar	1120 "
Gibraltar to Villa Real (Spain)	155 "
Do. to Lisbon	331 "
Lisbon to Porthcurn near Penzance	824 "

Bilbao to Lizard Head, and also lines in the Ionian and Grecian Archipelago, &c., just laid or being laid—lengths unknown.

The lines are in good condition, work very regularly, and give great satisfaction.

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

G. K. Winter, Esq. Telegraph Engineer, in charge.

C. Henegan Workshop Superintendent.

T. Barathalvar Moodelly Engineering Assistant, Head Office.

C. Abboy Naidu Relieving Inspector.

C. Theobald Inspector, between Madras and Jollarpett.

P. ... Moodelly Sub-Inspector, between Madras and Perambore
Workshops, and Inspector between Bangalore and
Salem.D. Jones Inspector, between Salem and Beypore and Neil-
gherry Branch.

T. Hall Sub-Inspector, between Beypore and Pothanore.

J. J. Duckworth Sub-Inspector, between Arconum and Cuddapah.

P. Rajahgopani Chetty Inspector, between Cuddapah and Raichore and
Bellary Branch.

P. Colundavaleo Pillay Sub-Inspector, between Cuddapah and Gooty.

J. Yarde Sub-Inspector, between Raichore and Goondacul.

R. Dias Sub-Inspector on special works between Beypore and
Paulghaut.

MADRAS RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

Table showing the Stations, Codes, Hours for the receipt and despatch
of "Paid" Messages, and transmitting Stations for Telegraph
Stations, on the Madras Railway, with Rules
for charging, &c.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.	Transmitting Stations.
MADRAS	M A	Always open.	
		A. M. P. M.	
Perambore	P E	6 to 6	Madras
Avudiy A V	6	6	do
Tinnalore T I	6	6	do
Trivellore T R	6	6	do
Cadumbathoor C U	6	6	do
Chinnampett C H	6	6	Vellore.
ARCONUM JUNCTION	A J	6	6

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—continued.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.	Transmitting Stations.
		A. M. P. M.	
Tirutany	R Y	6 to 6	Arconum.
Naggery	N G	6 " 6	do
Puttoor	P O	6 " 6	do
Poody	D Y	6 " 6	do
Tirupetty	Q R	6 " 6	do
Codoor	C D	6 " 6	Cuddapah.
Reddipully	P X	6 " 6	do
Rajampett	B J	6 " 6	do
Nundalore	N R	6 " 6	do
Wentimettah	W A	6 " 6	do
CUDDAPAH	H X	Always open.	
Camalapur	C M	6 to 6	Cuddapah.
Yerragoontla	Y A	6 " 6	do
Moodanoor	M A	6 " 6	do
Kondipuram	D P	6 " 6	do
Tadputri	T U	6 " 6	do
Royalcherroo	R L	6 " 6	Gooty.
GOOTY	G Y	Always open.	
Goondacul Junction	G C	6 to 6	Gooty.
Veerapur	V P	6 " 6	Goondacul.
Bellary	B Y	6 " 6	
Nuncheria	N L	6 " 6	Gooty.
Auspree	J P	6 " 6	do
Adoni	A D	6 " 6	do
Kosgee	K G	6 " 6	do
Toengabudra			
Mutnurri	M Y	6 to 6	Raichore.
Raichore	R I	6 " 6	
Sholinghur	S H	6 " 6	Vellore.
Arcot	A R	6 " 6	do
Tiruvellum	T H	6 " 6	do
VELLORE	V E	Always open.	
Gooriatum	G O	6 to 6	Vellore.
Mailputty	L Q	6 " 6	do
Amboor	A B	6 " 6	Jollarpett.
Vaniembady	V F	6 " 6	do
JOLLARPETT JUNCTION	H R	Always open.	
Coopum	C P	6 to 6	Jollarpett.
Colar Road	Y D	6 " 6	do
Malloor	L R	6 " 6	do
Cadjoody	D G	6 " 6	do
B. Branch. BANGALORE	G L	Always open.	
Tripartore	T P	6 to 6	Jollarpett.
Samulputty	S L	6 " 6	do
Morapur	M P	6 " 6	do
Mullapooram	M U	6 " 6	Salem.
Shervaroy Hills	H K	11 " 4	do
SALEM	S A	Always open.	
McDonald's Choultry	D C	6 to 6	Salem.
Sunkerydroog	S G	6 " 6	do
ERODE JUNCTION	R D	6 " 7	
Peranduray	P Y	6 " 6	Erode.
Wutkallee	T K	6 " 6	do
Avenashy Road	H Y	6 " 6	do
Somanoor	S N	6 " 6	do

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—continued.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.		Transmitting Stations.
		A. M.	P. M.	
POTHANORE JUNCTION	P J	6	to 6	Pothanore Junction
Neighbouring Branch: Coimbatore	C O	6	" 6	do
Tullialoor	T D	6	" 6	do
Karamady	K A	6	" 6	do
Mettapollum	M L	8	" 8	do
Muddilairry	M R	6	" 6	do
Walliar	W R	9	" 5	do
Conjeevode	C N	6	" 6	do
PALGHAT	G H	6	" 6	do
Parley	L Y	6	" 6	do
Luckady	L D	6	" 6	do
WOOTAPOLLUM	W U	6	" 6	
Shoranoor	S R	6	" 6	Beypoor.
Puttamby	P T	6	" 6	do
Cootipooram	C Y	6	" 6	do
Tiroor	R O	6	" 6	do
Tanoor	T A	6	" 6	do
Perpengady	P G	6	" 6	do
BEYPOOR	B R	6	" 6	

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 charge 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 cancelled, completed nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh paid 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 either *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 parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"(4597) (63239) (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," "Two-pence," "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," "Cfi," 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.

RS. A.

For every six words or less or fraction of six words of ordinary English language exclusive of the address between any two Stations in India	1 0
For every six words or less or fraction of six words in cipher exclusive of the address	2 0
For every six words or less exclusive of the address in ordinary English language between any Stations in India and any Station in British Burmah or Ceylon	1 6
In cipher	3 0

The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

For repeating a message by order of sender.—Twice the value of a single charge.

The charge for a message in cipher, 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 "General's," "Charles's," "Brother'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.

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, 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.

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.

1st. 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.

2nd. 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.

3rd. 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.

4th. The charge will be divided between the Companies concerned in the following manner, viz:—

5th. 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.

6th. 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 not exceeding 200 words. 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 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 pre-paid. 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.

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.

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 October 1878.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.**Chief Officers of the Department.**

Director-General of the Post Office.....	{ A. M. Montath, Esq.
Deputy Director-General.....	{ F. R. Hogg, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Bengal.....	{ E. R. Douglas, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Bombay.....	{ F. R. Hogg, Esq.
Postmaster General, North Western Provinces.....	{ T. W. Gribble, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Punjab.....	{ Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye.
Compiler of Post Office Accounts and Personal Assistant to Director-General.....	{ J. McFarlan, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster, Calcutta.....	{ C. W. Hutchinson, Esq.
Postmaster, Bombay.....	{ Major W. M. Lane.
	{ Lt. Col. G. M. Battye, (Officiating.)
	{ H. A. Brown, Esq.
	{ W. H. McGowan, Esq.
	{ E. A. Roussac, Esq., (Officiating.)
	{ C. A. Stuart, Esq.
	{ E. C. George, Esq., (Officiating.)

Postmaster General's Office.

ARMENIAN STREET—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Major The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke,.....Postmaster General.
Mr. J. D. Caster.....Assistant.

Postmaster's Department.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
M. Percy, Esq.,.....Postmaster.

Inspectors of Post Offices.

Division.	
1st or Vizagapatam.....	C. Smith, Esq.
2nd or Masulipatam.....	J. Bower, Esq.
3rd or Hyderabad.....	{ T. W. Hill, Esq., (on leave.)
	{ G. E. Walker, Esq., (Acting.)
4th or Bellary.....	C. S. Bonifacio, Esq.
5th or Nellore.....	H. D. Theobald, Esq.
6th or Mount.....	T. Rhenius, Esq.
7th or Railway.....	J. Honner, Esq.
8th or Calicut.....	W. J. Rose, Esq.
9th.....	G. W. Cresswell, Esq.
10th or Cuddalore.....	M. Kinsley, Esq.
11th or Trichinopoly.....	J. G. Combes, Esq.
12th or Palamcottah.....	E. H. Gregory, Esq. [leave.]
Supernumery Inspector attached to Postmaster General's Office, Madras.....	{ C. V. Kistnaiah Charloo, B.A., (on duty.)
	{ P. T. Raja Rao Pillay, (Acting.)
Candidate Inspector.....	E. Dawes, Esq.

Postmasters.

Bangalore.....	Mr. D. Oliver.	Mount.....	Caroonambaram Pillay.
Bellary.....	W. H. Ricks.	Nellore.....	Mr. W. G. Wright.
Berhampore.....	J. Ramdoss Naidu.	Ootacamund.....	W. Kelly.
Calicut.....	Mr. J. C. Shakespear.	Pondicherry.....	E. R. Lawrence.
Cecanada.....	J. C. Paterson.	Palamcottah.....	B. Gooroo Rajah.
Cannanore.....	B. G. A. Boosch, (Depty.)	Salem.....	Mr. H. Blake.
Cochin.....	T. C. D'Rosario.	Secunderabad.....	J. Fernandez, (Deputy.)
Cuddalore.....	V. Mootosawmy Pillay.	Trevandrum.....	S. Bungiah Chetty.
Cuddapah.....	T. Saravama Pillay.	Trichinopoly.....	Mr. S. Christian, (on leave.)
Hyderabad.....	Mr. G. E. Walker, (on duty.)		B. Thurmiah, (Acting.)
	J. Dique, (Acting.)	Tanjore.....	K. Chinmasawmy Pillay, (on other duty.)
Kurnool.....	Teekaram Sing.		Mr. H. Humphreys, (Acting.)
Madura.....	P. T. Raja Rao Pillay, (on duty.)	Vellore.....	A. H. Teixeira.
	Mr. E. Dawes, (Acting.)	Vizagapatam.....	M. Venkatasawmy Naidu.
Mangalore.....	J. Sequeira.		
Masulipatam.....	Mr. W. A. Johnson.		

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 Districts.	Suburbs included in each District.	HOURS THE DELIVERIES ARE EXPECTED AT EACH OFFICE.			
		Week Days.			Sundays one delivery only.
		1st Delivery.	2d Delivery.	3d Delivery.	
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Moolimpett, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Parcherry, Sowcarpett, John Pereira, Goolgoly Bazaar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c.	8-0	1-15	4-15	1-15
Royapooram Post Office.	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookapett, Washermanpett and Tondiarpett.	8-30	1-45	4-45	1-45
Perambore Post Office.	Perambore, Vasarapady, Cheshapet, Choolay, Narrainapolim and Veeranthothum.	8-25	1-40	4-40	1-40
Pursawaukum Post Office.	Vepary, Pursawaukum, Lorock's Gardens, New Town, Periametree, the Poona-mallee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk.	8-40	1-55	4-55	1-55
Egmore Post Office.	Egmore, Poodeopett, Pantheon Road, Cheput, the Poona-mallee Road, West of the Scotch Kirk.	8-55	2-10	5-10	2-10
Nungumbaukum Post Office.	Nungumbaukum and Mackay's Gardens.	9-10	2-25	5-25	2-25
Teynampett Post Office.	Teynampett, Holme's Gardens, and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	9-10	2-25	5-25	2-25
Mylapore Post Office.	Saint Thomé, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens, and its neighbourhood.	8-55	2-10	5-10	2-10
Adyar Post Office.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	9-10	2-25	5-25	2-25
Royapettah Post Office.	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Meerasaipettah, Club and Hotels in the neighbourhood, and the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	8-40	1-55	4-55	1-55
Mount Road Post Office.	Camp Equipage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Cheshapet Palace, Chintadrapettah, Nursingapooram & Mundy Bazaar.	8-25	1-40	4-40	1-40
Sydapett P. Office.	Sydapett and its neighbourhood.	9-40	2-55	5-55	2-55

Table showing the latest hour for posting Parcels and Packets at the several Post Offices in Madras for despatch to stations in the Mofussil.

	For 9 A. M. Mail on Runner Line for Poodeoovill, Pulicat, Ponnari, Toda, and Sooloorpett.		For 2-45 P. M. North-West Train Mail.		For 6 P. M. South-West Train Mail.		For 7 P. M. Southern Coast Mail.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Madras General Post Office	8-0	Previous day.	12-45	...	4-0	...	5-0	...
Royapooram Branch Post Office	7-0	...	12-20	...	3-35	...	3-35	...
Perambore do.	7-10	...	12-35	...	3-30	...	3-30	...
Pursawaukum do.	...	4	12-20	...	3-15	...	3-15	...
Egmore do.	...	4	12-5	...	3-0	...	3-0	...
Nungumbaukum do.	...	4	11-50	...	2-45	...	2-45	...
Teynampett do.	...	4	11-50	...	2-45	...	2-45	...
Adyar do.	...	4	11-45	...	2-30	...	2-30	...
Mylapore do.	...	4	12-5	...	3-0	...	3-0	...
Royapettah do.	...	4	12-20	...	3-15	...	3-15	...
Mount Road do.	7-10	...	12-35	...	3-30	...	3-30	...
Sydapett do.	...	2-5	11-10	...	2-5	...	2-5	...
Fort St. George Receiving House	7-20	...	12-40	...	3-40	...	3-40	...

Table showing latest hour for posting Letters and Papers at the Branch Post Offices for Mails closing at the General Post Office for despatch by Steamers.

	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING.					
	For Mails closing between 6 and 8 A. M.	For Mails closing between 8 and 11-30 A. M.	For Mails closing between 11-30 & 2 P. M.	For Mails closing between 2 & 5 P. M.	For Mails closing between 5 & 6½ P. M.	For Mails closing between 6½ & 8 P. M.
	Previous day	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Royapooram Post Office	5-30	7-0	10-30	12-30	3-45	5-30
Perambore do.	5-55	7-10	10-40	12-45	3-40	5-55
Pursawaukum do.	5-40	6-55	10-10	12-30	3-25	5-40
Egmore do.	5-25	6-40	9-25	12-15	3-10	5-25
Nungumbaukum do.	5-10	6-25	9-55	12-0	2-55	5-10
Teynampett do.	5-10	6-25	9-10	12-0	2-55	5-10
Adyar do.	5-0	6-15	9-10	11-55	2-40	5-0
Mylapore do.	5-25	6-40	9-40	12-15	3-10	5-25
Royapettah do.	5-40	6-55	10-10	12-30	3-25	5-40
Mount Road do.	5-55	7-10	10-40	12-45	3-40	5-55
Fort St. George R. H.	6-0	7-20	8-0	12-50	3-50	6-0
Sydapett Post Office	2-15	5-45	5-45	11-15	2-15	2-15

NOTE.—At the General Post Office the Mails are closed about two hours before the time notified for the sailing of Steamers.

Memorandum showing the hour of arrival of the several Mails at the General Post Office daily, and the Deliveries at which they are distributed.

Mails.	Hour of arrival at the General Post Office.	Deliveries at which they are distributed.
From Cuddapah and Stations on the Northern Coast ...	About 7-30 P. M. ...	1st or 8 A. M. Delivery.
Do. Poodoovail, Ponnari, Tada, Sooloorpett, and Naidupett ...	Between 8 and 9 P. M. ...	Do. do. do.
Do. Stations on the South-West Line ...	About 6-30 A. M. ...	Do. do. do.
Do. do. on the North-West Line.	About 11-30 A. M. ...	2nd or 1-15 P. M. do.
Do. Cuddalore and Stations on the Southern Coast	Between 9 and 10 A. M. ...	Do. do. do.
Do. St. Thomas' Mount and Palayam by Special Mail Cart...	About 12-15 P. M. ...	Do. do. do.

List of Postal Stations.

List of Stations for which Mails are forwarded from Madras by the 6 p. m. Train.

Adonic.
Amlapoor.
Addunk.
Ank-pully.
Ankola.
Anantipoor.
Asko.
Apery.
Averko.
Agn.
Ahmedabad.
Ahmednagar.
Akola.
Akyab.
Aloor.
Allahabad.
Arungabad.
Aungmy.
Badjee.
Baidoor.
Bapul.
Barwah.
Bettigery.
Bhalkul.
Bellary.
Belhee.
Berhanpore.
Berwada.
Bimlipatam.
Bolarum.
Baitool.
Banda.
Baroda.
Bombay, and all places in its Presidency.
Birbaw.
Budwall.
Barrackpoor.
Bassim.

Belgaum.
Benares.
Bagulpore.
British Burmah.
Bumosee.
Bunkapora.
Casseboogah.
Carwar.
Cassimcotta.
Chendragiri.
Central Provinces.
Cheneole.
Chitterpoor.
Cheerapully.
Chodaoveram.
Compta.
Cocnada.
Codoor.
Coringa.
Crosier.
Cuddapah.
Cumbum.
Calingapatam.
Calcutta, and all places in the Bengal Presidency.
Cawnpore.
Conjeveram.
Chanderanagore.
Coompta.
Cuttack.
Datchapully.
Davareypully.
Dowlahworam.
Dracharam.
Dharwar.
Dumbul.
Dhoonsoe.
Dinapore.
Ellamanchilli.
Elore.
Ellchpoor.

Ganjam.
Gazpathinagore.
Gooty.
Gudur.
Gulburgah.
Gudduck.
Guntoor.
Gudgerry.
Gunducul.
Gungolac.
Gopulpore.
Gurug.
Hombabad.
Hangul.
Hemabul.
Hydrabad.
Heraikeror.
Hingolee.
Hospet.
Honore.
Hooblee.
Hulibul.
Istoor.
Itchapora.
Jammulundgu.
Jannupett.
Jaggampett.
Juggiahpett.
Kulastey.
Kimpedy.
Kistna.
Kurnool.
Kuthiri.
Kavali.
Kulladghee.
Kandakur.
Kamptee.
Kirkce.
Kotree.
Kutghuthee.
Koondgois.
Kothapatam.
Kurruighee.

Kurachee.
Kumpli.
Kussowlie.
Lingasogoor.
Labore.
Luxmeshwer.
Lucknow.
Mausulpattam.
Madagood.
Mominabad.
Moondarghee.
Moondagoda.
Mootul.
Mungolagbury.
Megullur.
Meerut.
Missricote.
Midnapore.
Mirzapore.
Moordeshwer.
Mooltan.
Mogul.
Moulmein.
Naranavaram.
Narainpett.
Nagrikalaskum.
Naidoopett.
Nawpada.
Nedathavole.
Neelapully.
Nellore.
North-West Provinces.
Nundigama.
Nundial.
Nursarowpett.
Nursapora.
Narsapatam.
Nursanapett.
Nagode.
Nagpore.
Nassick.
Neemuch.
Nurgood.

List of Postal Stations—continued.

Neermul. Nowgoond. Nowgam. Nowgong. Nusserabad. Nynetal. Naggery. Ongole. Oudh. Omravutty. Palcole. Petta. Podilly. Poondy. Palcondah. Parvathpore. Peddapore. Pittapore. Prodatore. Paishwar. Patna. Poom. Port Blair. Purru. Punjabi. Pullumpett. Ranibednoor. Raichore. Rajahmundry. Rapoer. Rayachote. Ratu. Rengunta. Reypully. Ramanadroog. Russleondah. Reddypully. Rangoon & all places in British Burmah. Rajapootana. Rewah. Samulcottah. Swansee. Sompett. Sawanoor. Secundrabad. Sedashopett. Sidapora. Sudbott. Sirces. Sind. Seegaum. Seopa. Shabad. Shalapoor. Shirlatty. Simla. Sudashmagur. Sumbulpore. Tadpatry. Tanaku. Teckally. Toonee. Terutany. Trimalgherry. Tripaty. Udigherry. Umritsar. Vencalghiri.	Venapollum. Vizagapatam. Vincondah. Vizianagram. Veeravasaram. Waltair. Woodiagherry. Woutimetta. Yellapoor. <i>List of Stations for which Mails are forwarded from Madras, by 6 P. M. Train.</i> Amboor. Allepy. Arcot. Ambasamoodrum. Amatty. Anmanaicknoor. Aroopocottah. Arnee. Aryalora. Ahtoor. Aryandangli. Bangalore. Barkur. Bejjapur. Beypore. Buntwal. Buddigair. Bowani. Calicut. Calimere Point. Cannanore. Caroor. Colar Road. Colar Station. Chowghat. Coopum. Cochin. Combatore. Combaconum. Chittoor. Cumbum. Coonoor. Cassargode. Chinnamanoor. Nallam. Cottayam. Collegal. Cotlacumund. Ceylon and places in Colombo. Calupady. Condapore. Darampoori. Dannoor. Dindigul. Darapooram. Devicottah. Denkencottah. Devipattam. Ercaud. Errode. Ellingooddy. Ernacolum. French Rocks.	Guynd. Goodalore. Gooriatum. Harryhur. Hoonsoor. Hassan. Iyempet. Jollarpet. Kamudy. Karical. Koyalpattam. Kistnagherry. Kanandacooddy. Kavarypauk. Kodicannal. Kolitali. Kuttalum. Keelakavai. Kotergherry. Kuttaparamba. Laulgooddy. Madura. Mana Madura. Mangunapooram. Mallapuram. Manantoddy. Manamalgooddy. Mannargooddy. Mangalore. Mercur. Mettapollam. Minnissal. Mutighiri. Muddenpully. Mysore. Mahe. Melar. Malapollam. Moodoccalatcor. Moosery. Mootoopatta. Muddenpully. Nagercoil. Nazereth. Nagore. Needamungalam. Namcul. Nangoonary. Negapatam. Nallam. Oosoor. Ootapadaram. Ootacamund. Palumcottah. Palghat. Perpenagooddy. Palmanair. Perambalore. Polachy. Poongamore. Poloor. Ponany. Pootoor. Pothanore. Putteocottah. Paumbum. Pullicondah. Poonamallee. Poreacolum.	Permagoody. Perambalore. Punganoor. Puttamby. Palney. Quilandy. Quillon. Ramaiswerum. Rammad. Razipore. Salem. Satloor. Sayerpooram. Shermadavey. Shoranore. Satghur. Sooramungalam. Sunkaranacool. Sunkerrydroog. Srividantam. Sholinghur. Shivagunga. Srirungum. Striperambudoor. Strivillipootoor. Suttiamungalam. Shertaly. Tanjore. Tellichery. Teppacolum. Teripoor. Tranquebar. Trevandrum. Trichinopoly. Tripatore. Trivellore. Tuticorin. Talaparamba. Trivellore. Tencassy. Teruchooly. Teromungalam. Terupavennu. Tinnevely. Tritrapoondy. Tondi. Thorayora. Trichoor. Trivellore. Trivady. Teroovaroor. Teruvadamarthur. Tiroor. Udiply. Udmulpettah. Utengherry. Vanembady. Vellore. Virdupatty. Veenjendlerpett. Vullum. Vythery. Wandewash. Walla Janugger. Wootapollam. Wellington. Woleekode. Woleenad. Wallajabad.
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List of Postal Stations—continued.

List of Stations on the Southern Division for which Mails are forwarded from Madras at 7 P. M. by Mail Cart.

Chunampet.
Cuddalore.
Cheyoor.
Chingleput.
Mayaveram.
Maduravai.
Nellore.
Ootramulloor.
Palaveram.
Pondicherry.
Porto Novo.
Punrooty.

St. Thomas' Mount.
Sadras.
Sheally.
Tindivanam.
Teroocolicoondrum.
Terupoor.
Teruvadi.
Udendoorpett.
Virdachellum.
Vilaspooram.

List of Stations on the Northern Coast, for which Mails are forwarded from Madras by runner at 9 A. M. daily.

Poodoovoil.
Pulicat.
Ponnari.
Sooloorpet.
Tadu.

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 "Packet Post" or "Banghy 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 regis-

tered, and it is strongly recommended that Currency Notes sent through the post be sent in halves, the second halves being forwarded on acknowledgment 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.

CHANGES OF RESIDENCE.—Persons changing their place of residence are particularly requested to leave written instructions at the Post Office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Post Office of the place to which they may be going. A separate written instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt. No complicated or conditional instructions for re-direction can be attended to, and persons desiring services of this nature are advised to employ an Agent, to whom, if they so desire, all letters received to their address will be delivered. Instructions for re-direction should state clearly whether they are meant to apply to covers for other members of the family or household of the person giving the instructions.

RE-POSTED ARTICLES.—Covers of which delivery is actually effected, if again committed to the post, are termed re-posted covers, and are treated in the same way as covers committed to the post for the first time, no account being taken of any obliterated stamps which may be borne by them. If, however, a cover tendered at the place of address is at once returned to the Post Office person who brings it (whether with or without an indication of revised address), it is treated as a re-directed article, the postage chargeable for further transmission being at prepaid rates only.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.—Complaints against the Post Office, certified as such under the full signature and address of the sender, and addressed to any officer of the Postal Department, are not chargeable with any postage. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters or other articles, the covers or 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.

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 Pie; 1 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 and Newspapers, 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 person.

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 these routes.

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 Annas.

Do. exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 "

Do. do. 1 oz. do. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6 "

Do. do. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. do. 2 ozs. 8 "

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 original address.

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-packages 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.
1 Via BRINDISI, FRANCE OR ALGERIA.	Destination.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
		0 6 8 0	13 4 1	4 0 1	10 8
2 FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via</i> FRANCE.					
* Spain.....	Through France.	0 7 4 0	14 8 1	6 0 1	13 4
* Portugal.....					
* Luxembourg.....					
* Baden.....					
* The Netherlands.....					
* Belgium.....	Destination.	0 8 8 1	1 4 1	10 0 2	2 8
* Rhenish Prussia.....					
* Bavaria.....					
* Wurtemberg.....					

DESTINATION.	Limit to which letters may be paid	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via</i> FRANCE— <i>contd.</i>		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
German States, <i>viz.</i> —Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse, Homburg, Lippe-Deimold, Schwartzburg, Rudolstadt, Reuss Nassau, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral-Hesse, Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimer, Eisenach, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck.....	Destination.	0 8 8 1	1 4 1	10 0 2	2 8
Switzerland.....					
Prussia, (the Rhenish Provinces excepted).....					
Hanover.....					
Saxony.....					
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....					
Brunswick.....					
Oldenburg (the principality of Birkenfeld excepted).....					
Anhalt.....					
Austrian Dominions.....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Denmark.....					
Servia.....	Frontier of Austria.	0 10 8 1	5 4 2	0 0 2	10 8
Montenegro.....					
Moldavia.....					
Wallachia.....					
Turkey in Europe, (the places at which France maintains Post Offices excepted) <i>via</i> Austria.....	Destination.....	0 14 0 1	12 0 2	10 0 3	8 0
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 April 1873. 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.					
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Not exceeding 2 ounces.			Not exceeding 4 ounces a like rate extra for every additional 1 ounce.		
	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							
Austria							
Belgium	0 9 8	0	2	8	0	4	8
Netherlands	0 13 4	0	2	8	0	4	8
Denmark							
Holland							
Sweden	1 3 4	0	2	8	0	4	8
Norway							
Russia							

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently paid letters will be treated as if totally unpaid. 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.			4 OZS.			8 OZS.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Australian Colonies	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hong-Kong	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Galle	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Mauritius, per French Steamer	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Do. via Bombay	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	2	8	0	5	4
Penang	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Singapore	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Aden	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Malacca	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Calcutta	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
*Rangoon	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Suez	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Alexandria	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
+Foreign Europe, via Trieste	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	2	8	0	5	4
Malta	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	2	8	0	5	4
Gibraltar	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	2	8	0	5	4
France	Inland postage only on despatch and receipt.											
Madeira												
Portugal												
Foreign countries, via France												
French Post Offices in Alexandria												

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.

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 exceed- ing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			Not exceed- ing 1 oz.			Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			Not exceeding 4 ozs.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Alexandria	By British Packet.											
Cairo												
Suez												
	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	2	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 abovementioned 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 Tables.

(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

* For inland despatch, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a Registered Newspaper of 4 ozs.
do. Non do.

† 2 annas and 8 pias for 2 ozs. and 4 annas 8 pias for 4 ozs.

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 prepaid rates chargeable on letters sent from India by corresponding routes plus a fine of 4 Annas each.

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 OZS.			4 OZS.			8 OZS.			8 OZS.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
United Kingdom, Via Southampton	0	1	4	0	1	4	.....	0	2	8	.....	.....
Brindisi	0	2	0	0	2	0	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....
United States, Via Southampton	0	2	4	0	2	4	.....	0	4	8	.....	.....
Brindisi	0	3	0	0	3	0	.....	0	6	0	.....	.....
West Indies, Via Southampton	0	2	4	0	2	4	.....	0	4	8	.....	.....
Brindisi	0	3	0	0	3	0	.....	0	6	0	.....	.....
Indian Ports and the Colonies	0	2	0	0	2	0	.....	0	4	0	.....	.....

Letters for any station in India insufficiently stamped are taxed with double the deficient postage.

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 tolahs in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna; 20 tolahs, 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.

* See page 274.

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.

Rates of Postage and conditions of transmission by the Inland* Post.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post Office is governed by the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1866, entitled "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866." By the above-mentioned Act the exclusive privilege of carrying letters is vested in the Government of India (Sections 5 and 6), and penalties are prescribed (Section 41), for any infringement of this privilege.

Prepaid Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.			BANGHY POST.	
	Letters.	Registered Newspapers and Proof Sheets.	Unregistered Newspapers, &c.	Parcels.	Packets.
		Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.	Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.		Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola in weight	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola and not exceeding 1 tola in weight	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 tolas in weight	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
For every additional tola	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight	.....	6 6	1 0	.....	.....
Ditto 20	.....	1 0	.....	4 0	2 0
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas in weight	.....	1 6	.....	6 0	3 0
For every additional 10 tolas	.....	0 6	.....	2 0	1 0

Note.—(1.) Postage can be prepaid only by means of a proper stamp, or stamps adhesive or embossed.

(2.) Any article sent by letter post can be registered under the regulations applicable to the registration of letters.

(3.) The tola is the standard weight of a Government Rupee. It is equal to $\frac{7}{8}$ ounce (avoirdupois), 10 tolas being thus very slightly in excess of 4 ounces.

4 pies	= $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	1 anna	= $\frac{1}{16}$ d.	2 annas	= $\frac{1}{8}$ d.
6 pies or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna	= 3 farthings.	1 anna 4 pies	= $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	8 annas	= 1 s.
8 pies	= 1 penny.	1 anna 8 pies	= $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 rupee	= 2 s.

* By "Inland Post" is meant the post maintained by the Government of India between Indian Post Offices, whether by land or by sea. This does not include the post maintained by the Government of India between British Burmah and the Straits (British India Steam Navigation Company), or between Calcutta and the Straits and China (Opium Steamers), or between India and Ceylon (British India Steam Navigation Company and Land Mail), the Post Offices in the last-mentioned places not being Indian Post Offices; nor does it include the post maintained by Her Majesty's Government or by the French Government between the Indian Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Bombay, and Aden; but it includes the post maintained by means of the Indian Contract Mail Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between the Continent of India and British Burmah, as well as between the different ports on the east and west coasts, and between Bombay, Karachi, and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, &c.

LETTERS.

What articles treated as letters.

2. Any article, not coming under the condition prescribed for registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers, which does not exceed ten tolas in weight, and which is not specially superscribed for transmission as a parcel or a packet, is treated as a letter, and any article, not coming under the conditions prescribed for registered newspapers or proof sheets, which exceeds ten tolas in weight and which is superscribed for transmission by letter post, or is prepaid at the letter post rate, or is judged from outward appearance or other considerations to be intended for transmission by letter post, is also treated as a letter.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters.

3. The postage chargeable on a letter, if not prepaid, is double the amount which would have been chargeable if prepaid, and if the prepayment is insufficient, double the deficiency is charged.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

What articles treated as registered newspapers.

4. Periodical publications, published at intervals not exceeding 31 days, which have been registered for transmission by post in the Office of the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General) of the postal circle in which they are published, and which fulfil the undermentioned conditions, are treated as registered newspapers.

N. B.—The registration of a paper expires at the close of the calendar year following that in which the registration was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege beyond that time is desired.

Each registered newspaper charged separately.

5. The postage rates given above are chargeable upon each registered newspaper; but an extra or supplement to any registered newspaper bearing the same date as the newspaper, and transmitted therewith under the same cover, is deemed part of the newspaper.

Prepayment of registered newspapers compulsory.

6. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by the letter post at the above-mentioned rate only if the postage be fully prepaid. A registered newspaper posted unpaid or insufficiently paid will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

Conditions to be observed in respect of registered newspapers.

7. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by letter post at the above-mentioned rates only if the following conditions be observed, viz:—

(1).—It shall be without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

(2).—There shall be no word printed on such newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

(3).—There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

(4).—The newspaper must bear in print immediately above the address the word "registered" followed by the registration number given by the Post Master General.

N. B.—The word "registered" followed by the number may be printed on the paper itself or on its cover, but must in all cases be immediately above the address.

(5).—The newspaper must be posted at the place of publication.

N. B.—It is immaterial whether the paper is posted by the publisher or by any one else, or whether it is posted on the day of publication or on a subsequent date. When a registered newspaper is re-directed, "forward" postage is charged at the lower rate, even though the re-direction may take place at an office other than that of the place of publication. Registered newspapers when re-posted are treated as if posted for the first time, and are entitled to transmission at the lower rate only if the conditions be fulfilled.

PROOF SHEETS

May be sent by letter post at registered newspaper rates under certificate.

8. Proof sheets, marked as such, may be sent by the letter post either without covers or in covers open at the ends at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender.

UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPERS, &c.

What articles treated as unregistered Newspapers.

9. Any cover not exceeding ten tolas in weight which is posted with the ends open (so as to admit of examination of contents) and prepaid with one anna postage, and which does not contain any letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed, is treated as an unregistered newspaper.

PARCELS AND PACKETS.

What articles treated as parcels or packets.

10. All articles committed to the Post Office, which are superscribed for transmission as parcels or packets or which do not fall to be treated as letters, registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers under the preceding paragraphs, are transmitted by banghy post as parcels or packets.

Distinction between parcels and packets.

11. The distinction between parcels and packets is (1) that packets must be packed in open covers, while parcels may, at the option of the sender, be packed in closed covers; (2) that parcels are transmitted under a system of registration, while packets are not; and (3) that for parcels prepayment of postage is optional, while for packets full prepayment is compulsory. Any article of this class, which is posted fully prepaid at parcel rates, or superscribed by the sender for transmission as a parcel, or presented at the Post Office for that purpose, or which, owing to deficient prepayment or excess of size, or mode of packing, cannot be forwarded as a packet, is treated as a parcel, and all other articles of this class are treated as packets.

Contents of parcels and packets.

12. Not more than one letter, (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter may be enclosed in any parcel, and no letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter may be enclosed in a packet, nor may a packet contain anything closed against inspection: but with these exceptions, and with the exception also of dangerous substances and other articles which cannot be sent by post in any form, there are no restrictions as to the contents of parcels and packets.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid parcels.

13. Unpaid parcels are charged on delivery at the same rates as would have been chargeable if the postage had been prepaid; insufficiently paid parcels are charged on delivery with the deficiency.

Receipts given for parcels when properly packed.

14. A person tendering a parcel at a Post Office within the prescribed hours is entitled to get a receipt for it, provided that the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth, or tin; and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

Receipts to be signed by addressee on delivery of parcels.

15. The addressee of parcels are required to sign receipts for them on delivery.

Limit of weight of parcels.

16. No parcel exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any Post Office for despatch.

Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the above weight, are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed packages.

Limit of size of packets.

17. No packet may exceed one foot and a half in length, or one foot in width, depth, and if any such packet be posted it will be treated as a parcel and charged accordingly.

Parcels between places connected by railway.

18. Between places connected by railway, where the railway authorities may have intimated their readiness to undertake the conveyance and delivery of parcels, the Post Office does not convey parcels, except such as may be sent on the public service. Of course, if either the place of address or the place of despatch be not on the line of railway, the above rule does not apply.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS, &c.

Name of sender not to be demanded.

19. The name of the sender of any letter or other article shall not be demanded in any Post Office: this rule does not prevent the name of the sender being asked for in the case of a registered letter or parcel (with the view of enabling the Department to communicate with him in the event of loss or miscarriage), but it is optional with the sender even in such cases to refuse compliance with the request.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substances prohibited.

20. It is forbidden to send by post explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, assafoetida, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of the mail officers. For the disposal of covers suspected to contain such articles, see the last clause of the following paragraph.

Treatment of letters, &c., suspected to contain anything in contravention of Postal Rules.

21. Letters or other articles, suspected to contain anything in contravention of Postal Rules, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters or other articles shall then act in accordance with Section 60 of the Post Office Act.

Where the infringement of rule is obvious, no detention being necessary for the purpose of examination, and the penalty being merely the charge of a different rate of postage, or the refusal to receive or forward the article, the Post Master of the despatching office will himself take the necessary steps; and in all cases in which it is suspected that explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances are enclosed, it is the duty of the despatching office to do so.

Detention of parcels, packets, &c., on account of unusually heavy despatches.

22. The main business of the Post Office being the transmission of letters, the forwarding of newspapers, packets, and parcels (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary object; and in any case, therefore, where an unusual weight of mails prevents the transmission of the whole at once, a Post Master is authorised to detain for a period not exceeding 24 hours the inland parcels and packets, also imported newspapers and packets, and, if necessary, also the heavier service letters, except such as may be marked "Despatch."

Instructions respecting the address of letters.

23. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 272.

Post Office may refuse to receive letters, &c., bearing appearance of having been opened.

24. The Post Master at any station, or the person in charge of the Post Office, has 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 of sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state.

Compulsory registration of letters containing coins, &c.

25. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 272.

For example—

- (1) Any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature forwarded under color or pretence of an official communication.
- (2) Articles other than proof sheets sent under color or pretence of being proof sheets.
- (3) Any contraband article or any article on which duty is owing to Government.
- (4) Newspapers having unauthorised printing, writing, or marks or unauthorised enclosures.
- (5) Packets containing a letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter.
- (6) Parcels having more than one letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter.
- (7) Covers containing Opium transmitted otherwise than on Government account.
- (8) Clubbed packets.

Post Masters not knowingly to receive valuables for despatch.

26. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch either by Letter or Banghy Post.

Expresses to be sparingly used by public Officers.

27. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible; and any public Officer despatching an express when the exigency of the public service does not, in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a Post Office, at the seat of any Government or Administration can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government; in other cases, by the Chief Civil or Military Authority of the place.

Letters, &c., once posted not to be returned without express order, except in specified cases.

28. Unless by an express order of the Government, or Director General of the Post Office, or a Post Master General, no letter or other article, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof except in the manner described (for unclaimed letters, &c.) in section 29 of the Post Office Act, and except in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India which for any reason cannot be forwarded to its destination.

Person rejecting a letter, &c., unopened, not bound to pay postage.

29. The person to whom any letter or other article, the postage of which has not been paid, may be delivered, is not bound to pay the postage if he forthwith returns the same unopened; but if he opens or retains the same he is bound to pay the postage due thereon. If he forthwith returns the same unopened, the cover is treated as refused.

Refund of postage on letters, &c., sent maliciously.

30. If a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the Office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the Delivery Office may remit the postage.

Postage marked on a letter, &c., to be paid at once.

31. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, packet, or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints against the Post Office.

32. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 272.

Remedy of Post Office in case of refusal to pay postage.

33. Postage which any person is bound to pay, but which he refuses to pay, is recoverable in the same manner as a fine under the Post Office Act, and the Officer in charge of any Post Office has further the power of withholding from any person so refusing, until such postage be paid, any other letter or article addressed to that person not being on Her Majesty's Service.

Commanding Officers to receive letters for their Regiments.

34. Letters directed to Native Officers, or men of Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same, but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person unless the postage be first paid.

Letter-carriers must require immediate payment of postage.

35. 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 change. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and the letter-carrier is subjected 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 their prescribed routes.

Delivery Tickets.

36. Delivery tickets can be obtained under the following conditions from all Post Offices authorised by the Post Master General of the Province to grant them, viz:—

(1).—The ticket will remain in force for one year from the date of issue, and will then be cancelled, unless renewed for another year. The date of issue or renewal will be noted on each ticket.

(2).—The payment for a ticket or for the renewal of a ticket is Rs. 12, and this sum must be paid in advance. No refunds are allowed. Extra payment may be demanded under head (3).

(3).—Tickets can only be used at the Offices from which they were issued, but ticket-holders changing their residence may have them transferred from one Office to another, provided the latter is an Office authorised to grant tickets. The Post Master of the Office of issue will write the words "cancelled for—Office" under his full signature, and the Post Master of the other Office will write the words "accepted for—Office" under his full signature. A transfer fee of one rupee is payable to the Post Office which accepts the transferred ticket.

(4).—A ticket-holder is entitled to receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window.

(5).—Or he may receive in a closed bag his letters and newspapers (also such packets as can conveniently be enclosed in the bag) by the ordinary letter-carrier, if he provides the bag or bags required for this purpose. The weight of any such bag when empty is limited to one pound. The letter-carrier who delivers such a bag is bound to receive charge of an empty bag in return if tendered to him, but the ticket-holder may use the bag for sending letters by the hand of his own messenger to the Post Office, where the bag will be opened by the Post Master or other specially appointed Officer of the establishment. Any postage due on the contents of a bag must be paid on delivery of the bag.

Delivery at window not claimable without Ticket at Offices where Tickets are issued.

37. At Post Offices authorised as above to grant delivery tickets, no person residing within the ordinary delivery range can claim to have his letters, &c., delivered at the window, unless he holds a delivery ticket. But the Post Master may deliver from the window to such persons, provided that inconvenience is not caused thereby to the general work of the Office, and especially to the prompt distribution of the mails by the ordinary letter-carriers.

Window delivery how to be made at Offices where Delivery Tickets not issued.

38. At Post Offices not authorised to grant delivery tickets, delivery may be made from the window to any persons who register their names at the Post Office as being desirous of having their letters retained until called for, instead of being sent out in ordinary course for delivery, or to persons who, without having registered their names, apply for letters under circumstances similar to those described in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

Admission into interior or examination of records of Post Office not allowed.

39. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

Letter Boxes to be always open—hours of clearing to be marked thereon.

40. Letter boxes will remain open day and night; the hours at which each letter box will be cleared will be marked upon it.

Letter Boxes marked for "letters only."

41. Letter boxes marked for "letters only" must not be used for posting newspapers, packets or parcels, and any such covers found in them will be subject to detention. Letter boxes are so marked only when, as in the case of some boxes attached or cleared by railway travelling offices, the facilities supplied for the posting of letters (the disposal of which constitutes the primary business of the Post Office) cannot be extended to other articles.

Hours for official references and personal applications.

42. Official references and personal applications must be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open for this purpose from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Hours for registration of letters and receipt of Banghy Parcels.

43. At all Post Offices registered letters and banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M., but in the Bombay Post Office the hours have been specially fixed as from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Sundays they will ordinarily be received from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Notice respecting hours of attendance at Post Office and despatch and delivery of Mails.

44. A notice shall be conspicuously placarded in English and the language of the place outside of every Post Office, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of mails, and the delivery of letters.

Hours for closing Mails.

45. The packets for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night shall be closed at 6 P. M. (except under special orders to the contrary); but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such mails.

Hours for delivery of Mails.

46. The hours at which mails will be delivered must depend upon the hours at which they are received. The number of daily deliveries, and the hours at which the letter-carriers will leave the Post Office, shall be duly notified from time to time in each Post Town.

Late Letters.

47. Except when a Post Master General shall deem a longer interval necessary, "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 pre-paid by means of stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and the late-letter fee. The late-letter fee is half a rupee, except where any lower rate or scale of rates may be specially authorised by a Post Master General for any particular Office.

N. B.—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 late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Unclaimed Letters, &c., how disposed of.

48. Any unclaimed letter or other article, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks in any Post Office (during which it is entered for at least two weeks in the list of unclaimed articles exposed in the Post Office), is returned to the Posting Office (through the Dead Letter Office) for delivery free of charge to the sender, if his name and address are on the cover; and if his name and address are not on the cover, it is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it is opened and returned to the sender in a dead letter cover if his name and address can be ascertained, otherwise it is destroyed after remaining in the Dead Letter Office for one year.

Refused Letters, &c., how disposed of.

49. Any letter or other article rejected unopened by the addressee is, if any postage is due thereon, and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, returned to the Posting Office (through the Dead Letter Office), in order that the postage due may be recovered from the sender; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article is sent to the Dead Letter Office, where it is opened, the postage being recovered from the sender or the cover destroyed.

Unlawful detention of Post Office Messengers, &c., penalty.

50. It is not lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carry-

ing the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another, and any person guilty of such an offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Refusal to deliver up letters, &c., which ought to have been delivered to another person, penalty.

51. Any person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete or make away with, or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or mail bag, box, or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and is also liable to fine.

Clubbed Packet—Definition of, and prohibition against.

52. A "clubbed packet," according to the definition given in the Post Office Act, is "a packet containing a collection of letters not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up," and the public are reminded that the transmission of clubbed packets is an infringement of the Law, rendering the person liable to severe penalties under Section 46 of the Post Office Act.

Government not responsible for loss.

53. Under Section 65 of the Post Office Act, the Government is not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department is responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall have caused such loss or damage negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

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 tolaahs or fraction thereof 3 Annas.

No parcels exceeding 640 tolaahs 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 tolaahs 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 tolaahs, 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 Post Master General.

Parcels cannot be forwarded to the Colonies or the United Kingdom at Banghy 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 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 unmentioned places, is compulsory:—

To the United Kingdom, Canada, the Cape or other British colonies or possessions connected with the United Kingdom by British packet.—Via Southampton, 8 pies.—Via Brindisi, 2 annas and 8 pies.

To Malta, Gibraltar, Aden, Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan or Australia by British packet—8 pies.

To Mauritius, via Bombay by British packet to Aden and thence by French packet—6 annas.

Book and Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Under the following conditions as to the 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. Farther, 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 trademark 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 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.

7th.—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.

8th.—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.

9th.—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.

10th.—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 only to the United Kingdom.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.—In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chance 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 change. 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 1865.)

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.

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.

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.

The Postal Department is not responsible for any loss or damage that may occur in respect of anything entrusted to it for conveyance.

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 1865; 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 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at office 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.

Indian Parcel Post.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are authorized by the Director-General of the Post Office of India to receive Parcels for delivery at any

post town or district throughout India at a uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per pound or fraction of a pound weight.

This charge covers the conveyance from London to the address in India, and may either be prepaid or paid on delivery.

Parcels intended for this conveyance must be sent to the *Company's Office in London*, legibly addressed to their destination in India marked "*To be forwarded by Indian Parcel Post.*" If sent to the Company's Office by post or other conveyance, the Indian address must be put on an inner cover. In all cases they must be accompanied by a letter of advice to the Company stating value and contents, for Custom House clearance and by a remittance for the carriage if intended to be prepaid.

Parcels conveyed under these regulations must not exceed 50 pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in measurement, nor be of more than £20 value, nor contain jewellery, watches, or precious stones.

Senders of Parcels will receive a receipt for them from the Company in due course, and, if required, the Company will effect Insurance against Sea and Land risks. The charge for Insurance which must in all cases be prepaid will be 2s. 9d. up to £10 and 5s. 3d. up to £20.

Packages of a fragile nature or containing liquids or articles of a dangerous or damaging nature will not be received.

No letter must, under any circumstances, be enclosed in these parcels.

Overland Parcel Post.

Under arrangements made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, parcels will be received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom under the following conditions, viz:—

- (1.) Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom for whom it is intended.
- (2.) Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel, and containing a declaration of its contents and value under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.
- (3.) The parcel so addressed and the separate paper above referred to should then be enclosed in a substantial outer cover.

The outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows:—

Overland Parcel Post.
To
THE POSTMASTER,
BOMBAY.

It must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the rate of 3 annas for every 10 tolas or fraction of 10 tolas in weight, care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover. The parcel so made up must not exceed 25 seers in weight, or two feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth; it will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary bulky parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender.

- (4.) On arrival at Bombay, the Postmaster will take off the outer covering and forward the inside parcel and accompanying declaration through the Bombay Agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(5.) The prepayment above described will carry the parcel to London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company or their local Agents.

(6.) No parcel will be forwarded containing opium, jewellery, precious stones, and such like, or liquids, oils, spirits, or any explosive, dangerous, or offensive substance, such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, assafœtida, &c.

Arrangements having already been made for the booking of parcels in the United Kingdom by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and their Agents for transmission to destination in India, persons in this country desirous of obtaining parcels may advise their friends or agents at Home to send them by the "India Overland Parcel Post," either prepaid or unpaid.

Official Correspondence.

Official Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.		BAGGAGE POST.	
	Letters.	Registered Gazettes.	Parcels.	Packets.
	Closed covers.	Open covers.	Closed covers.	Closed covers.
	Prepayment optional.	Prepayment compulsory.	Prepayment optional.	Prepayment compulsory.
Covers not exceeding ½ tola	A. P. 0 6	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
" exceeding ½ and not exceeding 10 tolas	1 0	0 6	.....	.....
" " 10 " 20 "	5 0	1 0	4 0	2 0
" " 20 " 30 "	10 0	1 6	6 0	3 0
" " 30 " 40 "	15 0	2 0	8 0	4 0
For every additional 10 tolas.....	5 0	0 0	2 0	1 0

Note.—The following rule may facilitate the calculation of postage on letters exceeding 10 tolas:—Find the weight in tolas, take the next lower multiple of 10 and divide it by 2; the result will be the number of annas chargeable. Thus, for a cover weighing (say) 38 or 40 tolas, the next lower multiple of 10 will be 30, which, divided by 2, gives 15, being the number of annas chargeable.

Prepayment by means of service labels.

(2.)—Official covers from Government offices should be prepaid by means of service postage stamps purchased at the Government Treasury or other local stamp depot. These stamps, when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service," under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the cover, or of the head clerk or superintendent of his office, or of other responsible officer, to whom the duty of despatching is confided. 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 cases of doubt or fraud. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given. Service stamps affixed to a cover without the

On Her Majesty's Service.	Service Labels.
To	
(Here enter address.)	
(Signature of sender.)	
(Official designation.)	

above superscription will not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

(3.)—Official Gazettes should be registered at the Post Master General's Office, and when so registered are eligible for transmission at the lower rates above given under the same rules and conditions as apply to ordinary registered newspapers.

Unpaid official covers.

(4.)—Official letters and parcels properly superscribed under Rule (2.) but without stamps, are charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates.

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, he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under this 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.

Economy to be observed in the use of the post.

(5.)—Government officials should be careful not to incur needlessly the higher charge on account of the transmission of heavy covers by letter post. Similarly, the transmission of heavy covers as parcels (which are conveyed by post under a system of registration) is more expensive than their conveyance as packets, and the parcel post should not therefore be needlessly used by Government officials.

Limits of weight and size.

(6.) No official cover exceeding 600 tolas in weight can be received by the Post Office, and no official cover exceeding the limit of size* prescribed for ordinary packets can be forwarded as a packet, though it may be forwarded as a parcel, if within the limit of weight above mentioned.

Letters and Parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" by Government Officers.

(7.)—Letters and parcels 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. Letters and parcels so addressed are regarded by the Post Office as private covers, but are charged, on delivery, with bearing postage at "forward" (i. e., prepaid) rates, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. 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 to individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

Letters and parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" addressed to Government Officers.

(8.)—Letters and parcels 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), are charged, on delivery, at the rate to which they would have been liable if pre-paid by stamps, and

To	Service Bearing.
THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,	
LUCKNOW.	
Signature of sender.	

not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

Official covers not liable to re-direction charge.

(9).—Official communications addressed to Government officers "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.

Postage due on official covers to be initialed in Post Office.

(10).—The amount of postage marked as due on covers delivered under the superscriptions of "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service" will be initialed by the Post Master or Deputy Post Master of the office of delivery.

Government Officers bound to receive and pay for covers under official superscription.

(11).—Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service."

Registration.

(12).—The rules and conditions for the registration of ordinary covers sent by letter post govern the registration of similar official covers, the service labels affixed to them being supported by the prescribed superscription and signature.

Post Telegram.

(13).—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 Post Master will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the Post Office stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegram" (in addition to the usual official superscription), and must be fully pre-paid.

Government Officers on leave.

(14).—Government officers, when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

Irregularities of address, &c.

(15).—Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address, superscription, or signature on a cover renders it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognized.

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 paragraphs relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, *i. e.*, correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

Official correspondence with places abroad, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French Mail Packets (*e. g.*, between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be pre-paid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 1), or, where pre-payment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

The only exception to the above 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 having special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such offices need not be pre-paid 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.

(Horse Guards), Admiralty (Somerset House and Whitehall), Audit and Exchequer Department (Somerset House), Board of Trade (Whitehall), Census Office (Craig's Court), Chancellor's Office (Downing Street), Charity Commission (York Street, St. James), Chelsea Hospital (Chelsea), Civil Service Commission (Cannon Row, Westminster), Colonial Office (Downing Street), Colonial Land and Emigration Office (Park Street, Westminster), Commander-in-Chief's Office (Horse Guards), Council of Military Education (Great George Street), Council Office (Downing Street), Court of Bankruptcy (Basinghall Street), Courts of Chancery (Lincoln's Inn Fields and Chancery Lane), Court of Probate (Doctors' Commons), Crown Agents for the Colonies (Spring Gardens), Duchy of Cornwall (Buckingham Palace Gate), the Customs (Lower Thames Street), Ecclesiastical Department (Whitehall Place), Endowed Schools Commission (Victoria Street), Exhibition Commissioners, 1851, (Westminster), Foreign Office (Downing Street), Her Majesty's Home Office (Whitehall), House of Commons, India Office (Charles Street, Westminster), Irish Office (Great Queen Street, Westminster), Inland Revenue (Somerset House), Local Government Act Office (Richmond Terrace, Whitehall), Merchant Seamen's Office (Adelaide Place, London Bridge), Metropolitan Police Office (Whitehall Place), Pay Master General (Whitehall), Local Government Board (Gwydder House, Whitehall), Post Office, Prisons Office (Parliament Street), His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Quarter Master General's Office (Horse Guards), Registrar of Friendly Societies (Abingdon Street), Registrar General's Office (Somerset House), Royal Artillery, Royal Marines (New Street), Science and Art Department, Warden of Standards, Stationery Office (Prince's Street, Storey's Gate), Tithe Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners (St. James' Square), Treasury Office (Whitehall), Tower, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council (Prince's Street, Westminster), War Office (Pall Mall), Woods, Forests and Land Revenues Office (Whitehall Place), Works and Public Buildings Office (Whitehall Place).

Overland Mail

In consequence of the alteration of hour of despatch of Trains on the North-West Line, the Overland Mail will, on and after Saturday the 25th October 1873, be closed at the General Post Office at 4-15 P. M., until further notice.

Late letters will be received up to 5-15 P. M., if pre-paid with the late letter fee of 2 Annas on such cover.

18th October 1873.

The General and Branch Post Offices are open as under:—

Office.	ON WEEK DAYS.			On Sundays for all purposes.
	For Official reference.	For Receipt of Registered Letters.	For Receipt of Banghy Parcels.	
General P. Office.	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 2 to 3 P. M.
Branch P. Office.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 1 to 2 P. M.

M. PERCY,

Presidency Postmaster, Madras.

Madras, September 1873.

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.....	2,333	5	4
Mr. G. B. SHAW, Deputy Collector.....	700	0	0
Mr. T. G. BLAKE, Appraiser.....	500	0	0
Mr. W. E. FOX, Deputy Appraiser.....	300	0	0

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 Section 22, Act gunpowder for sporting purposes imported by private persons in VI of 1863, 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 owner*.

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 of 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 Rules. 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.	<i>From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept. 1864.</i>	
	Silk goods.	Messrs. Burjorjee Byramjee.	
	15 Cases.	Wine, Sherry	A. Campbell, Esq.
Total...	25		
None.		<i>From Rottnagerry, sailed the 16th Sept. 1864.</i>	
A. F. & Co.	100 Bags.	Linseed.	Keshon Laljee.
	50 Pieces.	Timber.	W. Nicol & Co.
Total...	150		
		<i>From Goa, sailed the 18th September, 1864.</i>	
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.

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 adjudge 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
-------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	--------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	---------

Madras, _____ 18____

(Signature)

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 Section 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 hoghead	0 6 0	Do. hoghead	1 0 0
Do. quarter pipe	0 3 0	Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen	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 crates, 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 of pipe	2 0 0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size	0 0 9
Do. half pipe or hoghead	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. do. 6 or 3 dozen do.	0 3 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen	0 6 0	Do. 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 two 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. RS. A. P.		Per month. RS. A. P.
Metals, per bazaar maund...	0 0 6	Sugar, spices, or any other simi-	
Canvas, per bale ...	0 3 0	lar articles, per hogshend ...	0 8 0
Silk, per bale ...	0 6 0	Do. do. do. do., per tierce...	0 4 0
Silk piece goods, per case ...	0 6 0	Sugar-candy, per tub ...	0 0 6
Indigo, per chest ...	0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest ...	0 2 0
Opium ...	0 6 0	Do. per smaller box ...	0 1 0
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 200 lbs. ...	0 4 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs. ...	0 0 6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	2 8 0	Salmons, herrings, or other fishes, per keg ...	0 0 6
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	2 0 0	Turpentine, Linseed or other vegetable oil, per jar ...	0 2 0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest ...	0 4 0	All cordage, per cwt. ...	0 1 0
Vermillion, per box ...	0 2 0	Rosin or Dammer, per bazaar maund ...	0 1 0
Arsenic, do ...	0 3 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale ...	0 2 0
Brass leaf, per box ...	0 2 0	Gunnies, per large bale ...	0 8 0
China paper, per case ...	0 2 0	Do. per smaller bale ...	0 6 0
China, cases of nankin, cassia, cam- phor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case.	0 3 0	Cow Hides, per large bale ...	0 12 0
Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	3 0 0	Do. per smaller bale ...	0 8 0
Betelnut, per bazaar maund ...	0 0 6	Goat Skins, per bale ...	0 8 0
Cloves do. do. ...	0 1 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund ...	0 2 0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cum- minseed, aniseed, in bags or lules, per bazaar maund ...	0 1 0	Tin plates, per box ...	0 0 9
		Bricks, per 1,000 ...	1 0 0

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 nationality 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 1,000 Rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo

To _____ under your command, the
You are permitted to export on the _____
undementioned 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, if 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 consigned and to what place.	Number and description of Packages.	Stores of Goods.	Quantity or weight.	Amount.	Date of Duty.	Amount of Duty.

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 187 _____ } 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 Gazette, 3rd November 1863, page 197.*

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. 4,302, 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 1863.*

OPIMUM 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 banded 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 pun-		Spirits, hogshead	1 0 0
chion	0 12 0	Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen	0 1 6
Do. half pipe, or hogshead	0 6 0	Do. above 1 and 3 dozens	0 1 6
Do. quarter pipe	0 3 0	Do. 3 dozens	0 2 0
Large casks, containing glass or		Do. above 3 and under 6 dozens	0 3 0
earthenware	1 0 0	Do. 6 dozens	0 4 0
Tierce do. do. or provisions	0 12 0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6	
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles	0 6 0	dozen size	0 0 9
Small do. 6 or 8 dozens more or less	0 4 0	British piece goods, per case above	
Wines, butt, or pipe	2 0 0	12 dozens	0 8 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead	1 0 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens, or	
Do. quarter pipe	0 8 0	above 6 dozens	0 6 0
Do. chests above 12 doz. size	0 8 0	Do. do. 6 do. or do. 3 do	0 3 0
Do. do. of 12 dozens or		Do. do. 3 do. or less	0 2 0
above 6 dozens	0 6 0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale	
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do	0 3 0	of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.	0 6 0
Do. quarter chest, or 3 dozens	0 2 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size	0 4 0
Do. all boxes, under 3 dozens	0 3 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or	
and above one dozen	0 1 0	500 lbs.	0 6 0
Do. one dozen boxes	0 0 9	Do. do. do. of smaller size	0 4 0
Spirits, per pipe	2 0 0	Metals, per bazaar maund	0 0 6
Canvas, per bale	0 3 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar	
Silk, do.	0 6 0	articles, per hogshead	0 8 0
Do. piece goods, per case	0 6 0	Do. do. do. per tierce	0 4 0
Indigo, per chest	0 6 0	Sugar-candy, per tub	0 0 6
Opium	0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest	0 2 0
Cotton, hemp, jute and saillower,		Do. do. smaller box	0 1 0
or bale of 300 lbs.	0 4 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs.	0 0 6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100		Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per	
bazaar maunds	2 8 0	keg	0 0 6
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds	2 0 0	Turpentine, linseed, or other vege-	
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest	0 4 0	table oil, per jar	0 2 0
Vermillion, per box	0 2 0	All cordage, per ewt.	0 1 0
Arsenic, do.	0 3 0	Rosin or dammer, per bazaar	
Brass leaf, do.	0 2 0	maund	0 1 0
China paper, per case	0 2 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1	
Do. cases of mackin, cassia, cam-		maund bale	0 2 0
phor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case	0 3 0	Gunnies, per large bale	0 8 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar		Do. smaller bale	0 6 0
maunds	3 0 0	Cow hides, per large bale	0 12 0
Bete nut, per bazaar maund	0 0 6	Do. do. smaller bale	0 8 0
Cloves, do.	0 1 0	Goat skins, per bale	0 8 0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummin-		Quicksilver, per bazaar maund	0 2 0
seed, aniseed, in bags or bales,		Tin plates, per box	0 0 6
per bazaar maund	0 1 0	Bricks, per 1,000	4 0 0

SCHEDULE A

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1 A	TAREL, INCLUDING HAREEDASHERY,	RS. A.	
	MILLINERY, &c.	Ad valorem.	
2 A	MS. AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES.		
	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 Regu-		
	lation Accoutrements and Uniforms		
	imported for private use by persons		
	in the public service	Ad valorem	Seven and a half per cent.

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) Moorzin.....	0 8 per corg. of 2,000 beads.	
	All other sorts of false Corals and Beads.....	Ad valorem.	
	Pearls, false, Bajerla.....	5 0 per lakh.	
	Do. Boris.....	1 0 per 1,000.	
	Do. Jouria.....	8 0 per lakh.	
	Do. Nathia.....	0 6 per 1,000.	
	Do. Tachea.....	0 12 "	
	Watanah.....	10 0 per lakh.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
5	CABINET-WARE.....	Ad valorem.	
6	CANDLES, WAX, COMPOSITION AND OTHER KINDS—		
	Candles, Wax.....	1 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Paraffine.....	0 8 "	
	Do. Spermaceti.....	0 8 "	
	Do. Composition & other sorts.....	0 5 "	
7	CARRIAGES.....	Ad valorem.	
8	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME MEASURES.....	Ad valorem.	
9	COFFEE—		
	Persian Gulf and Red Sea.....	30 0 per cwt.	
	Other places.....	20 0 "	
	CORALS, REAL.....	Ad valorem.	
11	CORKS.....	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 (andaro kata above and below)*.....	2 4 per gross [pe]	
	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 additional for every count of ten above No. 120.....		Three and a half per cent.
	Water, No. 30.....	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 x 10 to the quarter inch.....	0 13 "	
	Other Jaconets.....	0 11 "	
	Shirtings, Madapolams and Prints.....	0 11 "	Five per cent.
	Long Cloths, Jeans, Domestics, 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 "	
	Assafoetida (Hing).....	55 0 "	
	Do. coarse (Hingra).....	10 0 "	
	Brimstone, Flour.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Roll.....	6 0 "	
	Do. Rough.....	4 8 "	
	Camphor, Bhinsing (Barras).....	50 0 per lb.	
	Camphor, Refined cake.....	65 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Crude in powder.....	50 0 "	
	Cassia Lignea.....	35 0 "	
	Coova, red.....	Ad valorem.	
	Copperas, green.....	2 8 per cwt.	
	Quinine.....	Ad valorem.	
	Sal Ammoniac.....	22 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Salep.....	60 0 "	
	Senna Leaves.....	6 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
14	DYEING 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, Soorunjun.....	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.	
	Rosein and Magenta Crystals.....	0 4 per oz.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
15	FIREWORKS—		
	China.....	30 0 per box of 1334 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	PIAN, 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 Khimis	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 Buzarbuttoo Nuts, which are free	Ad valorem.	
18	GLASS AND GLASS-WARE—		
	Bangles, Glass, China, Gilt	10 0 per 100 pairs.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. not Gilt	5 0 "	
	Glass—broken	5 0 per cwt.	
	Do. China, of all colors	32 0 per 133½ lbs.	
	Do. Crown, colored	32 0 per 100 suppl. feet.	
	Do. do. of sizes	5 0 per 100 suppl. feet.	
	Glass and Glass-ware of all other sorts, except Bottles which are free	Ad valorem.	
19	GUMS—		
	Gum, Armoniac	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Arabic	16 0 "	
	Do. Bdellium, common Gum	5 0 "	
	Do. Benjamin	33 0 "	
	Do. Rysabole, 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. Resin	12 0 "	
	All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
20	GROCKIES 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.
22	INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL	RS. A.	
23	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—	Ad valorem.	
	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 "	
	Ivory, Manufactures of	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
24	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE—		
	Silver-ware, plain	1 6 per tolah.	
	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		
	Harness and Saddlery	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts		
26	LIQUORS—		
	Ale, Beer and Porter	One anna per Imperial Gallon.	
	Cider and other fermented Liquors		
	Spirits		
	Wines—		
	Champagnes, Sparkling Wines, and Liqueurs	1 8 per Imperial Gallon or six Quart Bottles.	
	All other sorts	1 0 per do. do.	

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 for 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.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate and Duty.
27	MATCHES— Lucifer and all other sorts.....	Rs. A. 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.....	30 0 "	
	Do. China, White Copper-ware.....	1 4 per lb.	
	Do. Foil Duk-pans, China.....	3 0 per book 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. Big.....	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 reuls.....	4 8 per score.	
	Do. Single do.....	2 4 "	
	Lead, Pig.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Pipes.....	13 8 "	
	Do. do. Tinned.....	18 0 "	
	Do. Sheets (other than tin Sheets for Tea Canisters, which are free).....	12 0 "	
	Ore 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. Spelter Sheet or Zinc Sheeting.....	Rs. A. 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.....	9 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 "	
	Dammer 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 "	
	Cocunut.....	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.....	18 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Europe.....	2 4 per Im. gal.	
	Naphtha.....	30 0 per cwt.	
	Otto, 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 Slush Fat, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
32	OIL AND FLOUR 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.
31	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS—	RS. A.	
	Ochre, all colours.....	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 per lm. gal.	
	Verdigris.....	75 0 per cwt.	
	Vermillion, Canton.....	80 0 pr. box of	
	Do. Macao.....	30 0 50 bunds.	
	White Lead.....	12 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	All other sorts, including Brushes.....	Ad valorem.	
35	PERFUMERY—		
	Atary, Persian.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Rose Flowers, Dried.....	10 0 "	
	Rose Water.....	1 12 per tm. 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 GILMAN'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.	
	Cheese.....	40 0 per barrel of 2 cwt.	
	Fish Maws.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Fish Scizzle and Singally, small.....	50 0 per cwt.	
	Flour.....	4 0 "	
	Ghee.....	15 0 per barrel or sack of 200 lbs.	
	Hams.....	36 0 per cwt.	
	Pork.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Shark Fins.....	50 0 pr. piece of 3 cwt. and	
	Tongues, Salted.....	34 0 per barrel of 2 cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Vinegar in Wood, Europe.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Do. do. Persian.....	10 0 pr. keg. of 6	
	Do. do. Country.....	1 8 pr. tm. gal.	
	All other sorts, except Biche de mer, Butter and Salted Fish, which are free.....	0 12 "	
	Do. do. Country.....	0 6 "	
40	RAILWAY MATERIALS—		
	Of Iron.....	Ad valorem.	
	Steel Rails and other articles intended for the permanent way of railways.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
41	RAFFAN AND CANES—		Seven and a half per cent.
	Canes, Malacca.....	1 0 per dozen.	
	Raffan.....	7 0 per cwt.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
42	SALT—		
	Imported from any place whether within or without British India, (a) into British Burma.....	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—	RS. A.	
	Anchuchuck.....	10 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Anise, Europe.....	28 0 "	
	Assalia.....	7 0 "	
	Cajoo.....	3 0 "	
	Castor.....	4 8 "	
	Cumin.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Black.....	5 0 "	
	Esubgool.....	5 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Methee.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard.....	4 8 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Quince Seed or Badana.....	50 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	4 8 "	
	Sawjeerah.....	25 0 "	
	Tookmaria.....	7 0 "	
	All other sorts, excepting Seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
44	SHELLS—		
	Chunks, "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.	
	Maldivo.....	16 0 "	
	Sunkley.....	40 0 "	
	Yellow, superior quality.....	8 0 "	
	Mother o'Pearl.....	8 0 "	5 per cent.
	Tortoise Shell.....	6 0 per lb.	
	Do. Nuck.....	1 0 "	
	Nuckla and other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
45	SILK—		
	Floss.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Raw, Charon and Cochun-China.....	4 0 "	
	Do. Mathow.....	1 12 "	
	Do. Other kinds of China.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Persian.....	5 0 "	
	Do. Punjun and Cutchra.....	1 12 "	
	Do. Siam.....	4 0 "	
	Sewing Thread, China.....	8 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Silk Piece Goods of sorts.....	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
46	SOAP.....	Ad valorem.	
47	SPICES—		
	Aloe Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	
	Aniseed Star.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Betelnut, White, Sheverthun.....	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.....	3 0 per cwt.	
	Cloves.....	12 0 "	
	Do. in Seeds, Nurlavung.....	8 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Mace.....	0 9 per lb.	
	Do. False.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	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. Ad valorem.	
49	SUGAR AND SUGAR-CANDY—		
	Sugar Candy, China.....	20 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Leaf.....	23 0 "	
	Do. Soft.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts of Saccharine Produce	Ad valorem.	
50	TEA.....	1 0 per lb.	
51	TORACOO—		
	Manufactured.....	Ad valorem.	Ten per cent.
	Unmanufactured.....	Ad valorem.	
	Articles, such as Pipes, &c., used in consumption of.....	Ad valorem.	
	Articles, such as Pipes, &c., used in consumption of.....	Ad valorem.	
52	TOTS AND REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES.....	Ad valorem.	
53	UMBRELLAS—		
	Cotton, Steel Ribs.....	6 13 each.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Cane Ribs.....	0 11 "	
	Do. China Paper Ketticals.....	45 0 per box of 110.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
54	WOOLLEN GOODS—		
	Piece Goods.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
	Beard.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

SCHEDULE B.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1	COTTON GOODS—	RS. A.	
	Piece Goods—		
	Buffs.....	30 0 per score.	Three per cent.
	Gurrah.....	20 0 "	
	Khurrah.....	25 0 "	
	Mamoodie.....	32 0 "	
	Misapore Chitz.....	15 0 "	
	Patna.....	30 0 "	
	Shams.....	40 0 "	
	Turkeeb, Oudh.....	28 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 "	
	Skins—		
	Goat and Sheep.....	10 0 "	
	Lamb.....	5 0 "	
	Any other sorts of Hides and Skins.....	Ad valorem.	
4	LAC—		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.....	28 0 "	
	Stick.....	16 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
6	OILS—		
	Castor.....	16 0 per cwt.	Three per cent.
	Cocunut.....	20 0 "	
	Fish.....	15 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingely or Teel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Linseed.....	15 0 "	
	Mahwa.....	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 (Brundee).....	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 "	
	Jingely or Teel Seed.....	6 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Mothee Seed.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Poppy Seed.....	5 8 "	
	Rape or Sursee Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
8	SEEDS—		
	Aloe Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	Three per cent.
	Betchut 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 "	
	Turmeric.....	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 3-5-0 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—PANTHEON ROAD, EDIMBURGH.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Registrar, Madras.

OFFICE—EMMAJALOD CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

S. GOPALA CHARI, S.A. 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.	Contiguous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam.	Chettipore.	T. Kodumamaya Pantulu.
2 Vizagapatam.	Do. do. of Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.	D. Purushottamaya, Deputy Collector.
3 Godavary.	Do. do. of Godavary.	Cocanada.	Mr. H. Richardson, Deputy Collector.
4 Kistna.	Do. do. of Kistna.	Masulipatam.	K. Ram Row, Deputy Collr.
5 Nellore.	Do. do. of Nellore.	Nellore.	Saobaramiah.
6 Cuddapah.	Do. do. of Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	N. Murgessa Mudali, Deputy Collector.
7 Kurnool.	Do. do. of Kurnool.	Kurnool.	N. Gopala Krishnamah Chetti, Deputy Collector.
8 Bellary.	Do. do. of Bellary.	Bellary.	Mr. S. A. Blake, Deputy Collector.
9 Madras.	Do. do. of Madras.	Madras.	Mr. J. G. Fitzgerald.
10 Chingleput.	Do. do. of Chingleput.	Saltapatt.	Mr. A. Smith, Deputy 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. Vaniachary, Deputy Collector.
13 Tanjore.	Do. Zillah of Tanjore.	Tanjore.	S. Hari Row, S. A.
14 Tinnevely.	Do. do. of Tinnevely.	Tinnevely.	Mr. S. R. Locke, Deputy Collector.
15 Madure.	Do. do. of Madure.	Madure.	T. Ram Row, Deputy 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. Wincom, Deputy Collector.
19 South Canara.	Do. do. of South Canara.	Mangalore.	Mr. B. C. Leggat, Deputy Collector.
20 Tellicherry.	Do. Zillah of Tellicherry.	Tellicherry.	S. Ramaswamy Iyer, S. A.
21 Calicut.	Do. do. of Calicut.	Calicut.	Mr. P. A. Cole, Deputy Collr.
22 Malabar.	Contiguous with the Collectorate and Agency of Malabar.	Goikonda.	Mr. T. G. Davis, Manager of the Commissioner's Office.

The Act extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, exclude from its operation.

In Bengal the Ganga, Ghaghra, Jyestha, and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the tributary hill tracts of Chota and Chota Nagpur, have been excluded from the operation of the Act. (*Registered Acts, Madras, p. 1.*)

The Act has been extended to the Province of Mysore by the Governor-General in Council. (*Madras, Foreign Department, Serials, 2nd July 1871, No. 143.*)

What documents must be registered.

1. The registration of the following documents is compulsory:—

i.—Instruments of gift of immovable 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 immovable property;

iii.—Instruments (not being wills) which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, extinction of any such right, title or interest.

Nothing in clauses ii and iii of this paragraph applies nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, or to the assets of such company consist in whole or in part to any endorsement upon or transfer of any Debenture.

iv.—Leases* of immovable property from year to year, or reserving a yearly rent.* Provided, however, in any district of the Madras Presidency, the term exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which are not less than 100 Rupees. The "Pottahs" granted by Zemindars in 1865, or a "Pottah" executed by the ryots in 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of this Act, not coming within the terms of the preceding provision, 1871, must be registered.

v.—Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the conferment 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 Hindus, Mahomedans, or Buddhists. (*Indian Succession Act (No. X) 1865, Sections 105 and 331.*)

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 immovable 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 immovable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted by the proviso in clause iv of paragraph 1;

iv.—Awards relating to immovable property;

v.—Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable 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 Regis-

* Lease includes a counterpart, Khatiyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

tration Act, 1871, and relating to any property whether movable or immovable, 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;

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.

iii.—The period of limitation for a suit or a promise or contract in writing registered, and for the execution of any decree or order of any Civil Court of which certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, is six years three. (Nos. 117 and 168, 2nd Schedule, Limitation Act LX of 1871.)

Deposit of Wills.

Any person may either personally or by duly authorized Agent, deposit with the Registrar a Will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor, and the document.

1. In document relating to immovable property.

A Will, testamentary, relating to immovable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to

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.

7. “ 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 Moolah, Hooudah, 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.

8. 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 from the date of its execution, 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.”

9. 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.

10. 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, &c., 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.

11. 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 immovable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the local Government.

12. Wills must be deposited with the Registrars of Districts.

13. 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.

14. 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 agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

15. For the purpose of paragraph 14, the powers of attorney hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognised:—

(a.) If the principal resides in any part of British India in which this Act is in force, a power executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides;

(b.) If the principal resides in any other part of British India, a power, executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate;

(c.) If the principal does not reside in British India, a power executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty's or of the Government of India.

RULES UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, No. VIII OF 1871.

PART I.—GENERAL RULES.

Documents.

1. The following languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in the Districts and Sub-Districts hereinafter named.

TAMIL.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavary, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurad, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.

INIALEM.—Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madras, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgerry.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

IN COIMBATORE.—Sub-District of Collegal.

IN SALEM.—Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.

MALAYALAM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.

HINDUSTANI.—Districts of Madras.

SUB-DISTRICTS OF KARNUL, ARCOOT, VELLORE AND TRICHINOPOLY.

BRITA.—In Ganjam, Sub-Districts of Gonnour, Aska, Poorooshotmapur, Ganjam, Berhampoor, Teekaly and Puriyah Kemdy.

IN VIZAGAPATAM.—Sub-Districts of Gunupur, Royagidda and Mahadevipattur.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any Office in which the Registering Officer understands those languages.

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, Jaghira, Zemindary, or Proprietary Estate.

4. Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, Firka, Magany, Anshom, &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 document 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. Sections 32 and 34. 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.

Identification of parties 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

Representatives. Section 34.

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 person'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 it 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. 5, 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, it 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 reports 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:—

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.

II.—That it contains unattested interlineations, blanks, erasures, or alterations.

III.—That the description of the property is insufficient to identify it.

IV.—That the document is unaccompanied by a copy or copies of any map or plan which it contains.

V.—That it is presented after the prescribed time.

VI.—That it is presented by a person who has no right to present it.

VII.—That the executing parties, or their representatives, assigns or agents have failed to appear within the prescribed time.

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.

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.

X.—That execution is denied by any person, purporting to be an executing party, or by his agent.

XI.—That the person purporting to have executed the document is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.

XII.—That execution is denied by the representative or assign of any deceased person, by whom the document purports to have been executed.

XIII.—That the alleged death of any person by whom the document purports to have been executed has not been proved.

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.

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.

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.

24. If a Power of Attorney is executed by several persons, a separate attestation fee shall be levied on every signature which requires attestation.

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.

Fees for attending at private residences. Sections 77 and 78.

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 customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public.

(a.) Gosha women, or women who according to the 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 Rupees 50...	0	8	0
(b.) When the length exceeds 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rupees 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. " 500, do. " 1,000...	1	0	0
(f.) And for each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof Provided that the maximum shall not exceed Rupees 50.	0	8	0

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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Mooteeharee (Champaran.)	Mymensingh	Pakour	Raneegunge	Soory
Mozufferpore (Tir- hoot.)	Noakhally (Boul- loah.)	Patna	Rongpore	Sylhet
Mudhoobanee	Norail	Poorce	Sabsegunge	Tajpore
Mudhoopoorah	North Lakhimpore	Purbga	Sechsangor	Taspore
Muzeldye	Nowgong (Assam.)	Purneah	Seetamurries	Tandook
	Nya Doonika	Rajmehal	Seragunge	Tara
		Ranaghat	Serampore	

North West Provinces.

Agra	Benares	Etawah	Jainpore	Nowgong in Bun- delkand a sub- division of Ha- meerpore
Ajmer	Bijnour	Farruckabad	Lahutpore	Roorkee
Allahabad	Boondshuhur	Kanhpore	Meerut	Shahjehanpore
Allypore	Budaon	Chasempore	Muzaffarpore	
Almorah	Hastee	Goruckpore	Muzaffernuggur	
	Cawnpore	Hameerpore	Moradabad	
Azimgurb.	Chunar	Jaloun	Muttra	
Banda	Dehra Doon	Jhansi	Mynpoorie	
Bareilly	Etah			

Oudh.

Barabankie	Gondah	Meerut	Pertabghar	Sultanpore
Baraitch	Hurdal	Rohatkee	Roy Bareilly	
Fyzabad	Lucknow	Gonao	Seetapore	

Punjab.

Bannoo	Georgian	Jullandhar	Montgomery	Shahpore
Delhi	Gwalior	Kangra (Dhur- salla)	Mooltan	Shals
Dera Ghazee Khan	Hissar	Kohat	Moonshergurh	Sims
Dera Ismail Khan	Hoshiarpore	Karnail	Murree	Umballa
Ferozepore	Huzara	Kasowlee	Peshawar	Umrkot
Goolianwalla	Abbottabad	Lahore	Rawal Pindce	
Goolrat	Jhelum	Loodianah	Sealkote	
Geordaspore	Jhang			

Central Provinces.

Balfool	Chindwarah	Mundla	Nursingpore	Seonee
Belaspore	Dumoh	Nasrabad	Raepore	Stroncha
Berhampore	Hoshungabad	Nimar	Saugor	Sunapore
Bhandara	Jubbulpore	Rajwah	Schore	Umrkot
Chandah				

British Burmah.

Akyah	Moulmein	Port Blair	Ramree	Tavoy
Bassein	Nyaung (Henz- bad.)	Prone	Sandaway	Tonghoo
Mergui		Rangoon	Shwaygyun	Thayemyin

Bombay Presidency.

Aden	Candesh	Katwa	Nasick	Sholapore
Ahmedabad	Coimbatore	Katwar	Poon	Sukkur
Ahmednugur	Dharwar	Kolhapore	Pondharpore	Surat
Baroda	Egatpore	Kofree	Radial	Sonua
Belgaum	Gadag	Kulladhee	Ratnagerry	Warrungum
Bhurgum	Goolee	Kurachee	Sattara	
Bombay	Hydrabad (Sud.)	Mahabeshwar	Sawantwree	
Canara	Jonnair	Malligum	Shikarpore	

Mysore.

Bangalore	Chittledroo	Hassan	Shemogh	Toornkoor
Chikmagalur	Colar	Mysore	Sucklaspore	

Berar.

Akoleh	Ellichpore	Sudder Station	Gomrattee
Bastin	Hydrabad (Decon.)	(Boothanah.)	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 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 alteration of name of the Payee, or for the transfer or re-payment of an Order, an additional commission is charged, which must be paid in cash to the Officer in charge of the local Treasury who will refund the amount in case of re-payment, or issue a fresh order if alteration of name or transfer of place is required.

IV. For the issue of a Duplicate Money Order or for renewal, the applicant must send his application to the Head Office and either remit with it the amount of commission in postage stamp or pay such amount into the local Treasury, taking an acknowledgment from the Treasury officer. A single fee only is charged when an application contains more than one head of the above service.

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 stamped 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 3 in the evening (except on Saturday when the Treasury closes at 1.) The Commission (to be paid on issue) is as follows:—

	RS.	A.
For any sum not exceeding 10 Rs.	0	2
" Above 10 and not exceeding 25 "	0	4
" 25 " " 50 "	0	8
" 50 " " 75 "	0	12
" 75 " " 100 "	1	0
" 100 " " 125 "	1	4
" 125 " " 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 any Treasury where a Money Order Office exists:—

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.

STAMP DUTIES.

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 IS NOT GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGEE 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 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	Rs. A. P.
16. MORTGAGE DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY IS GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGEE AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	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 " " 1,000 " 10,000 5 0 0 " " 1,000 " " 10,000 " 20,000 5 0 0 " " 10,000 " " 20,000 " 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.	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
18. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WHEN MONEY IS PAID FOR EQUALITY OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION.	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 This 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 Bond 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. 15 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.				
When the amount exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	Rs. A.	If drawn singly	If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set	Rs. A.	If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set	Rs. A.	If drawn singly	If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set	Rs. A.	If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set
100	100	0 1	0 1	0 1	40,000	50,000	30 0	15 0	10 0	30 0	15 0
100	200	0 2	0 1	0 1	50,000	60,000	30 0	15 0	12 0	30 0	15 0
100	300	0 2	0 2	0 1	60,000	70,000	42 0	21 0	14 0	42 0	21 0
200	300	0 3	0 2	0 2	70,000	80,000	48 0	24 0	16 0	48 0	24 0
300	400	0 4	0 3	0 3	80,000	90,000	54 0	27 0	18 0	54 0	27 0
400	500	0 5	0 4	0 4	90,000	1,00,000	60 0	30 0	20 0	60 0	30 0
500	600	0 6	0 5	0 5	1,00,000	1,10,000	66 0	33 0	22 0	66 0	33 0
600	700	0 7	0 6	0 6	1,10,000	1,20,000	72 0	36 0	24 0	72 0	36 0
700	800	0 8	0 7	0 7	1,20,000	1,30,000	78 0	39 0	26 0	78 0	39 0
800	900	0 9	0 8	0 8	1,30,000	1,40,000	84 0	42 0	28 0	84 0	42 0
900	1,000	0 10	0 9	0 9	1,40,000	1,50,000	90 0	45 0	30 0	90 0	45 0
1,000	1,100	0 11	0 10	0 10	1,50,000	1,60,000	96 0	48 0	32 0	96 0	48 0
1,100	1,200	0 12	0 11	0 11	1,60,000	1,70,000	102 0	51 0	34 0	102 0	51 0
1,200	1,300	0 13	0 12	0 12	1,70,000	1,80,000	108 0	54 0	36 0	108 0	54 0
1,300	1,400	0 14	0 13	0 13	1,80,000	1,90,000	114 0	57 0	38 0	114 0	57 0
1,400	1,500	0 15	0 14	0 14	1,90,000	2,00,000	120 0	60 0	40 0	120 0	60 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	11,000	52 8	1,20,000	1,30,000	226 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 8	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
1,100	1,100	5 8	21,000	22,000	80 0	2,30,000	2,40,000	362 8
1,200	1,200	6 0	22,000	23,000	82 8	2,40,000	2,50,000	375 0
1,300	1,300	6 8	23,000	24,000	85 0	2,50,000	2,60,000	387 8
1,400	1,400	7 0	24,000	25,000	87 8	2,60,000	2,70,000	400 0
1,500	1,500	7 8	25,000	26,000	90 0	2,70,000	2,80,000	412 8
1,600	1,600	8 0	26,000	27,000	92 8	2,80,000	2,90,000	425 0
1,700	1,700	8 8	27,000	28,000	95 0	2,90,000	3,00,000	437 8
1,800	1,800	9 0	28,000	29,000	97 8	3,00,000	3,10,000	450 0
1,900	1,900	9 8	29,000	30,000	100 0	3,10,000	3,20,000	462 8
2,000	2,000	10 0	30,000	31,000	102 8	3,20,000	3,30,000	475 0
2,100	2,100	10 8	31,000	32,000	105 0	3,30,000	3,40,000	487 8
2,200	2,200	11 0	32,000	33,000	107 8	3,40,000	3,50,000	500 0
2,300	2,300	11 8	33,000	34,000	110 0	3,50,000	3,60,000	512 8
2,400	2,400	12 0	34,000	35,000	112 8	3,60,000	3,70,000	525 0
2,500	2,500	12 8	35,000	36,000	115 0	3,70,000	3,80,000	537 8
2,600	2,600	13 0	36,000	37,000	117 8	3,80,000	3,90,000	550 0
2,700	2,700	13 8	37,000	38,000	120 0	3,90,000	4,00,000	562 8
2,800	2,800	14 0	38,000	39,000	122 8			
2,900	2,900	14 8	39,000	40,000	125 0			
3,000	3,000	15 0	40,000	41,000	127 8			
3,100	3,100	15 8	41,000	42,000	130 0			
3,200	3,200	16 0	42,000	43,000	132 8			
3,300	3,300	16 8	43,000	44,000	135 0			
3,400	3,400	17 0	44,000	45,000	137 8			
3,500	3,500	17 8	45,000	46,000	140 0			
3,600	3,600	18 0	46,000	47,000	142 8			
3,700	3,700	18 8	47,000	48,000	145 0			
3,800	3,800	19 0	48,000	49,000	147 8			
3,900	3,900	19 8	49,000	50,000	150 0			
4,000	4,000	20 0	50,000	51,000	152 8			
4,100	4,100	20 8	51,000	52,000	155 0			
4,200	4,200	21 0	52,000	53,000	157 8			
4,300	4,300	21 8	53,000	54,000	160 0			
4,400	4,400	22 0	54,000	55,000	162 8			
4,500	4,500	22 8	55,000	56,000	165 0			
4,600	4,600	23 0	56,000	57,000	167 8			
4,700	4,700	23 8	57,000	58,000	170 0			
4,800	4,800	24 0	58,000	59,000	172 8			
4,900	4,900	24 8	59,000	60,000	175 0			
5,000	5,000	25 0	60,000	61,000	177 8			
5,100	5,100	25 8	61,000	62,000	180 0			
5,200	5,200	26 0	62,000	63,000	182 8			
5,300	5,300	26 8	63,000	64,000	185 0			
5,400	5,400	27 0	64,000	65,000	187 8			
5,500	5,500	27 8	65,000	66,000	190 0			
5,600	5,600	28 0	66,000	67,000	192 8			
5,700	5,700	28 8	67,000	68,000	195 0			
5,800	5,800	29 0	68,000	69,000	197 8			
5,900	5,900	29 8	69,000	70,000	200 0			

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
150	150	2 0	19,000	20,000	150 0
200	200	3 0	20,000	21,000	155 0
250	250	4 0	21,000	22,000	160 0
300	300	5 0	22,000	23,000	165 0
350	350	6 0	23,000	24,000	170 0
400	400	7 0	24,000	25,000	175 0
450	450	8 0	25,000	26,000	180 0
500	500	9 0	26,000	27,000	185 0
550	550	10 0	27,000	28,000	190 0
600	600	11 0	28,000	29,000	195 0
650	650	12 0	29,000	30,000	200 0
700	700	13 0	30,000	31,000	205 0
750	750	14 0	31,000	32,000	210 0
800	800	15 0	32,000	33,000	215 0
850	850	16 0	33,000	34,000	220 0
900	900	17 0	34,000	35,000	225 0
950	950	18 0	35,000	36,000	230 0
1,000	1,000	19 0	36,000	37,000	235 0
1,050	1,050	20 0	37,000	38,000	240 0
1,100	1,100	21 0	38,000	39,000	245 0
1,150	1,150	22 0	39,000	40,000	250 0
1,200	1,200	23 0	40,000	41,000	255 0
1,250	1,250	24 0	41,000	42,000	260 0
1,300	1,300	25 0	42,000	43,000	265 0
1,350	1,350	26 0	43,000	44,000	270 0
1,400	1,400	27 0	44,000	45,000	275 0
1,450	1,450	28 0	45,000	46,000	280 0
1,500	1,500	29 0	46,000	47,000	285 0
1,550	1,550	30 0	47,000	48,000	290 0
1,600	1,600	31 0	48,000	49,000	295 0
1,650	1,650	32 0	49,000	50,000	300 0
1,700	1,700	33 0	50,000	51,000	305 0
1,750	1,750	34 0	51,000	52,000	310 0
1,800	1,800	35 0	52,000	53,000	315 0
1,850	1,850	36 0	53,000	54,000	320 0
1,900	1,900	37 0	54,000	55,000	325 0
1,950	1,950	38 0	55,000	56,000	330 0
2,000	2,000	39 0	56,000	57,000	335 0
2,050	2,050	40 0	57,000	58,000	340 0
2,100	2,100	41 0	58,000	59,000	345 0
2,150	2,150	42 0	59,000	60,000	350 0
2,200	2,200	43 0	60,000	61,000	355 0
2,250	2,250	44 0	61,000	62,000	360 0
2,300	2,300	45 0	62,000	63,000	365 0
2,350	2,350	46 0	63,000	64,000	370 0
2,400	2,400	47 0	64,000	65,000	375 0
2,450	2,450	48 0	65,000	66,000	380 0
2,500	2,500	49 0	66,000	67,000	385 0
2,550	2,550	50 0	67,000	68,000	390 0
2,600	2,600	51 0	68,000	69,000	395 0
2,650	2,650	52 0	69,000	70,000	400 0
2,700	2,700	53 0	70,000	71,000	405 0
2,750	2,750	54 0	71,000	72,000	410 0
2,800	2,800	55 0	72,000	73,000	415 0
2,850	2,850	56 0	73,000	74,000	420 0
2,900	2,900	57 0	74,000	75,000	425 0
2,950	2,950	58 0	75,000	76,000	430 0
3,000	3,000	59 0	76,000	77,000	435 0
3,050	3,050	60 0	77,000	78,000	440 0
3,100	3,100	61 0	78,000	79,000	445 0
3,150	3,150	62 0	79,000	80,000	450 0
3,200	3,200	63 0	80,000	81,000	455 0

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 up on 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.—RECONVAILANCE 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 LICENCE.	
30.—RELEASE.	8 Rupees.
31.—INSTRUMENT PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADVOCATE.	
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 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.	16 Rupees.
37.—INSTRUMENT OF GIFT OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.	
38.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	
39.—PARTITION-DEED relating to immovable 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 (d) 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. 2,060.

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 1868 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 :—

1. 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.	

2. The Instruments on which the stamp may be "denoted" are the following :—

Under Schedule I of Act XVII of 1869.

- No. 1. Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, when the Bill is drawn within British India.
- " 3. Policy of Insurance.
- " 4. 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. | 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. |
| " 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 repayment, 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 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. | |
| " 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. | |

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 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.

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SCHEDULE I—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
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 Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office, or from the Office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1855 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of miners 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 miners in the Presidency of Bombay).	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.
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 by executors and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (for the formal recognition of Heirs, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts).	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 the money is recovered after the expiration of the term for which the Court grants the money, shall, after the money is recovered, be sworn to by the person and order such person.

Schedule for such excess.
In default of filing such statement within the time certificate.

		Price		When or value of subject matter exceeds		But does not exceed		Proper Fee.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	A. P.
		500	45 0 0	5,800		5,800		500	45 0 0
		615	45 12 0	5,900		5,900		520	45 12 0
		620	46 0 0	6,000		6,000		530	46 0 0
		630	46 8 0	6,100		6,100		540	46 8 0
		640	47 0 0	6,200		6,200		550	47 0 0
		650	47 12 0	6,300		6,300		560	47 12 0
		660	48 0 0	6,400		6,400		570	48 0 0
		670	48 8 0	6,500		6,500		580	48 8 0
		680	49 0 0	6,600		6,600		590	49 0 0
		690	49 12 0	6,700		6,700		600	49 12 0
		700	50 0 0	6,800		6,800		610	50 0 0
		710	50 8 0	6,900		6,900		620	50 8 0
		720	51 0 0	7,000		7,000		630	51 0 0
		730	51 12 0	7,100		7,100		640	51 12 0
		740	52 0 0	7,200		7,200		650	52 0 0
		750	52 8 0	7,300		7,300		660	52 8 0
		760	53 0 0	7,400		7,400		670	53 0 0
		770	53 12 0	7,500		7,500		680	53 12 0
		780	54 0 0	7,600		7,600		690	54 0 0
		790	54 8 0	7,700		7,700		700	54 8 0
		800	55 0 0	7,800		7,800		710	55 0 0
		810	55 12 0	7,900		7,900		720	55 12 0
		820	56 0 0	8,000		8,000		730	56 0 0
		830	56 8 0	8,100		8,100		740	56 8 0
		840	57 0 0	8,200		8,200		750	57 0 0
		850	57 12 0	8,300		8,300		760	57 12 0
		860	58 0 0	8,400		8,400		770	58 0 0
		870	58 8 0	8,500		8,500		780	58 8 0
		880	59 0 0	8,600		8,600		790	59 0 0
		890	59 12 0	8,700		8,700		800	59 12 0
		900	60 0 0	8,800		8,800		810	60 0 0
		910	60 8 0	8,900		8,900		820	60 8 0
		920	61 0 0	9,000		9,000		830	61 0 0
		930	61 12 0	9,100		9,100		840	61 12 0
		940	62 0 0	9,200		9,200		850	62 0 0
		950	62 8 0	9,300		9,300		860	62 8 0
		960	63 0 0	9,400		9,400		870	63 0 0
		970	63 12 0	9,500		9,500		880	63 12 0
		980	64 0 0	9,600		9,600		890	64 0 0
		990	64 8 0	9,700		9,700		900	64 8 0
		1,000	65 0 0	9,800		9,800		910	65 0 0
		1,010	65 12 0	9,900		9,900		920	65 12 0
		1,020	66 0 0	10,000		10,000		930	66 0 0
		1,030	66 8 0	10,100		10,100		940	66 8 0
		1,040	67 0 0	10,200		10,200		950	67 0 0
		1,050	67 12 0	10,300		10,300		960	67 12 0
		1,060	68 0 0	10,400		10,400		970	68 0 0
		1,070	68 8 0	10,500		10,500		980	68 8 0
		1,080	69 0 0	10,600		10,600		990	69 0 0
		1,090	69 12 0	10,700		10,700		1,000	69 12 0
		1,100	70 0 0	10,800		10,800		1,010	70 0 0
		1,110	70 8 0	10,900		10,900		1,020	70 8 0
		1,120	71 0 0	11,000		11,000		1,030	71 0 0
		1,130	71 12 0	11,100		11,100		1,040	71 12 0
		1,140	72 0 0	11,200		11,200		1,050	72 0 0
		1,150	72 8 0	11,300		11,300		1,060	72 8 0
		1,160	73 0 0	11,400		11,400		1,070	73 0 0
		1,170	73 12 0	11,500		11,500		1,080	73 12 0
		1,180	74 0 0	11,600		11,600		1,090	74 0 0
		1,190	74 8 0	11,700		11,700		1,100	74 8 0
		1,200	75 0 0	11,800		11,800		1,110	75 0 0
		1,210	75 12 0	11,900		11,900		1,120	75 12 0
		1,220	76 0 0	12,000		12,000		1,130	76 0 0
		1,230	76 8 0	12,100		12,100		1,140	76 8 0
		1,240	77 0 0	12,200		12,200		1,150	77 0 0
		1,250	77 12 0	12,300		12,300		1,160	77 12 0
		1,260	78 0 0	12,400		12,400		1,170	78 0 0
		1,270	78 8 0	12,500		12,500		1,180	78 8 0
		1,280	79 0 0	12,600		12,600		1,190	79 0 0
		1,290	79 12 0	12,700		12,700		1,200	79 12 0
		1,300	80 0 0	12,800		12,800		1,210	80 0 0
		1,310	80 8 0	12,900		12,900		1,220	80 8 0
		1,320	81 0 0	13,000		13,000		1,230	81 0 0
		1,330	81 12 0	13,100		13,100		1,240	81 12 0
		1,340	82 0 0	13,200		13,200		1,250	82 0 0
		1,350	82 8 0	13,300		13,300		1,260	82 8 0
		1,360	83 0 0	13,400		13,400		1,270	83 0 0
		1,370	83 12 0	13,500		13,500		1,280	83 12 0
		1,380	84 0 0	13,600		13,600		1,290	84 0 0
		1,390	84 8 0	13,700		13,700		1,300	84 8 0
		1,400	85 0 0	13,800		13,800		1,310	85 0 0
		1,410	85 12 0	13,900		13,900		1,320	85 12 0
		1,420	86 0 0	14,000		14,000		1,330	86 0 0
		1,430	86 8 0	14,100		14,100		1,340	86 8 0
		1,440	87 0 0	14,200		14,200		1,350	87 0 0
		1,450	87 12 0	14,300		14,300		1,360	87 12 0
		1,460	88 0 0	14,400		14,400		1,370	88 0 0
		1,470	88 8 0	14,500		14,500		1,380	88 8 0
		1,480	89 0 0	14,600		14,600		1,390	89 0 0
		1,490	89 12 0	14,700		14,700		1,400	89 12 0
		1,500	90 0 0	14,800		14,800		1,410	90 0 0
		1,510	90 8 0	14,900		14,900		1,420	90 8 0
		1,520	91 0 0	15,000		15,000		1,430	91 0 0
		1,530	91 12 0	15,100		15,100		1,440	91 12 0
		1,540	92 0 0	15,200		15,200		1,450	92 0 0
		1,550	92 8 0	15,300		15,300		1,460	92 8 0
		1,560	93 0 0	15,400		15,400		1,470	93 0 0
		1,570	93 12 0	15,500		15,500		1,480	93 12 0
		1,580	94 0 0	15,600		15,600		1,490	94 0 0
		1,590	94 8 0	15,700		15,700		1,500	94 8 0
		1,600	95 0 0	15,800		15,800		1,510	95 0 0
		1,610	95 12 0	15,900		15,900		1,520	95 12 0
		1,620	96 0 0	16,000		16,000		1,530	96 0 0
		1,630	96 8 0	16,100		16,100		1,540	96 8 0
		1,640	97 0 0	16,200		16,200		1,550	97 0 0
		1,650	97 12 0	16,300		16,300		1,560	97 12 0
		1,660	98 0 0	16,400		16,400		1,570	98 0 0
		1,670	98 8 0	16,500		16,500		1,580	98 8 0
		1,680	99 0 0	16,600		16,600		1,590	99 0 0
		1,690	99 12 0	16,700		16,700		1,600	99 12 0
		1,700	100 0 0	16,800		16,800		1,610	100 0 0
		1,710	100 8 0	16,900		16,900		1,620	100 8 0
		1,720	101 0 0	17,000		17,000		1,630	101 0 0
		1,730	101 12 0	17,100		17,100		1,640	101 12 0
		1,740	102 0 0	17,200		17,200		1,650	102 0 0
		1,750	102 8 0	17,300		17,300		1,660	102 8 0
		1,760	103 0 0	17,400		17,400		1,670	103 0 0
		1,770	103 12 0	17,500		17,500		1,680	103 12 0
		1,780	104 0 0	17,600		17,600		1,690	104 0 0
		1,790	104 8 0	17,700		17,700		1,700	104 8 0
		1,800	105 0 0	17,800		17,800		1,710	105 0 0
		1,810	105 12 0	17,900		17,900		1,720	105 12 0
		1,820	106 0 0	18,000		18,000		1,730	106 0 0
		1,830	106 8 0	18,100		18,100		1,740	106 8 0
		1,840	107 0 0	18,200		18,200		1,750	107 0 0
		1,850	107 12 0	18,300		18,300		1,760	107 12 0
		1,860	108 0 0	18,400		18,400		1,770	108 0 0
		1,870	108 8 0	18,500		18,500		1,780	108 8 0
		1,880	109 0 0	18,600		18,600		1,790	109 0 0
		1,890	109 12 0	18,700		18,700		1,800	109 12 0
		1,900	110 0 0	18,800		18,800		1,810	110 0 0
		1,910	110 8 0	18,900		18,900		1,820	110 8 0
		1,920	111 0 0	19,000		19,000		1,830	111 0 0
		1,930	111 12 0	19,100		19,100		1,840	111 12 0
		1,940	112 0 0	19,200		19,200		1,850	112 0 0
		1,950	112 8 0	19,300		19,300		1,860	112 8 0
		1,960	113 0 0	19,400		19,400		1,870	113 0 0
		1,970	113 12 0	19,500		19,500		1,880	113 12 0
		1,980	114 0 0	19,600		19,600		1,890	114 0 0
		1,990	114 8 0	19,700		19,700		1,900	114 8 0
		2,000	115 0 0	19,800		19,800		1,910	115 0 0
		2,010	115 12 0	19,900		19,900		1,920	115 12 0
		2,020	116 0 0	20,000		20,000			

14th July 1871, No. 2004.

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 less chargeable under Schedule I, Article II 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 1851.

Exceptions.

Plaint or petition for execution.....A fee of 8 Annas each.

Memoranda of appeal.....2 Rupees each.

28th February 1872, No. 401.

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 20th April 1870 (published at pages 496 and 497 of the *Fort Saint George 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	1	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 of compromised suits, &c., to be kept. 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 Duties as to examination of stamps. 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 values 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. 1,758.

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. L365, 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. 2,845.

The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,356, 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 21, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee 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. Provided that Court Fee Labels shall not be applied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an ex-officio vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee Labels.

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 possessing 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 cause 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 34 of the Court Fees' Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fee stamps. Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fee labels.

9th August 1872, No. 1,906.

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 25 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 1831.

17th January 1873, No. 302.

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 the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue Officers in accordance with Section 55 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

18th April 1873, No. 2,504.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No. 2,025, dated the 15th August 1872, published in page 782 of Part I of the Gazette of India of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid on Probates or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the chief Executive Revenue Authority under the Local Government in each Presidency or Province, if he thinks right, in respect of such portion of the assets as is actually applied in discharging the debts of the deceased.

6th June 1873, No. 096.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees leviable on the undermentioned documents:—

1. Copy or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under Section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. Copies of depositions furnished to accused persons under Section 201 of the said Code.

3. Copy of the Judgment or Order passed by a Criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the Jury, furnished under Section 276 of the said Code to any person affected by such Judgment or Order, provided that such person is in Jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

4. Copies of the examination of witnesses given to accused persons under Section 357 of the said Code.

5. Copies of charges given to accused persons under Section 446 of the said Code.

6. Copies of Orders of maintenance given under Section 448 of the said Code.

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras pursuant to the Court Fees' Act, Section 20, confirmed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

Vide Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 5th August 1873, page 1235.

22nd August 1873, No. 2,509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaint, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

	Yearly—Rupees.
(B)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the paid-up capital of which exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees...	200
(C)—Do. do. is 5 lakhs or under.	150
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rupees 3,000 a month or upwards	

Class II.

Merchants, Bankers, Sawyers, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gomasthas, or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the Principals are non-resident.	100
Practising Barristers Attorneys at Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils of the High Court.	
Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Owners or Farmers of Markets.	
Owners of any Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, or Saw Mill, and Auctioneers.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,500 a month and is less than Rupees 3,000.	

Class III.

Merchants, Bankers, Sawyers, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents, or any Agents, Gomasthas or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons, when the Principals are non-resident, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class II.	50
Keepers of any Warehouse, or Wholesale Produce Depot.	
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 50 Rupees a month, or upwards.	
Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Pleaders and Vakils not assessed under Class II.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,500.	

Class IV.

Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors.	25
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 20 or more Rupees, and less than 50 Rupees a month.	
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight.	
Merchants and Commission Agents whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class III.	

Class V.

Hotel-keepers, Boarding and Lodging House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 8 or more Rupees and less than 20 Rupees a month.	12
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class IV.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 250 a month and is less than Rupees 750.	

Class VI.

	Yearly—Rupees.
Native Doctors, Dullals, Pawnbrokers, Petty Money-Lenders, Hawkers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 2 or more Rupees and less than 8 Rupees a month.	4
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 75 a month and is less than Rs. 250.	

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Class I.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits.	75
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards for each shop.	

Class II.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I.	50
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.	
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 3 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.

An annual rate,* not exceeding ten per centum of their annual value shall be imposed by the Commissioners for the general purposes of this Act other than lighting and water supply, upon all houses, buildings and lands in the Town: Provided that it shall be at the option of the President of the Municipal Commission, 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 four Rupees, for every ground occupied by them respectively. Any rate levied under this Section 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 President shall exempt from assessment any house, building or land, the annual value whereof is less than fourteen 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 President of the Municipal Commission shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half of the rate of that year 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 President 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, according 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 purposes 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.

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 Commissioner 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 division in which such property is situate and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

Municipality of Madras.

Revised Schedule of Fees, &c., for Licenses, Registrations, and Permissions passed by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Section 243 of Madras Municipal Act of 1867.

Item.	Subject.	Under what Sec. of the Act.	Fees, &c., to be charged.
1	For permission for temporary erections on streets on occasions of private festivals and ceremonies, requiring encroachment on roads or streets, beyond the line of steps (those within the line of steps and for a period not exceeding a fortnight being allowed free of charge).	117	One rupee per five square feet of the whole road area covered by such erections, the maximum fee not exceeding one hundred rupees.
2	For permission to put up Verandahs, &c., in streets, not less than 20 feet wide between drains (no permission being granted in streets of less width).	132	Five rupees per 100 square feet per annum with option of purchase, subject to President's sanction.

* The rate levied at present is 7½ per cent.

Item.	Subjects.	Under what Sec. of the Act.	Fees, &c., to be charged.
3	For License for Livery Hack-stables, Horse-lines or Veterinary Infirmary.		One rupee for each Horse-stall and eight annas for a stall for a Pony or a pair of Bullocks per annum.
4	For License for Cart-stands, Cattle-sheds, Yards for public resort, or places for keeping more than 20 sheep or goats.	142	Two rupees per ground per annum.
5	For License for places for keeping more than 10 horned cattle.		One rupee per head per annum for all above ten.
6	For License for Hoards, Scaffolding or Fences on public streets.	181	
7	For permission for deposit of materials or earth on, or making holes in, public streets.	183	four annas per 100 square feet per diem.
8	For License for Slaughter-house or Market.	185	
9	For Registration of places used for offensive and dangerous Trades or Depôts.	191	At the discretion of the President, provided that the maximum fee shall not exceed 100 rupees per annum.
10	For Licenses for places newly opened for offensive and dangerous Trades or Depôts.	193	

Appeals.

Appeals against any rate, toll or tax assessed or demanded by the Commissioners under the previous provisions of this Act, 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 Commissioners under Section 73 shall be heard, unless complaint has been previously made to the President as hereinbefore provided. Provided that such Magistrates may, if they shall think fit, in all cases in which an appeal lies to them under this Act, state a case for the decision of the High Court, which decision or ruling shall have the effect of Law and carry costs.

SECTION 73.—“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 area so fixed.”

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 basement, 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, of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for the purpose 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 walls 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 from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, Fort St. George, 4th March 1873.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-Laws made by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under Act IX of 1867:—

Bye-Laws.

1. No meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be sold or exposed for sale within the town in any place other than places named by the President of the Municipal Commission as Markets in accordance with the provisions of Section 185 of Act IX of 1867, or as stalls to be specially used for such sale as may be decided.

2. A license in writing for the use of each such stall as shall not be composed of included in any licensed Market must be obtained from the President who is hereby empowered to charge a yearly fee of one Rupee for each license, and at his discretion to refuse, withdraw or revoke such license, and whoever without such license or after notice of its withdrawal or revocation, use such stall for the sale or exposure for sale of meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued. Provided that an appeal against the President's refusal to grant such license, or against his withdrawal or revocation thereof shall lie to two Magistrates in the manner provided by Section 83 for Appeals against Assessment.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Chief Secretary.

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 4½ 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 Pancherry, 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 Officer of the Division within which such premises may be situate, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Officer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

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 50 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 *jukka* 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 situated between the China bazaar or Munda-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.

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 buildings 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 Andeappan Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armenian Street, Thumboo Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeappan 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 Commissioners 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, and members of the Town Police are each allowed to keep 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 of becoming so possessed register the same. When any registered cart or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

The tolls referred to in page 351 herein 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 annually for each such place of business, and to pay for every such certificate such annual sum as is specified in Schedule C2 to this Act annexed.

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 Commission, 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 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.
Born alive.
Child Still-born.
Sex.

Remarks.

Signature.

REPORT OF DEATH.

No.
Date of Death.
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.

Duration of Disease.

Occupation of the individual or family, occupation or trade.

Place of burial or burning ground.

Remarks.

Signature.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindoo*, mention the particular *division of Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of *pure European* parents, those of *mixed blood*, viz., *Indo-Europeans*; and those of *pure Asiatic* parents, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Seedless* be reported as such, and as *Muslimans*.

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. W. J. At, Acting, 1st Division—Central Police Station, Trivettur High Road.
G. D'Vea, 2nd Do. Police Station, opposite to Patcheappa.
J. H. Stanger, 3rd Do. Municipal Commissioners' Office, [School].
M. Kistnasamy, 4th Do. Central Police Station, Purasawankar.
Lingay Reddy, 5th Do. Commissioner of Police Office, [High Road].
C. Rajagopal Pillay, 6th Do. Flower's Road Tannah, Kilpank.
P. Annamalai Mudali, 7th Do. Round Tannah, Mount Road.
James Duncan, 8th Do. Police Station, Royapettah High Road.

N. B.—No fee is charged for registration.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to the 31st December 1873.

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>			
Colonel H. R. Morgan.....	1,041 0 0	00	In charge of Mudumalai, Segūr and Sattiamangalam, Collegal and Bhawany Forests. On leave to Europe.
Captain C. J. Walker.....	700 0 0	10	
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3rd Class.</i>			
Mr. J. W. Cherry.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of South Canara Forests.
" C. G. Douglas.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Anamallai Forests.
" 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.
" R. W. Morgan.....	250 0 0	150	On leave to Europe.
" A. W. Peet.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Wynad Forests.
" G. J. S. Ross.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Mettapolium and Bol-lumpully Forests.
" J. Ferguson.....	300 0 0	100	In charge of Nellumboor Teak Plan-tation.
" H. H. Yarde.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Cuddapah and Bellary Plantations.
" T. Sheffield.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of North Arcot Forests.
<i>Probationary Assistants.</i>			
Mr. E. H. Belleau.....	150 0 0*		In charge of Kurnool Forests.—Act-ing Deputy Conservator.
" G. Hadfield.....	150 0 0*		In charge of Trichinopoly Plantation.—Acting Deputy Conservator.
" A. W. C. Stanbrough.....	150 0 0*		Nelumbar Teak Plantation.
<i>Foresters, 1st Class.</i>			
Vacant.....	100 0 0	30	Trichinopoly and Madras.
Mr. T. G. MacCally.....	100 0 0	30	Gumsur and Surada.
T. Mahomed Ally Sahib.....	100 0 0	30	Salem.
Mr. W. Taylor.....	100 0 0	30	Collegal.
" G. Grant.....	100 0 0	30	Bhawani.
M. Appavoo Moodelly.....	100 0 0	30	Anamallai.
Mr. J. H. B. Brougham.....	100 0 0	30	Ghootty, Actg. Depy. Conservator of Forests, Salem.
<i>Foresters, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. H. Stafford.....	80 0 0	15	Cuddapah.
" A. G. R. Theobald.....	80 0 0	30	Tinnevely.
Govinda Raja Mudali.....	80 0 0	60	Chennat Nalb.
C. Tirumalpad.....	80 0 0	...	Nelambur.
Vencataroyalu Chetty.....	80 0 0	...	Bhawani.
<i>Foresters, 3rd Class.</i>			
Mr. B. Dampier.....	60 0 0	15	Kurnool.
" W. Newman.....	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
" J. W. Franklin.....	60 0 0	15	Salem.
N. Soobhien.....	60 0 0	15	Madras.
C. N. Lakshman Rau.....	60 0 0	15	Tinnevely.
T. Moothosawmy Pillay.....	80 0 0	15	Mettapolium.
C. Parthasaradhi Naideoo.....	60 0 0	15	Anamallai.

* Rupees 4.

whilst travelling.

NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowances.	Stations.
Mr. W. Carroll.....	60 0 0	15	South Canara.
" A. Goudie.....	60 0 0	15	South Canara.
" T. H. Pollet.....	60 0 0	15	South Canara.
A. Appavoo Pillai.....	60 0 0	15	Madura.
Mr. S. A. Newman.....	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
C. G. Appavoo Pillai.....	60 0 0	15	Salem.
Foresters, 4th Class.			
Cudasaamy Pillay.....	50 0 0	15	Sattiamangalam.
Venkatappa Naidoo.....	50 0 0	10	Mudumalai.
Mr. M. A. Rodrigues.....	50 0 0	15	Anamallai.
Sub-Foresters.			
S. M. Amereodeen Saib.....	40 0 0	10	Salem.
Mr. G. D. Sylvester.....	40 0 0	10	Madura.
A. Soobraya Chetty.....	40 0 0	10	Bojampatty.
N. Anuranga Mudali.....	40 0 0	10	Anamallai.
Vacant.....	40 0 0	10	Golconda.
M. Kadir Hossain Saib.....	40 0 0	10	South Arcot.
Venkatarama Chetty.....	40 0 0	...	Collegal.
Pichicootes Pillai.....	40 0 0	...	Sattiamangalam.
Iyaloo Naidoo.....	40 0 0	...	Metapoliem.

The Conservancy Establishments for the planting and preservation of Forests in South Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Wynad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department for the 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. Nilgiris is being cleared. 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 Officers.

- To keep a record of work done.
- 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.
- 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 Officer against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the offence.
- 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 the timbers are felled except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that injury to the tree is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against within two seedlings and under-sized trees, also to see that trees are cut near the root (always with a cross-cut) and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatever.
- To present to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Monthly Returns Half-yearly Statements of the work done, and other periodical Returns.
- To supply to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber cut in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment and to take every care in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment and to take every care in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment and to take every care in their respective Districts.
- To give details of the work done, whether by notifications or otherwise.
- To transmit to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
- The services of the Assistants belong to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private business of any kind whatever.

CLEO HORN, Conservator of Forests,
F. C.

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.	Kushabs.	No. of Villages 1282.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Rs. 1282.
Canjam.	Gumsoor.....	Ranasetcondah.....	900	1,081	1,59,061	2,55,417
	Berhampore.....	Berhampore.....	354	574	2,43,946	5,88,500
	Chicacole.....	Chicacole.....	146	336	1,69,094	4,15,790
	Villages other than Ryotwar.....		316			
	Zemindaries, &c.....			2,246	8,17,876	
	Total....		1,716	4,187	15,88,976	12,56,877
Vizagapatam.	Golconda.....	Narsipatam.....	91	180	94,782	87,843
	Saravaddy.....	Yellamuchelly.....	65	320	1,34,914	1,27,096
	Villages other than Ryotwar.....		186			
	Zemindaries, &c.....			15,457	16,15,975	12,27,054
	Total....		342	15,957	18,44,771	14,42,993
Godavery.	Ramachendrapuram.....	Ramachendrapuram.....	131	567	2,63,883	8,09,594
	Amalapur.....	Amalapur.....	114	487	2,06,885	5,47,896
	Narasapur.....	Narasapur.....	120	450	1,77,876	5,02,535
	Bhimavaram.....	Bhimavaram.....	88	416	92,467	3,60,721
	Tanuku.....	Tanuku.....	85	398	1,67,491	5,87,539
	Ellore.....	Ellore.....	92	729	1,36,875	1,94,869
	Varnagudiam.....	Varnagudiam.....	94	1,250	1,48,715	1,90,799
	Peddapore.....	Peddapore.....	168	605	1,11,489	2,29,056
	Rajahmundry.....	Rajahmundry.....	91	2,058	1,23,001	1,52,813
	Villages other than Ryotwar.....					
	Zemindaries, &c.....			816	2,31,667	3,45,130
	Total....		979	7,531	15,92,939	39,81,262
Kistna.	Bapatha.....	Bapatha.....	91	694	1,43,629	5,25,677
	Rapulli.....	Rapulli.....	150	692	1,09,912	5,48,606
	Guntur.....	Guntur.....	131	500	1,26,997	4,03,931
	Painad.....	Guvaraha.....	138	1,095	1,26,658	3,26,116
	Narasarowpet.....	Rajahpet.....	124	682	1,20,619	3,26,925
	Sattenapally.....	Krossore.....	162	621	1,01,728	3,73,843
	Gudivada.....	Guvaraha.....	197	523	87,158	3,59,218
	Nundigama.....	Nundigama.....	189	599	1,06,452	1,85,831
	Bunder.....	Bunder.....	72	667	1,64,625	1,82,188
	Bezwada.....	Bezwada.....	73	406	85,081	1,16,108
	Vennakondah.....	Vennakondah.....	83	561	64,508	1,30,361
	Vissanapetti.....	Vissanapetti.....		257	55,962	242
	Collections at the Huzur.....					31,745
	Zemindaries, &c.....			561	1,07,463	3,06,705
	Total....		1,341	7,818	14,52,574	38,32,005
Nellore.	Gudur.....	Gudur.....	194	677	1,47,141	3,24,594
	Rapur.....	Rapur.....	90	541	63,885	1,25,052
	Nellore.....	Nellore.....	128	637	1,79,769	4,06,766
	Atmakur.....	Davara Pali.....	102	608	1,03,803	2,40,234
	Udayagiri.....	Udayagiri.....	62	505	1,00,988	82,581
	Cavali.....	Cavali.....	50	522	81,326	1,57,142
	Kandukur.....	Kandukur.....	119	722	1,38,375	2,72,893
	Ongole.....	Ongole.....	114	616	1,06,068	3,36,298
	Kanigiri.....	Kanigiri.....	80	467	1,37,248	50,672
	Huzur.....					169
	Zemindaries, &c.....			2,523	2,20,192	4,28,493
	Total....		889	7,908	19,70,811	25,41,185

District.	New Taluqa.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1282.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Pash 1282.
Cuddalore	Jammalmadugu	Jammalmadugu	107	609	1,08,205	2,02,230
	Proddatur	Proddatur	63	363	1,02,744	1,58,219
	Proddatur	Proddatur	87	579	93,051	1,36,812
	Proddatur	Proddatur	174	1,007	1,45,015	2,48,932
	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	76	343	75,867	1,14,014
	Siddont	Siddont	76	343	1,45,189	2,32,750
	Pullampet	Pullampet	88	479	1,10,405	1,67,351
	Pullampet	Pullampet	101	704	1,40,948	1,81,783
	Kandri	Kandri	127	1,142	1,40,948	1,42,676
	Koyachote	Koyachote	89	649	1,15,162	1,93,675
	Volipad	Volipad	104	798	1,45,691	2,06,025
	Madinapalli	Madinapalli	54	681	1,35,406	682
	Huzur	Huzur				
	Total		1,049	8,690	16,51,194	19,50,968
Bellary	Bellary	Bellary	172	985	1,82,344	3,03,835
	Adony	Adony	180	805	1,81,562	2,55,226
	Tadpatry	Tadpatry	93	772	1,17,231	1,73,511
	Ahar	Ahar	90	677	98,330	2,71,728
	Chooty	Chooty	144	1,014	1,44,368	2,06,778
	Hospett	Hospett	122	546	93,424	1,51,610
	Dumavaram	Dumavaram	180	1,246	1,30,698	1,55,708
	Anantapur	Anantapur	109	739	1,05,761	1,25,744
	Hindoooor	Hindoooor	79	431	1,07,899	1,50,820
	Hindoooor	Hindoooor	159	635	80,595	1,37,042
	Pengonda	Pengonda	89	654	88,754	1,12,331
	Koodligi	Koodligi	258	504	96,525	1,08,824
	Madacarra	Madacarra	142	439	79,458	90,761
	Madacarra	Madacarra	145	890	87,779	1,40,948
Kurnool	Harpanahalli	Harpanahalli	222	292	89,729	1,13,419
	Huzur	Huzur				14
	Zemindaries, &c.			145	14,506	
	Total		2,301	11,396	10,68,096	25,50,414
Kurnool	Patticondah	Patticondah	106	1,190	1,72,474	2,21,850
	Ramakota	Ramakota	161	830	1,46,185	1,75,606
	Nandikotkur	Nandikotkur	96	1,156	1,91,593	2,14,145
	Nandikotkur	Nandikotkur	91	777	1,07,320	2,02,072
	Kavilaguntla	Kavilaguntla	84	631	96,544	2,29,271
	Servill	Servill	85	457	71,060	1,66,379
	Kambam	Kambam	71	885	1,25,042	1,08,479
	Marubapur	Marubapur	67	1,039	95,666	84,898
	Huzur	Huzur				
	Villages other than Ryotwar		90		45,208	
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Total		737	7,087	9,99,940	14,61,237
Madras	Madras	Madras	23	27	3,97,552	75,701
	Chingleput	Chingleput	297	479	1,32,328	2,30,103
	Conjeveram	Conjeveram	246	503	1,08,999	2,51,332
	Madurantankum	Madurantankum	264	680	1,07,702	4,16,593
	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	271	585	1,49,898	2,28,610
	Saidapett	Saidapett	210	343	1,86,404	2,55,406
	Ponnur	Ponnur	102	326	1,04,210	1,76,082
	Villages other than Ryotwar		697			157
	Huzur	Huzur				
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Total		2,511	2,971	16,35,194	17,68,284
North Arcot	Chendragiri	Chendragiri	105	553	99,929	1,18,515
	Chittoor	Chittoor	496	965	2,13,045	1,88,603
	Palaupet	Palaupet	531	664	60,211	81,682
	Wallajahpet	Wallajahpet	360	516	2,16,204	2,50,226
	Gorishum	Gorishum	292	443	1,09,980	2,45,062
	Vellore	Vellore	199	267	1,79,166	1,74,179
	Polar	Polar	199	309	1,00,160	1,09,805
	Wandewash	Wandewash	450	412	1,53,607	2,44,390
	Arcoot	Arcoot	347	408	1,57,393	2,98,131
	Huzur	Huzur				2,645
	Zemindaries, &c.			2,615	6,74,006	6,30,426
	Total		2,950	7,091	20,15,978	25,18,092

District.	New Taluqa.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1282.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Pash 1282.
South Arcot	Tindivanam	Tindivanam	550	810	2,39,754	5,18,136
	Trincomalee	Trincomalee	467	990	1,04,657	2,58,828
	Villapooram	Villapooram	301	611	2,36,105	5,02,267
	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	224	469	2,84,849	4,18,737
	Trichalore	Trichalore	302	500	2,16,246	3,86,619
	Cullacoorchly	Cullacoorchly	311	607	1,96,566	3,35,644
	Virdachellum	Virdachellum	302	500	1,78,504	3,42,116
	Chellumbrum	Chellumbrum	432	302	2,39,133	7,43,976
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Total		2,999	4,966	17,55,817	25,90,223
Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore	270	635	3,44,839	5,75,190
	Combaconum	Combaconum	419	341	3,41,034	7,58,637
	Mayaveram	Mayaveram	327	278	2,19,358	5,53,083
	Sheall	Sheall	168	170	1,07,459	2,61,640
	Nunallum	Nunallum	270	294	2,07,407	6,81,020
	Negapattam	Negapattam	281	242	2,00,733	3,92,635
	Terutampandy	Terutampandy	180	536	1,54,714	3,37,062
	Manargudi	Manargudi	247	300	1,61,264	3,98,629
	Putteokotta	Putteokotta	117	946	2,87,423	1,87,808
	Mottambas Villages, &c.		2			
	Villages other than Ryotwar		1,578			
	Zemindaries, &c.				3,16,695	
	Total		2,925	5,789	22,90,436	41,35,204
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	336	525	3,06,461	4,66,828
	Museri	Museri	180	668	2,57,174	3,37,257
	Kallitallay	Kallitallay	90	931	2,28,313	2,39,413
	Perambalor	Perambalor	217	699	1,70,567	2,40,411
	Wadiarpolliem	Jeyinkondacholavaram	364	777	2,37,803	2,43,555
	Villages other than Ryotwar		382			
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Huzur	Huzur				373
	Total		1,644	5,691	12,00,493	15,27,337
Madras	Therumangalam	Therumangalam	165	618	2,41,215	3,38,485
	Melur	Melur	84	514	1,28,983	2,51,477
	Madura	Madura	240	440	2,81,418	2,66,325
	Dindigul	Dindigul	172	1,109	3,24,266	3,64,086
	Periacolum	Periacolum	42	1,200	2,17,418	2,80,458
	Palni	Palni	80	929	1,84,831	2,60,979
	Huzur	Huzur				2,427
	Zemindaries, &c.			8,908	9,88,334	4,84,351
	Total		782	8,784	22,66,615	29,10,945
Tinnevely	Ambasamoodram	Ambasamoodram	181	289	1,03,215	4,21,774
	Tinnevely	Tinnevely	221	347	1,84,100	5,68,050
	Tenkural	Tenkural	139	456	2,34,340	4,59,202
	Nanganary	Nanganary	205	604	1,78,078	3,92,008
	Tenkasi	Tenkasi	65	142	1,28,001	2,30,304
	Streeviliputtoo	Streeviliputtoo	136	437	1,76,064	3,98,014
	Senkarasinar	Senkarasinar	49	397	1,82,018	2,08,561
	Sattoor	Sattoor	71	240	1,56,592	2,15,717
	Ottapadarum	Ottapadarum	66	371	2,86,376	2,69,666
	Villages other than Ryotwar					
	Zemindaries, &c.			1,432		
	Total		1,094	4,515	16,93,350	29,32,960
Coimbatore	Perindooray	Perindooray	210	698	2,39,264	3,85,548
	Palladam	Palladam	194	815	2,87,808	3,77,670
	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	220	933	2,43,985	2,88,135
	Suttyamangalam	Suttyamangalam	234	1,000	1,69,316	3,23,510
	Darapuram	Darapuram	81	852	2,17,493	3,30,491
	Caroor	Caroor	82	590	1,76,469	2,08,016
	Poollachy	Poollachy	131	700	1,07,546	2,16,013
	Oodoomalpella	Oodoomalpella	80	518	1,23,650	2,02,286
	Collegal	Collegal	146	1,400	90,839	93,243
	Bhowany	Bhowany	60	800	1,02,513	1,09,784
	Huzur	Huzur				33
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Total		1,517	7,966	17,83,274	25,95,234
Neel-cherry	Neelcherry	Neelcherry	17	749	49,501	32,343

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kushabs.	No. of Villages 1282.	Area in square Miles.	Population at Census of 15th Nov. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Paili 1282.
Salem.	Salem	Salem	175	998	3,38,805	5,60,837
	Attur	Attur	128	798	1,64,906	2,41,862
	Namakul	Namakul	92	743	2,01,900	3,90,690
	Trichengode	Trichengode	86	632	2,49,078	4,30,198
	Tripattur	Tripattur	381	805	1,00,300	1,48,123
	Uttangudi	Uttangudi	332	808	1,55,801	1,35,292
	Darmapattur	Darmapattur	585	908	1,30,420	1,80,005
	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	318	658	1,70,233	1,46,448
	Usur	Usur	509	1,109	1,95,087	1,93,420
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Total....			2,545	7,004	19,66,906	23,62,285
South Canara.	Mangalore	Mangalore	312	865	2,42,779	3,58,320
	Cassergode	Cassergode	243	1,064	2,22,578	2,96,473
	Uptanagadi	Uptanagadi	270	1,047	1,07,722	1,44,668
	Udipi	Udipi	280	822	2,31,570	3,30,559
	Cundapur	Cundapur	190	525	1,13,713	2,10,679
Total....			1,294	4,223	9,18,562	12,70,637
Malabar.	Cherayur	Cherayur	41	500	1,80,708	1,28,275
	Ernad	Ernad	32	907	2,37,006	1,90,060
	Vaiyavand	Vaiyavand	64	982	3,02,488	2,46,430
	Ponani	Ponani	73	450	3,74,750	3,09,745
	Palghat	Palghat	56	681	3,35,865	2,77,631
	Mananthoddi	Mananthoddi	16	1,715	1,28,958	66,602
	Cochin	Cochin	1	3	19,828	18,303
	Pallickarover	Pallickarover	43	671	2,51,377	2,19,543
	Kattappuram	Kattappuram	23	400	1,43,561	99,271
	Payoll	Payoll	67	527	5,43,751	2,07,117
Total....			431	6,120	22,01,250	18,25,176

For Paili 1282, from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
1 Ganjam	12,59,877	18,01,601	30,61,478
2 Vizianagaram	14,42,393	7,68,001	22,10,394
3 Godavary	30,81,252	11,09,470	41,90,722
4 Kistnah	25,32,055	15,75,932	41,07,987
5 Nellore	35,41,180	14,86,640	50,27,820
6 Cuddapah	19,50,055	4,48,048	23,98,103
7 Bellary	25,65,814	9,14,930	34,80,744
8 Kurnool	14,61,237	4,26,319	18,87,556
9 Madras	75,701	22,01,084	22,76,785
10 Chingleput	17,68,984	27,83,607	45,52,591
11 North Arcot	25,18,002	4,99,278	30,17,280
12 South Arcot	35,06,223	12,39,265	47,45,488
13 Tanjore	41,35,294	29,34,786	70,70,080
14 Trichinopoly	15,97,337	2,42,948	18,40,285
15 Madras	22,10,044	10,40,174	32,50,218
16 Tinnevely	30,52,000	17,95,236	48,47,236
17 Coimbatore	25,05,234	4,40,003	29,45,237
18 Cutcherry	22,82,295	1,06,413	23,88,708
19 Salem	12,70,637	9,58,024	22,28,661
20 South Canara	18,25,175	80,00,445	98,25,620
21 Malabar .....	.....	2,37,375	2,37,375
22 Superintendent of Stamps .....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			457,90,365
Income Tax			5,15,488
Licence Tax			171
Almshouse			60,80,140
SMA Customs			25,73,532
Land Customs			1,85,360
Salt			123,54,053
Stamps			42,47,908
Total....			267,44,397

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 N. W. 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 N. W. 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 Moulmein 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.
Supt. of the Geological Survey in India.

Inspector General of Forest in India.
Inspector General of Police } Under Local
Registrars-General } Governments.
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 Bunnah, 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 & Bombay.
Insp.-Generals of Jails.
Sanitary Commissioners, } Under Local Governments.
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.
Supds, 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.
Supds, 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 Reign.

LIST OF
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN COVENANTED SERVANTS
ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

CORRECTED TO THE 1st DECEMBER 1873.

COUNCIL OF PORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE VICE HENRY HOBART, *Lord HOBART*,
Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 30th April 1872: took his seat 15th May 1872.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council: took his seat 30th May 1871.

THE HON'BLE JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C.S.I.,
Third in Council: took his seat 7th March 1870.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C. S. I., (on leave.)
Fourth in Council: took his seat 23rd November 1872.

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM ROBINSON, C. S. I.,
Provisional Member of Council: took his seat 22nd August 1873.

FIRST CLASS OF 28 YEARS' STANDING.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIS.

1839. Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, 20th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st October 1841. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 11th March 1842. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 23rd February 1843. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th March 1844. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1847. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th May 1849. Acting Sub-Judge, Madras, 4th January 1850. Europe, furlough, 26th April 1851. Out of employ, 5th April 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 2nd May 1854. Additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 6th June 1854. Sub-Judge, Mangalore, 27th June 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 12th July 1854. Register to the Court of Sudr and Boudare Adawlat, 30th April 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 24th July 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 5th March 1859. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 17th October 1866 to 25th March 1867. Acting Commissioner for enquiring into the debts of Prince Azem Jah, Bahadoor, from 26th March to 25th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 27th April 1867 to 3rd January 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 26th February 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Canjiam, from 7th April 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, from 25th February 1871. 21 years, 3 months, 7 days.

Provinces, &c., from 16th July 1872. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st November 1872. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, 23rd January 1873. Acting Secretary to Government Revenue Department, 12th March 1873. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 6th to 14th August 1873. —17 years, 8 months, 24 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1830. Student at the College, 20th December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th 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, Calicut, 15th March 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 18th April 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 20th January 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 9th March 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 7th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Calicut, from 31st August 1863. Sub Collector, Calicut, 29th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd April 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 28th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 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 31st March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Calicut, from 27th September 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 5th March to 9th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavari District, from 15th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 15th May 1872. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 4th March 1873. —20 years, 6 months, 12 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1840. 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, 24th April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 29th September 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 29th February 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 29th September 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 17th March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 23rd May 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Thiruvallur, 12th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th July 1860. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th January 1861. On furlough, from 29th March 1861 to 29th December 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 19th January to 31st May 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 18th 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, 4th November 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 30th January 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 8th July 1866. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 12th August 1867. Commissioner of the Neighbourly Hills from 20th June 1872. —19 years, 2 months, 25 days.

DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2nd March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 12th November 1851. Acting Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Foudware, Adami, 19th June 1854. Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Foudware, Adami, 19th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to England, from 25th March 1855 to 25th October 1855. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 25th October 1856. Private Secretary to the Right Honble the Governor, 28th March 1859 and 5th June 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 12th June 1860 to 25th November 1861. Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, from 19th December 1861. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge, Chittoor, 16th January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th July 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 18th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 8th July 1869 to 15th April 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 14th August 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 19th February 1873. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue from 15th May 1873. On special duty from 31st May to 22nd June 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th to 23rd November 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 30th November 1873. On furlough to Europe from 13th March to 14th Nov. 1873. —17 years, 5 months, 8 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 25th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Calicut, 1st April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th July 1855. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th July 1855. Sub Judge, Calicut, 22nd October 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 29th May 1860.

Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynad Taluk in Malabar, 12th August 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 31st October 1860. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party, 5th November 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 23rd July 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 5th September 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 22nd December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 2nd July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2nd October 1866. 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 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 23rd April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 20th May 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 22nd July 1868. On six months' sick leave, from 22nd September 1868 to 25th March 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 26th March 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 8th June 1869. District and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, from 6th September 1869. On six months' special leave, from 19th August 1870 to 11th February 1871. —17 years, 9 months, 2 days.

RICHARD KAYE PUCKLE.

1851. Student at the College, 25th 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, 10th May 1856. Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, 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, 20th March 1858. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th March 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 9th April 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 18th November 1859 to 3rd February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 17th February 1862. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 11th April 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tanjore, 31st July 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 24th April 1866. On special duty at the Board's Office, from 7th January 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 31st July 1869 to 5th November 1870. —19 years, 4 months, 29 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 25th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853. Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 4th April 1856. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 18th April 1856. Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 4th April 1856. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittoor, 9th April 1856. In charge of the district of Reopore, 24th January 1859. Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 12th November 1859. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittoor, 21st December 1859. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Chittoor, 24th January 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1862 to 4th April 1867. Sub Collector of Bellary, 5th April 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, 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 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 25th August 1864. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, 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. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 4th March 1873. —18 years, 6 months, 15 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

1852. Student at the College, 24th 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, 24th 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, 20th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th May 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 18th January 1859. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 17th October 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 25th January 1859. Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore, 17th April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 1st February 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, 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, Nandaid, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 20th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 20th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 18th September 1868 to 3rd December 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Cuddalore, 17th August 1873. On six months' special leave to Europe, 22nd August 1873. —19 years, 4 months, 28 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, 19th February 1856. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 22nd December 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 28th January 1859. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, 23rd May 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 17th October 1859. Acting Sub

Office, Kistna, from 14th April to 7th July 1870. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent at Vinsagapattam, from 1st December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 15th February 1871 to 15th February 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 19th to 24th March 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Protector of Emigrants, from 25th March to 12th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 22nd June 1873.—9 years, 11 months, 25 days.

ANDREW JOHN STUART.

1863. Student at the College, from 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, but to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in that District, 25th October 1864. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Canjam, 25th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th May 1866. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 17th December 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kistna, from 19th to 24th December 1868. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 15th April to 18th November 1869. On private affairs leave, from 17th November 1869 to 13th February 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 25th February to 14th April 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 23rd April 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st to 25th October 1870. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavari District, from 15th September 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavari, 14th November 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavari, 13th February 1872. In charge of Godavari Collectorate, from 25th April to 17th May 1872. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Godavari, 2nd May 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1873.—9 years, 4 months, 7 days.

HENRY EDWARD STOKES, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 13th November 1864 to 6th February 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 13th February 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 17th December 1867 to 15th February 1868, and from 10th March to 19th June 1868, and from 4th July to 30th September 1868, and from 2nd October 1869 to 30th March 1869. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th August 1869. Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th August 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 9th January 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, without prejudice to his appointment as Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 24th January 1871. Resumed charge of Office of Under-Secretary to Government on 14th February 1871. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 14th May 1872. Acting Secretary Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 14th October 1873.—5 years, 8 months, 4 days.

HENRY WILLIAM THISS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1869 and 15th September 1869. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Salem, 5th February 1867. Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George, Vinsagapattam, 5th March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vinsagapattam, 5th April 1867. Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd February 1868. 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, 25th May 1869. Acting Collector, Madras, from 5th April to 1st July 1870. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 24th June 1870. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Coimbatore, from 9th September 1870 to 27th January 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 18th March 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate, of Madras from 1st September 1873.—9 years, 11 months, 17 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESON.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 21st 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 12 July 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 5th 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 15th April to 13th May 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 22nd June 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 24th October 1873.—5 years, 11 months, 23 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 25th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chidambaram, from 15th December 1866 to 27th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th May 1867 to 20th June 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 14th June 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 2nd August to 3rd September 1870. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 13th December 1871, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 14th January 1872. Assistant Collector of Madras, but to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Madras, 11th October 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Godavari District, from 3rd July 1873.—6 years, 11 months, 6 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

1863. Student at the College, 25th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 16th May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 5th June 1867. On special duty, South Arcot, from 9th January to 17th March 1868. Out of employ, from 1st September 1870. Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, 17th May 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1870 to 16th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in that District, 15th October 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Godavari, from 5th December 1872. Head Assistant, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Godavari, 25th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 6th March 1873.—8 years, 5 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 23rd March 1869. Assistant Collector, Godavari District, 25th April 1869. Out of employ, from 1st September to 16th December 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 4th January 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 29th March 1871. Assistant Collector of Kistna, from 21st June 1871. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 9th August 1871. In charge of Kistna Collectorate, from 26th September to 4th October 1871 and to 6th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 4th October 1871. To be Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vinsagapattam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Kistna, 21st May 1872.—9 years, 10 months, 25 days.

JOHN KELSALL.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Second Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, 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 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 24th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 20th February 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 12th July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 16th to 27th September 1869. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vinsagapattam, from 18th March 1871 to 15th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 27th April 1872. Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 23rd January 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1873.—9 years, 4 months, 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 24th 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 20th January 1871. Assistant Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 23rd February and 11th March 1871. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, from 27th September 1871. Head Assistant, but to act as Sub Collector, Salem, 15th March 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 26th August 1873.—10 years, 1 month, 25 days.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 2nd July 1869. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 5th April 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th 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 1868. 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, 19th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 17th April 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 11st to 20th April 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Chidambaram, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 15th July to 29th September 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 1st to 20th November 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Chingleput, 25th June 1870. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to act as Sub Collector Chingleput, 2nd May 1873.—9 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 1864. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 15th September 1869. 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 3rd to 27th May 1870. Out of employ, from 4th November 1870 to 2nd January 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 3rd January 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 14th September 1871. Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 3rd February 1872. In charge of Government Collectorate, Nellore, from 15th May 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 11th June 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 31st March 1873.—9 years, 3 days.

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1865. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 23rd March 1866. Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 18th September 1866. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 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, from 2nd April 1872 to 29th March 1873. Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 10th April to 16th July 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 17th July 1873. Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 20th August 1873. — 7 years, 11 months, 3 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 23rd 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, Godavery District, 13th April 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery 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, 11th August 1868. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 20th 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, 6th June 1871. On four months' special leave, from 23rd June to 22nd October 1871. Acting Register High Court, Appellate Side, from 25th October 1871. Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873. — 9 years, 8 months, 4 days.

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, 2nd July and 9th October 1865, and 1st May 1866. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th June to 2nd November 1863. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, 16th November 1870. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 4th 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, 21st February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th November 1865. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatam, 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 3rd to 31st November 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 20th 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, 24th 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 from 15th August 1871 to 8th January 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 21st January 1873. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 2nd May 1873. — 8 years, 6 months, 8 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th 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, 16th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868 to 16th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 28th December 1869. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 20th March to 11th November 1870. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 17th May 1871. In charge of District and Sessions Court, South Arcot, from 17th to 25th February 1872. Head Assistant, Thiruvelli, but to continue to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 25th July 1873. — 8 years, 2 months, 23 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 3rd 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 North Arcot, 20th April 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 13th 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 15th January 1868. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 11th February 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 8th March 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 16th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 10th October 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collectorate from 16th to 20th March 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March to 23rd June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 21st August 1873. — 7 years, 10 months, 1 day.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAM, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865 to 6th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 16th October 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 26th March 1869. Assistant Collector of Kistna, 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 23rd March 1871. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Ganjam, from 1st September to 6th December 1872. Senior Assistant but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 23rd May 1873. — 8 years, 8 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY 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, 18th June 1867. In charge of the Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 27th June to 21st July 1868. To be Head Assistant of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of South Arcot, 20th April and 4th August 1868. 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 15th May 1872. Acting Collector, South Arcot, from 5th March to 26th April 1873. — 9 years, 5 months, 29 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE, (Barrister-at-Law).

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 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1869. 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 15th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 18th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1870 to 31st January 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 35th 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, Coimbatore, from 26th July 1872. — 9 years, 3 months, 6 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th December 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 29th October 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 18th February 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 14th to 19th October 1868 and from 4th to 8th December 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 15th February 1871 to 3rd December 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 9th June to 25th September 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 16th September 1873. — 9 years, 29 days.

GEORGE McWATERS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th 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, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 5th September 1871 to 10th February 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 14th May to 12th September 1872. On furlough to Europe from 13th 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, 14th 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 28th February 1868. Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 29th October 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 29th April 1870. On 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 and Agent in Ganjam, 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 31st July to 4th October 1869. In charge of Junior Assistant's Agent's Office, Ganjam, from 24th August to 3rd September 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, from 31st December 1870 to 31st January 1871 and from 16th March 1871. Took charge Senior Assistant's Office, from 26th July 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 18th January 1872. Acting Collector, Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1873. — 8 years, 4 months, 23 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 16th 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, 26th October 1866 and 8th February 1867. To be Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 3rd January 1868. Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherries, from 11th November 1868. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd January 1872 to 20th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd March 1873—9 years, 4 months, 15 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 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 25th January to 11th March 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd July 1869 to 20th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Ganjam and to act as Senior Assistant in that District, 14th November 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 30th July 1872—7 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, 19th April 1867 and 16th March 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Godavery, from 20th March to 15th June 1870 and from 3rd August 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 25th August to 15th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 4th July 1872 to 23rd February 1873. Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, 25th February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 5th March to 2nd May 1873. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 11th August 1873—9 years, 0 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th February 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, South Canara, from 2nd to 4th April 1870. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 19th February 1872. In charge of South Canara Collectorate, from 9th March to 8th April 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 29th August 1872. Acting Canara Translator to Government, 7th January 1873—5 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, Malabar, 20th October 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, from 5th January 1870 to 1st February 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 2nd February to 4th March 1871. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tallicherry, from 18th to 25th March 1871 and from 10th July to 7th September 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 25th November to 31st December 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 13th August 1872 to 12th February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 18th February to 19th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 15th March 1873—9 years, 6 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam, 12th April 1866. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 13th July 1866. Acting Superintendent of Police, Seypore, 4th December 1866. Probationary Superintendent of Police, Jypore, 19th 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 Vizagapatnam, from 6th March 1868. Assistant and Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 3rd July 1868. Special Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 25th April 1870. On special leave, from 15th May to 20th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd April 1873—5 years, 4 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 15th May 1865. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 4th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 9th April to 20th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 29th August 1871 to 24th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Madras, 5th March 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madras, from 30th April 1872—9 years, 25 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, 13th 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. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 21st March 1872—5 years, 4 months, 23 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 Assam 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 20th 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. Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 30th January 1873—8 years, 11 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 3th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 18th April 1866. Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 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—6 years, 10 months, 7 days.

THOMAS VONDONOP HARDINGE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 26th 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 24th April 1869, and from 2d June 1869. On 12 months' furlough to Europe, from 25th August 1872—7 years, 2 months, 22 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

1864. Student at the College, 20th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 4th January 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 9th to 10th June 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd February to 8th June 1871 and from 8th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 28th September to 10th 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. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 11th March to 2nd May 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 6th May 1873—8 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 11th October 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Madras, 7th December 1869. Acting Junior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatnam, 14th May 1870. Assistant Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 15th 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. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Coimbatore, 14th January 1873—9 years, 0 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, 12th 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 26th September 1871. On sick leave to Europe, from 20th July 1873—5 years, 10 months, 0 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 12th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 9th February 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 14th to 20th July 1871, and from 8th March to 27th April 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th October 1872. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 21st March to 23rd June 1873, and from 21st to 31st August 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 1st September 1873—8 years, 9 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 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st March 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th August 1867. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 20th November 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868 and 22nd July 1868. Assistant to the Collector of Madras District, 27th November 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 23rd March to 7th November 1869. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 31st March to 14th April 1869. Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 11th May 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, from 17th May 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 29th May to 14th June 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 12th February to 18th March 1871. Special Assistant, Madras, from 18th December 1871. — 9 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 1864. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 28th February 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 27th July to 20th 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 from 13th October 1872. — 7 years, 11 months, 6 days.

EDWARD TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 28th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 13th April 1866. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 20th July to 20th September 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 27th June to 29th August 1870. Assistant Collector, Godavary, 29th 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 and from 15th to 24th March 1873. On furlough to Europe from 9th April 1873. — 8 years, 2 months, 24 days.

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 26th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th January 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1865. On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, from 21st August 1865 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 15th 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 8th March 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 13th May to 9th June 1871 and from 3rd April to 14th May 1873. — 7 years, 8 months, 14 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1864. Student at the College, 13th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 29th January to 13th May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 29th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th September 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 6th to 21st April, 17th September 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 6th to 21st April, 17th September 1867. Assistant Collector of Salem, 3rd November 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 13th February to 27th March 1869 and from 22nd June to 20th July 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 26th October to 31st December 1869 and from 7th March to 6th June 1870 and from 9th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 20th to 26th August 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 29th August to 9th October 1870. Took charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, on 10th October 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 15th to 26th November 1870. Resumed charge Head Assistant's Office, on 20th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, from 28th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 17th August 1871 to 25th November 1872. Acting Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 15th November 1872. — 7 years, 6 months, 36 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th January 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 27th July 1866. 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 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 13th April to 26th 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 9th to 30th July 1872. Acting Head Assistant, North Canara, from 11th January 1873. — 9 years, 6 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEKS ATKINSON.

1864. Student at the College, 13th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 8th March 1866. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Committee on Subsidiary Jails, 8th May 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Madras, from 15th to 26th July 1869. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, 28th June 1870. To act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poomallur, 15th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 14th March to 13th April 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 18th April to 2nd July 1871. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 10th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 14th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 22nd August 1872. On special leave from 4th to 27th June 1873. — 9 years, 10 days.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONES.

1865. Student at the College, 14th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 21st 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 16th 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 18th November 1871. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, and Acting Senior Assistant of that District, from 8th January 1872. Acting Principal Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 4th May to 19th July 1872, and from 27th July to 26th October 1872. Acting Principal Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 17th to 26th April 1873. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 1st to 10th and from 27th to 30th April 1873. Acting Principal Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 11th August to 10th September 1873. — 7 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 24th 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 4th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, from 8th February 1871. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 16th September 1872. — 8 years, 13 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU.

1865. Student at the College, 29th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 18th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 13rd May 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd August to 26th September 1869. On furlough to Europe from 30th September 1869 to 19th March 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 12th April 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 25th May 1872. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 26th March to 3rd April 1873. — 5 years, 7 months, 14 days.

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE.

1865. Student at the College, 6th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 18th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, 10th February 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 2nd July 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1868. Out of employ, from 27th August to 17th December 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavary, 7th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Godavary, from 3rd May to 17th June 1872, and from 24th June 1872. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Godavary, from 1st to 4th December 1872, and from 19th May to 2nd July 1873. — 8 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 15th November 1868. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 19th January 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th 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 15th May 1871. — 5 years, 4 months, 27 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 24th December 1867. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 4th January to 6th February 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 31st May 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st to 18th February 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 13th February to 16th May 1871. In charge of Senior Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1871 to 8th January 1872. To be Assistant Collector of Kistna, 6th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 26th April to 20th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant of Tinnevely, from 28th September 1872. Assistant but Acting Special Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1873.—6 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 2nd October 1869 to 2nd 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, 5th November 1872. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 2nd April 1873. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna, from 20th July 1873.—4 years, 9 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 1868. 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 8th June 1872, and from 28th March to 2nd April 1873. Assistant Collector, Malabar.—6 years, 2 days.

THOMAS WEIR.

1867. Arrived 29th 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, 13th March 1869. To be Assistant Collector, Bellary, 12th October 1869. Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 14th January 1870. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 23rd June 1871 to 24th June 1872. Assistant Collector, but to act as Head Assistant of Nellore, 21st June 1872.—5 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 31st August to 2nd October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 16th 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 8th July to 11th October 1872 and from 23rd June 1873.—5 years, 11 months, 16 days.

THOMAS JAMES MALTEY.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 13th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 30th January to 16th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 7th December 1870. In charge of Senior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 10th March. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 18th April 1871. On special leave for 6 months to Europe, from 29th 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 29th November 1872. To act as Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 25th November 1872.—6 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 3th to 13th April 1870. Acting Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, from 6th July 1871 to 9th September 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 16th September 1872. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 25th March 1873. Acting Special Assistant, Madura, from 20th July 1873.—6 years, 2 days.

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1868. In charge of Salem Collectorate, from 18th to 21st March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 3rd September 1873.—4 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 3rd May 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Bellary, from 19th May to 18th June 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 10th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant of North Arcot, from 10th May to 12th July 1872. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Chingleput, from 8th to 29th August 1873. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, 10th April 1873.—4 years, 11 months, 28 days.

LEWIS MCIVER.

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 14th January to 2nd March 1871 and from 27th October to 31st December 1871 and from 9th March to 9th April 1872 and from 16th April to 16th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant of South Canara, from 24th August 1872. Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade, but Officiating 2nd Grade, British Burmah, 25th January 1873.—5 years, 10 days.

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES, (Barriester-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 20th to 22nd April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 17th November to 18th December 1870 and from 20th January to 7th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Madura, from 1st July 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 13th February 1872. Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 13th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 16th June 1873.—14 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 1869. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 23rd August 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 3rd to 10th March 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 26th September to 18th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 26th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 21st November to 9th December 1872, and from 8th June 1873.—5 years, 10 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1868. Arrived 19th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd December 1868. On leave to Europe, from 21st March to 18th November 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 23rd February to 19th March 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 28th April to 29th May 1872. Assistant Collector, Godavery, 1st March 1873.—4 years, 3 months, 14 days.

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

1869. Arrived 19th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 7th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th June 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 20th to 25th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 12th August 1872 to 13th February 1873, and from 18th May 1873.—4 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 29th June 1872.—4 years, 12 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1869. Arrived 12th March 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 12th April 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 10th January 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 4th May to 15th July 1872 and from 27th July 1873.—3 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, from 30th September to 7th October 1871, and from 5th to 18th April 1872 and from 12th July to 1st August 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 4th May 1873.—4 years, 24 days.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON.

1869. Arrived 4th December 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 15th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 7th October to 17th November 1871. Assistant Collector, Madura, from 10th February 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madura, from 16th August to 18th September 1872.—3 years, 11 months, 28 days.

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS, &c. &c. — Continued.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	LINEAL ATTACH- MENTS.	NAME.	REGIMENTS.	Date of first appointment to the present ap- pointment.	Date of present ap- pointment.	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
Executive Engineers Fourth Grade.							
S & C E	h	Captain R. P. Taylor	Unconvenanted	28 May 1866	1 Apr 1873	Kurnool	Supy. — Leave for one year, 1st April 1873.
	te	Mr. E. D. P. Roberts	Royal Engrs.	3 June 1866	1 Dec. 1873		Supy. — Leave on M. C. for 12 months, 6th July 1873.
S & C E	t	Mr. E. D. Harris	Unconvenanted	12 Jan. 1866	8 Mar. 1873	Gatiam	
	t	Mr. K. F. Nordmann	Unconvenanted	20 June 1867	22 Aug. 71	Vizagapatnam	
	h	Captain & Dy. Comy. H. Bailey	Unconvenanted	28 Feb. 1849	8 July 73	Malabar	Supy. — Leave for 26 months, 6th July 1873.
	h	Mr. O. A. Haynes	do	1 Jan. 1869	15 July 1873	Madura	
	h	Mr. G. R. Leggett	do	1 Feb. 1866	do	Madura	
	h	Mr. R. J. Lowry	do	26 Mar. 1858	do	Chingleput	
	t	Mr. J. M. Hawksworth	do	4 Feb. 1868	7 Oct. 1873	Madura	
S & C E	t	Mr. E. H. Penge	do	15 Jan. 1869	do	South Canara	
	t	Lieutenant M. Greer	Royal Engrs.	15 Mar. 1869	14 do	Madura	
	t	Captain A. C. Smith	do	13 Sept. 64	28 Nov. 1873	Chingleput	
Assistant Engineers First Grade.							
	te	Captain & Dy. Comy. F. Graham	Unconvenanted	14 Feb. 1848	1 Dec. 1873	South Arcot	
	te	Lieut. & Asst. Comy. W. G. Bearn	Royal Engrs.	30 May 1851	do	North Arcot	
	te	Mr. W. M. Moncreiff	Unconvenanted	14 Apr. 1869	do	Kistnah	Supy. — Leave for 12 months on M. C. to Europe, 20th Dec. 1872.
	te	Mr. J. Hannan	Unconvenanted	31 July 1866	do	Godavery	
	te	Mr. W. R. Norris	do	28 July 1867	do	Kistnah	
	t	Mr. G. D. Wybrow	do	20 July 1867	1 Apr. 1873	Trichinopoly	
	te	Mr. C. J. Peters	do	23 Dec. 1867	do	Kistnah	
	te	Mr. J. N. Grainger	do	13 Mar. 1869	do	Presidency	
	te	Mr. F. Brickwell	do	23 Dec. 1867	2 Sep. 73	Vizagapatnam	Supy. — In charge of P. W. Stores and Workshops.
	te	Mr. H. Lyon	do	23 Dec. 1867	do	Belary	
	te	Mr. J. W. Martin	do	23 July 1868	do	Godavery	
	te	Mr. G. J. Turner	do	23 July 1868	do	Solan	
	t	Mr. J. D. Grant	do	16 Nov. 1862	do	Tinnevely	
	t	Ensign & Dy. Asst. Comy. J. Smithers	do	16 Nov. 1862	do	North Arcot	Supy.

Assistant Engineers Second Grade.

Mr. W. Hughes	Covenanted	22 July 1868	1 Dec. 1872	Tinnevely
Mr. J. C. Larmine	do	2 Mar. 1869	do	Godavery
Mr. J. Grimes	Unconvenanted	26 June 1861	do	Malabar
Mr. C. H. T. Norfor	do	21 Aug. 1861	do	Tinnevely
Mr. A. W. Hunter	do	30 Aug. 1873	do	Trichinopoly
Mr. J. M. Bell	Covenanted	23 Dec. 1867	do	Kurnool
Lieutenant A. W. Smart	Royal Engrs.	13 Mar. 1868	do	Janjore
Lieutenant C. C. Rawson	do	13 Mar. 1871	do	Kistnah
Lieutenant A. R. F. Doyard	do	13 June 1871	do	Godavery
S. Subroyachariar	B. C. E.	22 Aug. 1871	do	North Arcot
Mr. H. F. Gilby	Unconvenanted	1 Sep. 1865	do	Belary
Lieut. A. E. Debon	Royal Engrs.	12 Sept. 1871	do	Belary
Lieutenant T. Greenwood	Staff Corps	1 Apr. 1873	1 Apr. 1873	Malabar
Ensign & Dy. Asst. Comy. J. Lever	do	27 Aug. 1872	1 Dec. 1872	Janjore
Lieutenant O. V. Paddy	Royal Engrs.	17 May 1863	do	Ganjam
Lieutenant C. E. Henderson	do	1 Apr. 1873	1 Apr. 1873	Tinnevely
Lieutenant L. Langdon	do	do	do	Nelore
Lieutenant C. B. Withers	do	do	do	Godavery
Lieutenant F. J. Ronilly	do	do	do	Kistnah
	do	do	do	Janjore

Assistant Engineers Third Grade.

Ensign and Depy. Asst. Comy.	20 Mar. 1854	1 Dec. 1872	Belary
J. Hadlock	do	do	do
Mr. J. C. Johnston	11 Feb. 1873	11 Feb. 1873	Comblatore.

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District Engineers.

District.	Names of Officers.	Date of present Appointment.
Ganjam.....	Captain H. Smalley, R. E., Offg.....	December 1872
Vizagapatam.....	Major J. Beatty, R. E.....	do
Godavery.....	Lieut. Col. J. F. Fischer, R. E.....	do
Kistna.....	Major J. O. Hasted, R. E.....	do
Nellore.....	Mr. R. Smith.....	do
Cuddapah.....	Mr. G. S. Sage.....	do
Kurnool.....	Mr. W. Fraser.....	do
Bellary.....	Captain A. R. Edgcote, R. E. Offg.....	do
Presidency.....	Lieut. Col. J. Goddard, R. E.....	do
Chingleput.....	Lieut. P. J. Moberly, R. E.....	do
North Arcot.....	Colonel J. Pennycook, R. E.....	do
South Arcot.....	Captain J. E. Norfor, Offg.....	do
Salem.....	Mr. R. E. Hunter, R. E.....	do
Bangalore.....	Major J. N. Vibart, R. E.....	do
Tanjore.....	Captain H. M. Mead, Offg.....	do
Trichinopoly.....	Captain H. R. Mead, Offg.....	do
Cochinatore.....	Major J. Verine, R. E.....	do
Neelcherries.....	Colonel J. Bean, R. E.....	do
Malabar.....	Captain J. L. L. Morant, R. E.....	do
Wynaad.....	Mr. W. S. Harrington.....	do
South Canara.....	Major R. B. Kennedy.....	do
Madura.....	Mr. A. G. Lawford, Offg.....	do
Tinnevely.....	Lt. Col. R. A. Roberts, R. E.....	do
	Mr. J. W. Randall.....	do

**Nominal Roll of Officers composing the permanent strength
of the Department of Public Works arranged according to Districts.**

Ganjam.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain H. Smalley.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 3d Grade.....	Offg. District Engineer.
Mr. T. D. Harris.....	do do 4th do	
Ensign & Deputy Asst. Comy. J. Lever.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
T. Ramiah.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
G. Venkata Rao.....	do do 2d do	Supy. - Kimidi.
W. Subroyadu.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
V. Narayanaswamy Moodelly.....	3rd Grade Overseer.	
G. Brummahundum.....	do do	
Mullyasuram Pillay.....	do do	

Vizagapatam.

Major J. Beatty.....	Royal Engrs. 2d Grade Exec. Engr.	District Engineer.
Captain J. W. Hindle.....	Staff Corps.	
Mr. K. F. Nordman.....	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. F. Brickwell.....	Covenanted. 1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Serjeant J. Cormac.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Color Serjt. C. Stewart.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
P. W. Subbiah Naidoo.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	
Corporal G. Bennett.....	do	

Godavery.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Fischer.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 1st Grade.....	District Engineer.
Mr. G. T. Walsh.....	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Lieut. J. F. Dorward.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 4th Grade.	Supy. - Leave on M.C. for 15 months.
Capt. R. R. E. Brockman.....	4th do.	
Mr. J. Hannan.....	Covenanted. 1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. J. W. Martin.....	do do do	
Mr. J. C. Larmine.....	do do do	
Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward.....	Royal Engrs. do do do	
Lieutenant L. Langley.....	Royal Engrs. do do do	
Mr. J. W. Ellis.....	Sub Engr. 3rd Grade.	
N. Kotia.....	Supervisor 2nd do.	
Mr. W. Baker.....	do do do	
Mr. J. Mahony.....		
K. Baskara Row.....		
P. Ramanna Puntulu.....	2nd Grade Overseers.	
Corporal E. Cope.....		
Mr. R. Harris.....		
Mr. J. Lawrence.....		
P. Narasimha Row Puntulu.....	3rd do	
Mr. E. Vigor.....		
Mr. J. Merchant.....		

Kistna.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Major J. O. Hasted.....	Royal Engrs. 1st Grade Exec. Engr.	District Engineer.
Lieut. D. McNeil Campbell.....	Royal Engrs. 1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. W. R. Norris.....	Covd. do do	
Mr. C. J. Peters.....	do do do	
Lieut. C. C. Rawson.....	Royal Engrs. 2d do do	
Lieutenant C. B. Wilkieson.....	Royal Engrs. do do	
C. Sambiah Chetty.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	
Mr. D. Carlier.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
S. Sembulingam.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
C. Mahomed Kossim.....	do do	
Meershumshuddeen Saib.....	do do	
P. Sasiah.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant W. Bennett <i>alias</i> Butler.....		
P. Konniah.....	2nd do	
Mr. T. J. Kelly.....		
P. Ramanarayana Panday.....		
N. Veeraragava Iyer.....		
P. Ramanujam Pillay.....	3rd do	Probationer.
C. Krishniah.....		
T. Ragavulu Naidoo.....		
N. Murugasa Moodelly.....		
Mr. W. N. Joyce.....		

Nellore.

Mr. R. Smith.....	Exec. Engr. 1st Grade	District Engineer
Lieutenant C. B. Henderson.....	Royal Engrs. Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Mr. S. Oltmann.....	Sub Engr. 1st Grade.	
Conductor S. C. Plummer.....	Sub Engr. 3rd Grade.	
A. Ramiah.....	do do	On Furlough for 1 year.
Mr. J. Fox.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Conductor J. Doheny.....	do 2d do	
V. Mooneswamy Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant P. B. Smith.....		
A. M. Vardarajulu Naidoo.....	2nd do	
Mr. E. Joacum.....		
Mr. M. G. Plumber.....		
A. Veeraswamy Moodelly.....	3rd do	
P. Ramaswamy Moodelly.....		
Mr. J. Tims.....		
Seshashellam Moodelly.....		
Color Serjt. T. Lyons.....		

Cuddapah.

Mr. G. S. Sage.....	Exec. Engr. 2nd Grade	District Engineer.
Sub Conductor C. Seton.....	Sub Engr. 3d Grade.	
Conductor F. Hudson.....	do do	
Mr. W. F. Donahue.....	do do	
Conductor Schoury.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. R. W. Thorpe.....	do 2d do	
P. Rungah Row.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant R. W. Ward.....		
C. Murugesam Moodelly.....	2nd do	
Mr. E. Dady.....		
K. C. Visvanatha Iyer.....		
Mr. J. Elliot.....		
C. Ponnusawmy Pillay.....	3rd do	
Mr. S. Lazarus.....		
T. Muneswamy Moodelly.....		
Mr. J. VanDeerlin.....		
T. B. Ramaswamy Naidu.....		
V. Seetharam Moodelly.....		

Kurnool.

Mr. W. Fraser.....	Covenanted. Exec. Engr 2d Grade	District Engineer.
Captain R. F. Taylor.....	do 4th do	
Mr. J. M. Bell.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Mr. G. A. Vardon.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
V. Kodandapanny Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjt. J. T. G. Bennett <i>alias</i> Butler.....	2nd Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant H. Hollingsworth.....		
R. Muneswamy Chetty.....		
Mr. J. Carroll.....	3rd do	
Kistnamacharry.....		
Mr. H. M. Bond.....		

Bellary.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain A. R. Edgecome.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 3rd Grade.	Offg. District Engineer.
Mr. H. Lyon.....	Covenanted. Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Mr. H. F. Gilby.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Ensign and Asst. Comy. J. Haddock.....	Asst. Engr. 3d Grade.	
Conductor W. Jackson.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	
Mr. S. Claridge.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Mr. R. S. Harris.....	do. do.	
Mr. J. O'Leary.....	do. do.	
A. Vardarajulu Moodelly.....		
Mr. C. Bowell.....		
Serjeant H. Frankland.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant E. Barnes.....		
G. Venkataswamy Naidoo.....		
Mr. C. E. Court.....		
Mr. J. D. R. Dighton.....		
Mr. T. F. Revis.....	2nd do	
Mr. L. Pereira.....		
Serjeant W. Pearson.....		
Syed Mahomed Shurfoodeen.....		
Serjeant R. McAlister.....		
Mr. J. E. Prout.....		
A. Narraiaswamy Moodelly.....	3rd do	
Mr. T. O'Leary.....		
Mr. J. C. Dennehy.....		

Presidency.

Lieut. Col. J. Goddard.....	Royal Engrs. 1st Grade Exec. Engr.	District Engineer.
Mr. R. F. Chisholm.....	Covenanted. Consulting Architect.	Supy.—Offg. Exec. Engr. 1st Grade.
Mr. J. N. Grainger.....	Covenanted. 1st Grade Asst. Engr.	Supy.
Mr. D. Thomackinson.....	Mechanical Engineer.	
Mr. S. Francis.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. B. C. Dumphy.....	2nd Grade Overseers.	
M. Garasawmy Moodelly.....		
C. Subroya Pillay.....	3rd do	
T. Ramasawmy Moodelly.....		

Chingleput.

Colonel F. J. Moberly.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 1st Grade.	Supy.—Offg. Supg. Engr. 3d Grade—To hold temporary charge of the Chingleput District.
Mr. W. A. Goodehap.....	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. R. J. Lowry.....	do. do.	
Captain A. C. Smith.....	do. do.	Supy.
Mr. J. W. Laskey.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. F. Watkins.....	Supervisor 2nd Grade.	
Serjeant J. B. Sanderson.....	do. do.	
Mr. E. V. Beeby.....		
Serjeant J. Arncliffe.....	2nd Grade Overseers.	
Tance Corporal A. Lord.....		
M. Narraiaswamy.....		
C. Velayutham Moodelly.....		
P. Cooparaswamy Naidoo.....		
Veeraragavulu Nalok.....	3rd do	
P. Murugusam Moodelly.....		
Vathagerry Moodelly.....		

North Arcot.

Captain J. Pennycook.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 3d Grade.	Acting District Engineer.
Lieut. & Asst. Comy. W. G. Bevan.....	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Ensign & Dy. Asst. Comy. T. Smithers.....	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	Supy.
S. Subroyacharia (B. C. M.).....	2d do.	
Parthasarathy Iyengar.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. J. H. Stephens.....	do. 2d do.	
A. Munesawmy Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
M. A. Appasawmy Pillai.....		
Serjeant J. Kelly.....		
C. Arunachellum Moodelly.....	2nd do	
S. K. Govinda Row.....		
G. Seetharam Naidoo.....		
Abdool Karim Khan.....		
Dorasawmy Pillay.....	3rd do	
Chengavaraya Moodelly.....		
T. Ratnavalu Moodelly.....		
Mr. W. Booth.....		Services placed at the disposal of Court of Wards.
Mr. Enright.....		On sick leave.

South Arcot.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Mr. R. E. Norlor.....	Exec. Engr. 3d Grade.	Offg. District Engineer.
Capt. and Dy. Comy. F. Graham.....	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Conductor G. E. Wiffen.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	
M. Manikam Madali.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. J. A. Hicken.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
T. Durmaraya Moodelly.....		
Valumaila Moodelly.....		
P. Narraiaswamy Naidoo.....	2nd do	
T. Kanagaswamy Moodelly.....		
D. Cooparaswamy Moodelly.....		
C. Kandaswamy Pillay.....	3rd do	
Mr. A. A. Sathuray.....		
Pinnelapogasa Iyer.....		
Abdool Lateef.....		

Salem.

Major J. N. Hunter.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 2nd Grade.	District Engineer.
Captain & Dy. Comy. H. Bailey.....	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade.	Not yet joined.
Mr. G. J. Turner.....	Covenanted. Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Sub Conductor W. C. West.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. W. H. Hiscox.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
A. Aragasawmy Pillay.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
C. Venkateshchellum Moodelly.....		
C. Sreenivasulu Naidoo.....	2nd do	
S. Rangasawmy Naidoo.....		
Ramasawmy Pillay.....		
P. Venkoba Row.....	3rd do	
C. Subroya Moodelly.....		
Driver R. A. Bragg.....		
Corporal J. Wilkinson.....		
Mr. H. Arbuthnot.....		

Bangalore.

Captain H. M. Vihart.....	Royal Engrs. 3d Grade Exec. Engr.	District Engineer.
Serjeant R. Lennon.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Serjeant H. Pimm.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant J. W. Taylor.....		

Tanjore.

Captain H. R. Mead.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 3d Grade.	District Engineer.
Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy.....	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade.	
Lieut. A. W. Smart.....	Royal Engrs. Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Lieutenant F. J. Romilly.....	Royal Engrs. Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Lieut. T. Greenaway.....	Staff Corps. Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
J. J. Hall.....	Sub Engr. 1st Grade.	
J. A. Hammett.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Serjeant J. C. Littlewood.....	do. 2d do.	
Mr. B. Stephens.....	do. 2d do.	
Mr. J. Donohue.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
Teroovengada Iyengar.....		
D. Joseph Pillay.....	2nd do	
M. Munesawmy Moodelly.....		
J. Pathmanaba Naidoo.....		
Mr. J. M. Taylor.....	3rd do	
Mahadava Iyer.....		
Ramachandria.....		
K. Narasimacherry.....		

Trichinopoly.

Major J. Vertue.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 1st Grade.	District Engineer.
Mr. G. D. Wybrow.....	Covenanted. Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Mr. A. W. Hunter.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Syed Yusuff.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
S. Manikam Pillay.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
Mr. W. H. M. Wyhe.....		
Conductor W. Jack.....		
A. Ponnosawmy Pillay.....	2nd do	
Mr. J. Minchall.....		
A. Kistnasawmy Pillay.....	3rd do	
Mr. S. T. Winfred.....		
Thanasooly Pillay.....		

Coimbatore.

Colonel J. Bean.....	Royal Engrs. Supg. Engr. 2d Grade.	District Engineer.
Mr. J. C. Johnston.....	Asst. Engr. 3rd Grade.	
Serjeant J. Nicholson.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. P. Mahoney.....	do. 2nd do.	
Mr. J. H. Scott.....	do. do.	
C. Chinathambay Pillay.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
M. N. Adykatum Pillay.....		
J. David Pillay.....	2d Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant H. Webb.....		
P. Sathachellam Naidoo.....		
Mr. J. Kelly.....		
Mr. M. Frank.....		
N. Nadamoony Moodelly.....	2nd do.	Acting
Mamkavasoogum Pillay.....		
Mr. H. Arbuthnot.....		
M. Venkatasawmy Naidoo.....		

Neilgherries.

Rank and Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain J. L. L. Morant... Royal Engrs.	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Sub Conductor J. A. Power	Supervisor 1st Grade	
T. C. Marivala Pillay	2d Grade Overseer	

Malabar.

Mr. W. S. Harlington	Exec. Engr. 2d Grade	District Engineer.
Captain and Depy. Commissary H. Bailey	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade	
Mr. J. Grimes	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Lieut. A. E. Dobson... Royal Engineers	Do. do.	
Mr. J. F. Potter	Supervisor 1st Grade	
Serjeant J. Lalor	Do. 2nd do.	
A. Vadamuttu	1st Grade Overseers	
Serjeant W. Willis		
Mr. R. Francis		
P. S. Iynarecotty Pillay		
Bombardier J. Mahoney		
Mr. P. Dorsey	2nd do	
Serjeant J. Smith		
Mr. J. R. Gorman		
Mr. S. B. D. Rebello		
Mr. Jackson	3rd do	
T. Vencatasawmy Chetty		
J. Timothy		

Wynaad.

Major R. B. Kennedy	23d Regt. L. I.	4th Grade Exec. Engr.
Conductor R. Hasler		3d Grade Sub Engr.
Gunner J. Edwards		2d Grade Overseer.
Mr. J. Brown		3rd do do

South Canara.

Mr. A. C. Lawford	Exec. Engr. 3d Grade	District Engineer.
Mr. E. H. Pringle	Do. 4th do	
Mr. V. M. Fernandez	Sub Engineer 1st Grade.	
Mr. J. M. D' Mello	Supervisor 2d Grade	
Mr. M. Rodrigues	1st Grade Overseer.	
Mr. J. A. C. Lobo	2nd do	
Mr. P. Nery		
Manikam Mufali		
Mahomed Gzeemmoodeen	3rd Grade Overseers.	
Mr. J. S. Albuquerque		

Madura.

Lieut. Col. R. A. Roberts... Royal Engrs.	Supt. Engr. 3d Grade	Offg. 2d Grade—District Engineer.
Mr. G. H. Leggett	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade	
Lieutenant M. Greer... Royal Engrs.	do. do.	
J. W. Hawksworth	do. do.	
Munacappa Pillay	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
M. Chinnaasawmy Pillay		
Mr. W. C. Williams	2nd Grade Overseers.	
R. Nagalingum Pillay		
Mr. J. Fonseca		
Mr. J. W. Jackson		Acting.
Murugasu Moodelly		
Subroyaloo Nudoo	3rd do	

Tinnevelly.

Mr. J. W. Randall	Exec. Engr. 2d Grade	District Engineer.
Mr. J. D. Grant	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade	
Mr. W. Hughes	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade	
Mr. C. H. T. Norfor	Asst. Engr. 3d Grade	
Lieutenant O. V. Boidy... Royal Engrs.	Do. do.	
Mr. D. McNair	Sub Engr. 1st Grade.	
Mr. H. C. Berlie	Supervisor 2d Grade	
Sub Conductor D. Falvey	Do. do.	
Serjt. J. Patton	2nd Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant A. Murray	Do. do.	
P. Rutnasawmy Moodelly		
Mr. E. Taylor		
C. S. Narraiasawmy Iyer	3rd Grade Overseers.	
Moothoosomarasawmy Pillay		On probation
T. Velayuthun Pillay		
Mr. T. C. Fitzgerald		
Vettivala Pillay		

THE MADRAS REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

I. Settlement Branch.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

J. Takshimikunta Row	Director of Revenue Settlement.
Mr. W. P. Williams	1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
	Manager.

Kistna Party.

J. H. M. Cox, Esq.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement. (in charge.)
D. Kankarazu	Ag. Uncovenanted Native Asst.

Kurnool and Cuddapah Party.

J. H. M. Cox, Esq.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
Major C. J. Stuart	Asst. Director of Revenue Settlement.
R. V. Mayer, Esq.	Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.
D. Venut Row	Uncovenanted Native Assistant.
C. Rajalingopalachary	Extra do.

Nellore and North Arcot Party.

C. Randall, Esq.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
G. Clerk, Esq.	Assistant do.
B. Balaji Row	Uncovenanted Native Assistant

Salem and Coimbatore Party.

H. St. A. Goodrich, Esq.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement. (On duty.)
H. F. Clogston, Esq.	Acting do. do.
C. Rungacharia	Acting Uncovd. Native Assistant.

Chingleput Party.

Iyalingar	Uncovenanted Native Assistant, in charge.
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Ganjam Party.

H. St. A. Goodrich, Esq.	Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
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Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.—Central Office.

Rank and Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Colonel F. J. B. Priestley	Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Mr. W. Starr	1st Asst. Rev. Survey Office.	
Mr. G. Paczensky	Ag. Head Draughtsman.	
Mr. E. Joseph	Draughtsman.	
P. Thambisappa Naik	Draughtsman.	
M. Dayarajoo Moodelly	Draughtsman.	
Coimbatore and Salem Districts, No. 1 Party.		
Lieut. Col. W. H. Hessey	Deputy Supt. Revenue Survey.	On furlough to Europe.
Captain J. G. Cloete	Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey.	On special duty at the Central Office.
Captain A. O. H. Clay	Ag. Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Lieut. W. H. M. Franklyne	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	do. do. On furlough to Europe.
Captain C. C. Sargeant	2nd Asst. Supt.	do. do. Sick leave to Europe.
Captain E. H. Thompson	2nd do	
D. M. Baber, Esq.	Acting 2nd do	
Mr. T. Fraser	Sub Assistant	Employed on the Neilgherry Hills.
J. Ross	Sub Assistant	
V. Russel	Sub Assistant	
W. Evans	Sub Assistant	Employed on the Neilgherry Hills.
Nagasawmy Iyer	Head Surveyor.	
M. Appasawmy Pillay	Head Surveyor.	
S. Maduranaisam Pillay	Head Surveyor.	
Mohammed Salih	Head Surveyor.	
A. Kistnasawmy Moodelly	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. James	Head Surveyor.	
Munusawmy Moodelly	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Smith	Head Surveyor.	
Kristna Iyer	Head Surveyor.	
Vithinada Moodelly	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Bronckhurst	Head Surveyor.	
E. Ramasawmy Pillay	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. R. V. Barter	Acting Head Surveyor.	
A. Arkle	Do.	
J. Butler	Do.	
A. M. Smith	Do.	
J. Thompson	Do.	
A. Pereira	Do.	
S. Clarkson	Do.	
H. O. Neill	Do.	
W. Kearney	Do.	
A. P. Smith	Do.	

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.—continued.

Coimbatore.—continued.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Mr. J. B. Cranfield.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
J. Chinnay Pillay.....	Do.	
Mr. G. W. Sandway.....	Do.	
" C. Donnovan.....	Do.	
" H. Cotterill.....	Do.	
" G. Kent.....	Do.	
Nalluswami Pillai.....	Do.	
Mr. J. B. Pounds.....	Do.	
Balakrishna Iyer.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Mathiasamy Pillay.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Mr. M. A. Donohoe.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
" R. Thernan.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
" R. Francis.....	Extra Detail Surveyor.	
R. Geroosamjey.....	Manager.	
P. Appa Row.....	Computer.	
A. Swaminatha Nalk.....	Acting Head Draughtsman.	
Chinnasawmy Naidoo.....	Assistant Draughtsman.	
Ratnasawmy.....	Do.	

Kurnool District, No. 2 Party

H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.....	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
J. H. Wright, Esq.....	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
J. H. Merriman, Esq.....	2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
A. Maltby, Esq.....	Probly. Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Mr. F. Quinlan.....	Sub Assistant.	
Mr. B. Hollingsworth.....	Sub Assistant.	
M. Virat Row.....	Sub Assistant.	
Mr. A. Barren.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
J. Cooper.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
R. Venkataratnam.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. Gabell.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
C. Subbarayaloo Naidoo.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
M. Andimarayudu.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
Mr. D. W. Gibson.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
Lala Bojani.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
G. Venkataratnam.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
Mr. C. Chinnay Pillay.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
" R. M. Mahon.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
" W. Aldridge.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
T. Venkiah.....	Acting Manager.	
B. Velagery Naidoo.....	Acting Head Draughtsman.	
N. Rajagopal Chetty.....	Head Writer & Computer.	

Guddaph District, No. 3 Party.

F. C. Packie, Esq., M.A.....	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.....	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
J. H. Cook, Esq.....	Ag. Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Mr. J. Webb.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
Mr. J. D. Chatterton.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
S. Reddy.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Donne.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. S. Gernum.....	Head Surveyor.	
M. Tatavayya Naidoo.....	Head Surveyor.	
B. Marudayudu.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
A. Stripathi Naidoo.....	Acting Hd. Surveyor.	
Mr. T. Asprey.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
" W. Spencer.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
" R. A. Lacey.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
" G. Ramdoss.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
R. Mallikarjunadoo.....	Manager.	
M. Vannigopal Naidu.....	Acting Head Draughtsman.	
M. Vardarajulu Naidoo.....	Asst. Draughtsman.	
M. Venkatarreddy Naidu.....	Head Writer and Computer.	

Chingleput District, No. 5 Party.

W. Beaumont, Esq.....	Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Captain C. A. Littel.....	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.	
Mr. H. Vaughan.....	Sub Assistant.	
N. Kistna Row.....	Sub Assistant.	
Mr. H. J. Bullock.....	Sub Assistant.	
Mr. J. Dring.....	Sub Assistant.	
R. S. Ragava Chetty.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
Lucilmama Row.....	Head Surveyor.	
C. Subbaramanyam.....	Head Surveyor.	
R. Animarayanaswamy Naidoo.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. E. Draper.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. R. Wildgoose.....	Head Surveyor.	
K. Lakshminya.....	Head Surveyor.	
P. Subrova Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	
" C. M. Rangaswami Naidoo.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
S. Vasudaya Row.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
P. Mullari Rao.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Mr. R. Augustus.....	Asst. Writer & Computer.	
A. Zamil Abdeen.....	Assistant Draughtsman.	

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.—continued.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Tinnevely District, No. 4 Party.		
Captain J. G. Cloete.....	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey.	On duty.
H. Gompertz, Esq.....	Acting Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Captain W. Freeth.....	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.....	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.	
R. T. Bagshaw, Esq.....	Ag. 2d Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Mr. W. P. Patton.....	Sub Assistant.	
Mr. E. Hamilton.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
Cannasaba Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	
P. Narasim Chari.....	Head Surveyor.	
D. P. Cornelius Pillay.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Dyce.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
P. Venkataratnam.....	Acting Manager.	
K. Sreenivasalatha Chetty.....	Head Computer.	
M. Apparo Pillay.....	Head Draughtsman.	
O. Doraswamy Naidu.....	Draughtsman.	
Ganjam Survey.		
Captain C. D. Baynes.....	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Survey & Demarcation.
Mr. G. Middleton.....	Sub Assistant.	
V. Arunanga Moodelly.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. A. James.....	Do.	
Mr. R. Pittell.....	Do.	
V. A. Veerasawmy.....	Do.	
T. S. Baggianadam.....	Deputy Do.	
Madras Demarcation.		
W. Beaumont, Esq.....	Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Demar. and No. 5 Party.
A. Samu Pillai.....	Acting Inspector.	
C. Ramachendrayar.....	Acting Inspector.	
T. Singaravelu Moodelly.....	Ag. Depy. do.	
Ganjam Demarcation.		
Captain C. D. Baynes.....	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Survey & Demarcation.
K. Rama Rao.....	Actg. Boundary Inspector.	
P. Jeganadam.....	Do. do.	
Coimbatore Demarcation.		
Captain A. O'H. Clay.....	Ag. Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Demar. & No. 1 Party.
C. Sreenivasas Pillay.....	Inspector of Boundaries.	
Kesava Moodelly.....	Acting Boundary Inspector.	
Province of Coorg, under the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg		
Captain R. M. Clerk.....	Acting 1st Asst. Supt.	In charge of Coffee Estate Survey.
K. Sreenivasas Iyengar.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	Doing the duty of Manager.
Mr. P. Ross.....	Head Surveyor.	
W. Moonanah.....	Head Surveyor.	
M. Madelya.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. M. P. Lee.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. Lemos.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Aiyaswami Pillay.....	Computer.	

Revenue Survey Charges.

Divisions.	District comprised in each Division.	Head Quarters.	Names and Rank of Officers in charge.	Date of present Appt.	Remarks.
No. 1 Survey Party.	Salem & Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.....	Lieut. Col. W. H. Hessey Deputy Supt.....	23 Mar. 1888	In charge of No. 1 Sur. & No. 3 Demar. Coimbatore.—On furlough to Eur. On Special duty.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Capt. J. G. Cloete Dy. Supt. Capt. A. O'H. Clay, Actg. Depy. Superintendent.....	23 Jan. 73 25 Mar. 73	
No. 2 Survey Party.	Kurnool and Bellary.	Bellary.....	H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq., Depy. Supt.....	12 Dec. 71	
No. 3 Survey Party.	Cuddapah.	Palmanair.....	F. C. Packie, Esq., Depy. Supt.....	3 July 60	
No. 4 Survey Party.	Tinnevely & Madura.	Madura.....	H. Gompertz, Esq., Actg. Depy. Supt.....	17 Dec. 72	
No. 5 Survey Party.	Chingleput, Nellore and N. Arcot.	Saint Thomas Mount.....	W. Beaumont, Esq. Dy. Superintendent.....	9 Feb. 63	
No. 6 Survey Party.	Ganjam.	Berhampore.....	Captain C. D. Baynes, 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	27 Jan. 65	
Coorg Coffee Estate Survey.	Coorg.	Mercara.....	Capt. R. M. Clerk, Actg. 1st Asst. Supt.....	1 Aug. 72	Under Commissioner's affairs of Coorg.
No. 1 Demarcation Party.	Chingleput & N. Arcot.	St. Thos' Mount	W. Beaumont, Esq. Dy. Supt. Rev. Sur.		
No. 2 Demarcation Party.	Ganjam.	Berhampore.....	Captain C. D. Baynes, 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.		
No. 3 Demarcation Party.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.....	Capt. A. O'H. Clay, Actg. Deputy Supt.		

2nd Assistant Superintendents.

Probationary Assistant Superintendent.

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TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.			
CANARA, SOUTH.					
Mangalore	Mangalore	Venkatapuri			
Kannur	Kannur	A. Balakrishna	22	June	1872
Udupi	Udupi	J. M. Coelho	175	June	1872
Udupi	Udupi	Mr. N. Brito	225	Dec.	1878
Kondapur	Kondapur	T. Subba Row	150	10 June	1872
CHINGLEPUT.					
Madhavaram	Madhavaram	T. Meerasooden Sahi	225	3 July	1872
Conjeveram	Conjeveram	V. Doraswamy Iyer	230	4 July	1872
Saidapet	Saidapet	C. Nizamuddin Sahib	175	4 July	1872
Ternavoor	Ternavoor	M. Sawary Naidu	175	1 July	1872
Chingleput	Chingleput	C. Saba Row	150	20 Feb.	1872
Ponnary	Ponnary	N. Boujunga Row	150	6 Aug.	1870
Madras	Madras	C. Ramesh	150	26 Feb.	1870
COIMBATORE.					
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	S. Govinda Rajulu Naidu	200	5 Aug.	1865
Sattiamangalam	Sattiamangalam	S. Govinda Rajulu Naidu	200	11 June	1872
Palladam	Palladam	M. Venkatesh Chellum Pillay	225	1 June	1867
Poolachy	Poolachy	C. Venkatesh Chellum Pillay	225	24 Nov.	1860
Pannary	Pannary	M. R. Venkatesh Chellum Pillay	225	1 April	1872
Bhowary	Bhowary	Venkatasastry	200	1 April	1872
Darapooram	Darapooram	S. Balaghi Rao	200	1 April	1872
Oodumalputta	Oodumalputta	P. Bowary Sankara Rao	175	1 Oct.	1860
Caroor	Caroor	C. Sankaralingam	175	26 April	1872
Colligal	Colligal	Narain	150	14 Sept.	1872
CUDDAH.					
Radvill	Radvill	K. Subba Row	150	18 Oct.	1871
Pullavandala	Pullavandala	P. Rama Rao	175	8 Jan.	1870
Sidhoy	Sidhoy	B. Venkat Row	150	4 Jan.	1870
Pallampett	Pallampett	P. Subba Row	200	7 May	1873
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	P. Donda Rao	225	2 Aug.	1868
Royachote	Royachote	N. Subba Row	175	3 May	1873
Khadri	Khadri	K. Subba Row	175	4 Feb.	1870
Vollond	Vollond	M. Raghavendra Rao	175	2 March	1870
Wannan	Wannan	C. Venkata Subbiah	175	13 July	1867
Wannan	Wannan	K. Venkatakrishnaiah	200	13 July	1867
Podatur	Podatur	C. Venkatasubbarow Naidu	175	2 July	1871
GANJAM.					
Chilcote	Chilcote	Mr. J. Thompson	175		1871
Gumari	Gumari	B. Narasimhaswami	150		1872
Berhampore	Berhampore	G. Balaramiah	200		1872
GODAVERY.					
Rajamahendrapur	Rajamahendrapur	P. Venkata Rangaiah	225		1872
Amalapuram	Amalapuram	Mahomed Ibrahim Uddin	225		1872
Rameswaram	Rameswaram	S. Venkateswami Row	175	22	1878
Ellore	Ellore	D. Venkateswami	225	17 April	1873
Narasapuram	Narasapuram	A. Ramana	150	26 March	1873
Peddapuram	Peddapuram	K. Venkateswami	150	5 July	1870
Yernagudem	Yernagudem	E. Venkateswami	200	29 July	1867
Tanaka	Tanaka	A. Sundarar	175	4 April	1872
Bhemavaram	Bhemavaram	P. Subba Row			
KISTNA.					
Bapatla	Bapatla	V. Venkat Rao	225	Re-instated on the 26th Sept.	1872
Kapili	Kapili	P. Appa Naidu	175	4 July	1868
Bundur	Bundur	R. Nagabhusan Naidu	200	1 July	1868
Guntur	Guntur	V. Venkatesh Chellum	225	1 April	1873
Beravada	Beravada	H. Venkatesh Chellum	150	1 April	1873
Nandigam	Nandigam	W. Lakshminarayanaiah	150	1 Jan.	1873
Narasapuram	Narasapuram	K. Annaji Rao	200	1 Oct.	1870
Narasapuram	Narasapuram	P. Venkateswami	175	1 Oct.	1868
Narasapuram	Narasapuram	M. Venkatreddi Naidu	200	13 Aug.	1868
Narasapuram	Narasapuram	V. Ramanna	150	1 Dec.	1871
Narasapuram	Narasapuram	P. T. Raghavacharya	200	1 Oct.	1870
KURNOOL.					
Servilla	Servilla	Betamcherla Subba Row	150	1 Aug.	1871
Nandikotkur	Nandikotkur	P. Vedagiri Moodliar	175	5 July	1871
Kollur	Kollur	Jaggurupady Venkateswami	225	6 Nov.	1870
Ravulapalle	Ravulapalle	C. Krishna Rao	200	5 July	1871
Markapur	Markapur	K. Krishna Rao	150	18 April	1869
Nandial	Nandial	Pandit Krishna Rao	200	6 Nov.	1870
Cumbum	Cumbum	D. Sivayasa Rao	150	1 June	1872
Patikondah	Patikondah	E. Subba Row	175	1 June	1872

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
MADURA.				
Teroomangalam	Teroomangalam	C. Venkata Rao	200	8 Jan. 1866
Madura	Madura	N. Gopalingar	225	6 Aug. 1872
Madurai	Madurai	Seetaramier	200	2 May 1867
Dindigul	Dindigul	K. Kistna Row, Acting.	175	
Periacolum	Periacolum	Muthusawmy Iyer	150	9 Aug. 1872
Palay	Palay	T. Muthusawmy Pillay, Acting.	150	
MALABAR.				
Calicut	Cheyayur	M. Ramuni Paniker	175	20 June 1855
Palghat	Palghat	P. Krishna Putter	200	13 March 1869
Cochin	Cochin	Mr. M. A. Patel	150	10 Nov. 1865
Cherical	Cherical	K. Shungara Menon	175	1 April 1872
Ponnany	Ponnany	Ramakini	225	1 May 1861
Karuntharad	Poyoli	M. K. Ramen Vadiar	200	1 May 1861
Ernad	Ernad	P. Ramun Mazar	200	17 Sept. 1861
Waiwanad	Cherupallacheri	V. Achudun Nair	200	1 April 1872
Wynad	Wynad	N. Venkateswami Naidu	200	2 Nov. 1867
Kattiyam	Kottayam	C. Karunakara Menon	175	24 June 1854
NELLORE.				
Nellore	Nellore	V. T. Doraswamy Moodliar	225	25 Oct. 1871
Gudur	Gudur	M. Raja Rao	200	17 April 1872
Rapur	Rapur	Tadakapalli Narayana Rao	150	1 June 1872
Atmakur	Atmakur	K. Arumugam Moodliar	175	7 Aug. 1871
Kavali	Kavali	K. Basakachari	175	7 Aug. 1871
Udayagiri	Udayagiri	Nandagiri Venkatasubbarow	150	1 May 1873
Ongole	Ongole	P. Venkatasubbarow	200	1 Sept. 1871
Kundakur	Kundakur	H. Rama Rao	175	1 June 1872
Kanigiri	Kanigiri	K. Lakshmana Rao	200	37 June 1872
SALEM.				
Salem	Salem	P. T. Rajagopal Chari	225	10 Sept. 1871
Namcal	Namcal	P. Subbarayudu Iyer	200	13 May 1872
Ahtur	Ahtur	P. Venkateswami M. Moodliar	200	8 Jan. 1872
Ossur	Ossur	S. Sashagery Row	200	16 Sept. 1871
Shevaroy	Shevaroy	Mr. F. J. Davies	200	8 April 1867
Darnapuri	Darnapuri	Mr. H. D. M. Jones	175	15 July 1866
Tripattor	Tripattor	V. Soudra Iyer	200	1 Oct. 1872
Kristnagiri	Kristnagiri	S. Sashagery Row	150	13 Sept. 1871
Trichengode	Trichengode	N. Streenevaya Iyengar	225	1 Oct. 1872
Uttengiri	Uttengiri	A. Venkatasubbarow	150	8 Jan. 1872
TANJORE.				
Tanjore	Tanjore	Anantharamier	250	11 March 1872
Negapatam	Negapatam	Venkataram Naidu	250	20 Aug. 1862
Nunelam	Nunelam	Chinnakrishna Naidu	250	13 Nov. 1866
Combacoan	Combacoan	Iyashami Sastry	250	25 May 1870
Mayavaram	Mayavaram	Vythina Iyer	225	11 July 1866
Tintarapundi	Tintarapundi	Venkataramier	225	21 Dec. 1872
Sheali	Sheali	Aragasami Pillay	150	11 March 1872
Puttukotah	Puttukotah	K. Kistna Rao	175	21 Dec. 1872
Manargudi	Manargudi	Thumbarani Pillai	200	7 Dec. 1867
TINNEVELLY.				
Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	Narayanaswamy Moodliar	225	16 April 1872
Thenkaray	Thenkaray	M. Raghava Iyengar	250	28 Aug. 1869
Nangunary	Nangunary	V. Ramalingam	200	22 Sept. 1869
Ottapadam	Ottapadam	Vengu Pillay	150	14 May 1872
Sattor	Sattor	Singam Iyengar	150	10 Aug. 1870
Sivavellipattor	Sivavellipattor	Narhari Rao	200	18 April 1872
Thenkasi	Thenkasi	T. Saravananathan Pillay	175	28 July 1870
Sunkarishacoll	Sunkarishacoll	Govinda Naidu	200	29 July 1868
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	Chinnathambi Pillay	225	23 Feb. 1870
TRICHINPOLY.				
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	M. Tellaiah Chellum Pillay	250	12 Feb. 1872
Kullitallay	Kullitallay	Sagbharthi Iyer	200	4 May 1872
Musori	Musori	M. Setu Rao	225	1 Nov. 1865
Woodiyarpolliem	Woodiyarpolliem	R. Chinnaswamy Pillay	150	15 Dec. 1872
Perambalor	Perambalor	A. G. Daniel Pillay, Acting.	175	17 Dec. 1872
VIZAGAPATAM.				
Golconda	Narasapuram	M. Venkateswami Sastry	150	8 April 1870
Survasiddi	Yellamanchelli	C. Krishna Rao	150	7 Oct. 1869

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
ARCOT, NORTH.			
Teroopati Town.	Malick Golan Dustigheer.	70	4 Jan. 1870
Narayanavanam.	S. Venetrungum Naidoo.	100	1 March 1873
Kalastri.	B. Vennabaratnam Naidoo.	100	2 Feb. 1873
Maderpaikun.	V. Beshika Chetty.	70	3 Feb. 1872
Terutani.	Mahomed Azem Gotsalla.	100	30 July 1872
Vellore.	S. Satha Chetty.	70	2 Feb. 1873
Pangasur.	H. Kistna.	100	30 July 1875
Kangandi.	A. Aroonachellish.	100	27 June 1870
Venkatagirihothah.	E. Ragava Chetty.	70	3 Feb. 1871
Arcoe.	V. Sathya.	70	23 Jan. 1871
ARCOT, SOUTH.			
Munnargoody.	T. Badrachetta Pillay.	70	7 June 1871
Howanagherie.	T. Teroovengada Moodally.	50	1 July 1873
Unoor.	N. Jeyappa Iyengar.	70	25 Nov. 1872
Tistagoody.	Rengingar.	70	12 Oct. 1868
Gingi.	T. Annandareya Pillay.	70	1 March 1870
Chengam.	C. L. Kristna Row.	60	1 July 1873
Trivady.	Goolam Khader Saib.	70	1 June 1870
Ellavanasoor.	Senevasa Row.	70	21 June 1871
Merkanam.	V. Ramachandra Row.	50	1 July 1873
BELLARY.			
Bellary.	Kandi Vencoba Row.	100	16 July 1870
Sirguppah.	P. Vencoba Row.	70	21 June 1872
Ramandroog.	Mr. J. D'Silva.	70	24 June 1872
Kauply.	K. Vencoba Row.	70	17 June 1872
Ooravaconda.	P. Venkannah.	70	2 Sept. 1869
Temboogur.	V. Sooboo Row.	50	19 July 1872
Bovelcherovoo.	Chidambaram.	50	19 July 1872
Kallandroog.	X. Srinivasa.	100	15 Oct. 1865
Bukkayattam.	D. Srinivasa Row.	70	23 Jan. 1872
CANARA, SOUTH.			
Mangalore.	Manall Rama.	100	13 Sept. 1870
Buntwall.	G. Sooba Row.	70	30 Sept. 1870
Neleshwar.	D. Ananthaya.	70	29 Jan. 1872
Bettangode.	K. Ganapaya.	70	30 Sept. 1870
Karikal.	Mahomed Ali.	70	28 April 1870
CHINGLPUT.			
Conjeveram.	T. Somasandra Moodelliar.	100	23 Feb. 1872
Striepermadur.	C. Rajaswamy, B. A.	70	7 March 1873
Thiruporur.	P. Seethapathy Naidoo.	70	29 Nov. 1870
Sathavandur.	Srinivasa Row.	70	15 Aug. 1873
Poonasallee.	K. Apparow Naidoo.	100	24 March 1873
Ottamullur.	C. Parthasandry Moodelly.	70	24 Aug. 1872
COIMBATORE.			
Coimbatore Town.	Namasal Rangaya.	70	25 April 1862
Metwepelliem.	Kristna Row.	50	20 April 1872
Talanady.	Peliconaidoo.	50	26 April 1872
Annamalai.	B. Soobramanyya Moodelly.	70	6 Oct. 1864
Avanasey.	Zokardeen Saib.	50	24 March 1869
Kangiam.	Padmanabha.	70	3 June 1869
Arnacoorchy.	Sheik Mohideen Saib.	70	20 April 1872
CUDDAPAH.			
Chitwall.	V. Sreenathaya Verdagharloo.	50	27 Oct. 1870
Cuddapah.	M. Runga Row.	100	25 May 1871
Canalapur.	C. Somasandra Moodelly.	70	11 Jan. 1872
Pelair.	V. Lutchmayee Row.	70	1 July 1872
GANJAM.			
Paripemadit.	P. Jagannatha Row.	100	1 July 1872
Teekalli.	Y. V. Kristnawoy.	100	1 Nov. 1869
Ichhapore.	C. V. Ramaya.	100	2 April 1873
Purushotapur.	G. Kamalyer.	100	9 Dec. 1872
Aska.	P. Surranarayana Row.	100	22 Nov. 1872
Narasannapeta.	C. A. Punnaya.	70	1 Sept. 1871
Ganjam.	E. Narayana Row.	70	22 Nov. 1870
Sompetta.	D. Dalaya Patnaik.	50	18 Aug. 1863
Sorada.	K. Kaldawoo.	100	1 May 1866
Berhampore.	P. Chellamaya.	70	2 April 1873

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
GODAVERY.			
Ramachendrapuram.	S. Lingamooty.	70	16 Oct. 1870
Amalapuram.	L. Venkata Kistna.	50	1 July 1870
Narasapuram.	A. Kistniah.	70	5 Nov. 1870
Tanuku.	V. Venkatakrishna (at Pentapudi).	50	7 June 1864
Rajahmundry.	K. Venkataraghanya (at Kulluppetoor or Raghuvevapuram).	100	4 Jan. 1866
Peddapuram.	V. Venkaya (at Yeshwarim or Pratti-padu).	70	27 Feb. 1872
Ellore.	M. Chengalva Row (at Chintalapudi).	70	6 Dec. 1862
Yernagudem.	V. Subba Row (at Palaveram).	100	21 Sept. 1863
Cocanada.	K. Purushottam.	100	27 March 1870
Coringa.	S. Soobramanyam.	70	23 Nov. 1865
Pithapuram.	U. Hanumantha Row.	100	2 Nov. 1870
Tuni.	Appalacharloo.	100	15 May 1870
KISTNA.			
Visunnapatam.	K. Venkatachellum.	100	24 May 1873
Nuzvid.	C. Venkatachellum.	100	1 April 1873
Tenali.	D. Narasimham.	50	1 May 1871
Ponnar.	J. Laxminarayana.	50	6 Oct. 1863
Mungligeri.	M. Venkatachellum.	70	5 Aug. 1871
Timargode.	T. Swamy Sastry.	70	5 Aug. 1871
Kykalur.	A. Narayana Row.	50	17 April 1871
Arniogoda.	M. Lakshminikanta Row.	70	4 Aug. 1870
Jugginpetta.	P. Venkateswamy Naidoo.	70	1 April 1873
Guntoor.	V. Venkata Ramaya.	50	14 Aug. 1871
KURNOOL.			
Feapally.	E. Kristnappa.	70	27 April 1870
Kurnool.	K. Narraimawmy Naidoo.	70	1 June 1872
Amakur.	D. Subba Row.	70	12 Dec. 1871
Calwa.	Beema Row.	70	11 April 1870
Owk.	H. Venkata Row.	70	5 Nov. 1871
MADURA.			
Madura Town.	Sawmy Iyer.	100	16 Nov. 1871
Oodlamputty.	Plehoovur.	70	11 March 1872
Trichuly.	Parthasandry Iyengar.	100	23 Oct. 1872
Mudakulattur.	Sawminarayana Iyengar.	70	1 May 1872
Ramnad.	Nanniar.	100	28 Oct. 1872
Thiruvady.	Pandien Pillay.	70	7 April 1870
Shevargunah.	Unvrajier.	100	26 Feb. 1872
Thiruppur.	Sadasiva Iyer.	100	19 Oct. 1870
Nelacottah.	Ramachandra Row.	70	16 Nov. 1871
Vedasandoor.	T. Madava Row.	70	22 July 1872
Chinnamanur.	Naraina Iyer.	70	16 Nov. 1871
Thandikudy Hills.	C. Gurnatham Moodelly.	70	20 Dec. 1871
MALABAR.			
Cannanore.	Appavoo Pillay.	100	1 April 1872
Talipeemba.	T. Shapa Patter.	70	1 April 1872
Kuthuparamba.	P. K. Ramen Menu.	70	1 April 1872
Quilandy.	P. Maissa.	70	1 April 1872
Calicut.	P. Korunkara Menon.	70	5 June 1871
Thirunagady.	M. Krishna Paniker.	70	1 July 1869
Bettnad.	T. Khunusa.	70	1 May 1863
Chowghat.	K. Ramuri.	50	11 March 1872
Cherpuherry.	K. Vizian Katti.	50	17 Sept. 1861
Allatur.	Patnasawmy Pillay.	50	11 March 1872
Vythiri.	K. A. Satharagat.	125	14 June 1872
Gudalur.	C. Subba Row.	125	2 Nov. 1867
Anjengo.	Mr. B. M. D'Cruz.	50	14 Oct. 1867
Tangacherry.	Mr. G. LaPorte.	50	13 Oct. 1859
MALIAH.			
Tannudibondhe.	W. D. Ramas.	250	1 Sept. 1872
Udayagiri.	Mir Yadalil.	150	25 Jan. 1867
Banusanagom.	Baidnaryanapatnaik.	200	16 Oct. 1866
NEILGHERRY.			
Coonoor.	Mootootawmy Pillay.	70	1 July 1870

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
NELLORE.			
Nellore Town.	H. Jagannadum Chetty.	70	29 July. 1873
Aluru.	V. Ranga Row.	70	1 Dec. 1872
Adanki.	A. Kesava Row.	70	1 Dec. 1872
Venkatagerry.	Mallanappu Appaga.	100	3 Feb. 1871
Palur.	S. S. Ranga Row.	100	23 July 1872
Sriharikota.	S. Chenchuramaya.	70	30 May 1872
Padali.	Ongole Vengaswamy.	100	19 May 1873
Darsi.	A. Venkatanarasimha Row.	100	19 May 1873
SALEM.			
Shevaroy Hills.	Mr. F. J. Dawes.	150	5 April 1867
Salem Town.	Seenasundra Moodelly.	100	1 July 1870
Paramaty.	C. Anuntaramier.	70	1 Feb. 1872
Senkagery Droog.	C. Rajagopala Moodelly.	70	8 Dec. 1869
Tharamungalam.	O. Soobha Row.	70	1 Jan. 1873
Vaniambadi.	Bheema Row.	70	30 Jan. 1873
Denkanacotta.	C. Terumalay Moodelliar.	70	26 Oct. 1871
Razipur.	Krishnaswamy Moodelliar.	50	12 July 1872
Periengarum.	T. M. Teruvengadam Pillai.	50	27 Jan. 1872
Haroor.	Gopinadlar.	50	12 July 1872
TANJORE.			
Trivadi.	Chithurabalarier.	100	23 Jan. 1873
Vellam.	Davanasayam Pillay.	70	5 Mar. 1872
Gombaconga.	Narrathasawmier.	100	20 Jan. 1873
Aduthorai.	Connellis Pillai.	70	20 Jan. 1873
Kodavalli.	Sashiah.	50	1 June 1870
Negapatam.	Kalliyannaramier.	100	1 Sept. 1864
Trivallur.	Rama Row.	70	1 March 1864
Tranquebar.	Annachungar.	70	12 Aug. 1871
Vedarasalem.	Ramabapmier.	50	13 Dec. 1872
Nedamungalam.	Veerabalo Pillai.	50	1 May 1872
Arunthangi.	Moottrovu.	70	13 Dec. 1872
TINNEVELLY.			
Palameottah.	Shahk Ahmed Saib.	100	11 Feb. 1870
Kulasekarnapatam.	Anantharaman.	100	27 Oct. 1871
Vilakkolam.	M. Kistner.	100	13 Jan. 1873
Tuticorin.	Anthia Pillay.	70	4 Aug. 1870
Kallar.	Gonsayarabugum Pillay.	70	13 Jan. 1873
Vindupatt.	(Vacant).		
Vattayiruppu.	Sheik Ibrahim Shih.	70	27 Oct. 1871
Radapuram.	Sonachulam Pillay.	70	13 Jan. 1873
TRICHINOPOLY.			
Trichinopoly Town.	Venkat Row.	100	23 July 1873
Laulgoody.	A. N. Mootukomaraswamy Pillai.	70	23 July 1873
Torriors.	T. Kietna Row.	50	21 Aug. 1863
Manapalay.	T. Ramaswami Iyengar.	100	10 Dec. 1872
Rajendrapatnam.	T. Veeraswamy Pillay.	50	7 March 1872
VIZAGAPATAM.			
Palcondah.	S. Antchmaya.	70	12 March 1873
Ankapilli.	P. Gunglah.	70	27 June 1872
Veeravilli.	Narasimhaswami.	70	19 Nov. 1870
Vizagapatam.	O. Srenivasa Row.	100	7 March 1873
Srinagarapattinam.	T. Subha Row.	100	22 June 1867
Bimlipatam.	D. Jaganntha Row.	100	3 Jan. 1872
Vizianagaram.	V. Jagannatha Row.	100	8 March 1873
Gazapatinagar.	K. Ramaswami.	70	25 July 1868
Salur.	A. Ramanna.	100	12 March 1873
Bobelli.	M. Jagannadum.	100	5 Sept. 1871
Chipuripilli.	C. Veera Raz.	70	2 Oct. 1867
Parvatipur.	B. Narayana Row.	100	31 March 1868
Gannur.	V. Narasinga Row.	150	27 May 1863
Itayaguddu.	N. Codunda Row.	100	11 Feb. 1864
Kottapad.	G. Appa Row.	100	16 Dec. 1866
Mulikapur.	D. Jangam.	100	6 March 1872
Koraput.	C. Venkatasubha Row.	100	1 Feb. 1869
Navagapur.	A. Venkataswamy.	100	1 May 1871

HUZUR AND SUB-COLLECTORS' SERISHTADARS.

Districts.	Serishtadar.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
RS.			
Arcot, North.	A. R. Sumpatha Row.	250	21 July 1870
	N. Nummiah Chetty.	150	15 Jan. 1873
Arcot, South.	C. Sevasunkara Moodelly.	250	27 Oct. 1871
	A. Kanakasabai Mudali.	150	9 Dec. 1864
Bellary.	V. Sivaramappah.	250	21 Aug. 1871
	D. Kistna Row.	150	12 Sept. 1871
Canara, South.	Gopalakistna Pillay.	250	10 Sept. 1869
Cidingleput.	A. Kistnama Charri.	250	19 Nov. 1864
	N. Krishna Iyengar.	150	30 March 1872
Coimbatore.	Narainah.	250	Sept. 1871
	P. Venkatramanaiya.	150	19 Sept. 1870
Cuddapah.	K. Venkataschellapali Naidu.	250	7 Dec. 1871
	B. Teperumal Chetty.	150	16 Dec. 1870
Ganjam.	G. Streenevase Row.	250	18 July 1872
	V. Jagannatha Row.	150	13 July 1872
Godavary.	P. Pandarekakshudu.	250	23 June 1871
	B. Rajah Row.	150	31 May 1869
Kistna.	T. Narsinga Row Puntulu.	250	24 March 1873
	P. Javalurungum Puntulu.	150	3 April 1869
Kurnool.	Pankiam Rajaratna Moodelliar.	250	5 July 1871
Madura.	Ramaswamy Iyer.	250	21 Sept. 1869
	P. Soobier.	150	13 Feb. 1861
Malabar.	T. Ramuni, Serishtadar.	250	10 Jan. 1870
	N. Shangan Menon.	150	23 July 1863
Nelgherry.	T. G. Davis.	250	10 March 1869
Nellore.	Raju Girdi Venkatakristnamu, B.A.	250	16 Aug. 1864
	Tolki Jayaram Naidoo.	150	21 Jan. 1872
Salem.	David Paul Pillay.	250	1 Dec. 1860
	K. Tanikachala Mudali.	150	30 Oct. 1862
Tanjore.	T. Venkataswami Row.	250	1 Aug. 1863
	Murugasen Pillay, B.A.	150	15 Jan. 1869
Tinnevely.	P. Veeraswamy V.	250	16 May 1870
	M. Krishner.	150	14 May 1872
Trichinopoly.	T. Pattabhiram Pillai.	250	16 July 1872
Vizagapatam.	Mr. John William McMurray.	250	1 May 1860
	K. Venkatarathnum.	150	15 Dec. 1866

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.	Hasan
Do.	Shimoga
Do.	Cudoor
Do.	Chittuldroog

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.

PART IV.—MILITARY.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 1st September 1863, No. 306 of 1863.—The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Despatch dated 31st July 1863, No. 109.—1. I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the Deed constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Sixty Rupees 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, has happened, by the passing of the Acts 21 and 22 Victoria, Chapter 106.

2. You will therefore, in future, admit all persons, who would have been entitled to pension from that Fund, to an equivalent rate of pension, without reference to the name of Lord Clive, upon production of the usual documents.

Pensions in lieu of those formerly granted from Lord Clive's Fund.

These pensions are granted to Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Forces, superannuated or worn-out in the service.

The following Commissioned and Warrant Officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective rank:—

Colonel, or Inspector-General of Hospitals	£ 4,000
Lieutenant-Colonel, or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	3,000
Major	2,500
Captain	2,000
Commissionary of Ordnance	2,000
Surgeon	2,000
Lieutenant or Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission	1,000
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	1,000
Assistant Surgeon, or Veterinary Surgeon	1,000
Ensign	750
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy Commissary, Conductor, Troop Quarter-Master, and all other inferior Warrant Officers	750

All Commissioned, Staff, or other Officers are to have half the Ordinary Infantry pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, and Warrant Officers are to receive one-half of their retiring pensions, viz:—

	Per annum.	Per diem.
Colonels, Inspector-General of Hospitals	£ 228 2 6	or 12s. 6d.
Lieut.-Colonel, or Dy. Insp.-General of Hospitals	182 10 6	10 0
Major	136 17 6	7 6
Captain, Surgeon, or Commissary	91 5 0	5 0
Lieut., Asst. Surgeon, Vet. Surgeon, or Depy. Comy.	45 12 6	2 6
Cornet or Ensign	36 10 0	2 0
Assistant or Deputy Assistant Commissary	37 13 4	2 0½
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master, or Troop Qr. Master	30 0 0	1 7½
Sub-Conductor	22 16 3	1 3

Pensions to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:—

Serjeants of Artillery, 9d. per diem—1s. to those who have lost a limb.	
Privates of do do and 9d. to do do.	

All other Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates receive 4 pence and 3 farthings.

Serjeants who have actually served 21 years in the Indian Forces, the last 8 as Serjeants, or who are distinguished for good conduct or disabled from wounds received on actual service, are allowed in any part of the British dominions in Europe, one shilling per diem in addition to the regulated pension from this Fund. Serjeants wishing to reside in India after 21 years' service as above are allowed 30 Rupees per mensem.

Serjeants, Corporals or Privates of 14 years' actual service, discharged on account of debility rendering them unfit for Field Service, shall be allowed, *inclusive* of the regulated pension from this Fund, as follows:—

Serjeants per diem 1 shilling, Corporals and Privates, per diem 9d., and Serjeants, Corporals and Privates discharged at their own request after completing 21 years' service, shall be allowed *inclusive* of pension from this Fund, one shilling per diem.

If incapable, from wounds or injuries received on service, of discharging their duties, the following *per diem* pensions *inclusive* of the regulated pensions from this Fund will be allowed whatever the rank or Corps of the Soldier, but not without a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities.

	If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood.			If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
After 21 years' service.....	0	1	10	0	1	4
" 14 " ".....	0	1	6	0	1	0
Under 14 " ".....	0	1	3	0	0	9

The pensions to Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are payable half-yearly at the India Office, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers receive their pensions in the country, (if they reside more than 25 miles from London by special leave), a shilling will be charged on each payment for the person who pays them.

The pensions of Commissioned and Warrant Officers are payable as they fall due. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates paid in advance on their landing, for the broken period to the end of the first half-year, and afterwards half-yearly in advance.

Pensions to Widows.

The Widows of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Indian Forces are entitled to the following pensions, upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective ranks. The pensions continue during widowhood, but terminate *finally* on re-marriage which cancels all claim to reversion to the pension previously drawn in right of their former deceased husbands. Should the second husband have been an European Officer, or Soldier, the Widow will be entitled to pension on his account.

TABLE of PENSIONS from this Fund to the Widows of Officers of every Branch of the Service calculated at the Europe rate of pay of Infantry.

	Amount of property precluding pension.		
	RS.	A.	P.
To Widow of Colonel Regimentally, or Inspr. General of Hospitals.....	93	2	10
" Lieut.-Colonel, or Depy. Inspr. General of Hospitals.....	74	8	8
" Major.....	55	14	6
" Capt., Surg., or Vety. Surgeon above 20 years' service.....	37	4	4
" Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon or Veterinary Surgeon.....	18	10	2
" Cornet or Ensign.....	14	14	6
" Commissary of Ordnance.....	37	4	4
" Riding Master or Troop Quarter Master.....	20	0	0
Vide G. O. G., 12th Jan. 1863, No 12.			
	RS.	A.	P.
" Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	35	0	0
" Assistant Commissary.....	20	0	0
" Deputy Assistant Commissary.....	26	0	0
" Conductor.....	20	0	0
" Sub-Conductor.....	15	0	0
" Honorary Assistant Surgeon.....	20	0	0
" Senior Apothecary.....	26	0	0
" Apothecaries.....	20	0	0
" Assistant Apothecaries.....	15	0	0

£
2,000
1,000
750
750
750
1,000
750
750
750

G. O. G., 3rd October 1862, No. 387.

G. O. G. G., No. 877 of 1862.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form of Declaration which is in future to be adopted by all Widows of Officers who are applicants for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, and to notify that upon each occasion of the receipt of pension, the Pensioner admitted under such declaration will be required to state in a form also given that she does not at the time possess or enjoy either directly or indirectly, property equivalent to the amount declared upon first admission to the benefits of the Fund.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

I, _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the Widow of _____ late a _____ in Her Majesty's Indian Service, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband; and I further solemnly and sincerely declare that my said husband was not at the time of his death possessed of, or entitled to, either by himself or by any person in trust for him, real and personal Estate to the amount in value together of _____ including any settlement that may have been made at the time of marriage; and that my said husband did not to my knowledge at any period in any way dispose of his Estate, or any part thereof, in order that I might be enabled to claim the regulated amount of Pension from Government; and I also declare, that I do not myself possess or enjoy any property, or any such interest in any property, as either alone or together with the real and personal Estate of which my late husband died, seized or possessed, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament of the Fifth and Sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intitled, 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths.'"

Declared at _____
this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
Magistrate for the _____
of _____

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Certificate of Identity.

If the Widow receive her Pension personally at the East India House, this Certificate will not be required.

I hereby certify that _____ residing at _____

N. B.—The Minister is requested not to sign the Pension Papers of any Widow unless she appears before him in person.

has appeared before me this day, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief she is the person named in the Declaration below.

Date _____
The Widow's Christian Names are to be inserted in full at the commencement of the Certificate and Declaration; but her signature to the latter to be in her usual manner of signing.

Signature _____
Minister of the Parish of _____

DECLARATION.

The Certificate and Declaration are to be executed on or after the
31st March.
30th June.
30th September.
31st December.

I, _____ do so solemnly and sincerely declare that I was the lawful wife of _____ late a _____ in the Indian Army, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband, and I further declare that I do not at the present time possess or enjoy, either directly or indirectly, property equivalent in value to the sum of £ _____ and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

* The Claimant must not permit any person to sign for her.

Declared and subscribed before me this
day of 187
The Magistrate or Resident
Minister of the Established
Church to sign here, and state
the place for which he acts.
Magistrate for
Minister of
In the County of

* The Claimant
to sign here.
Residing at
Near the post Town of
County of

I do attest and declare that I verily believe the above Declaration to be genuine and authentic.

Estd. No. No. of Voucher 187
Received of the Secretary of State in Council of India on the
the sum of pounds shillings and pence, in payment of the
Pension due to me for the quarter ending

Full amount of Pension £
Income Tax
Net Sum payable

Penny Receipt
Stamp.

to be affixed
here.

Exmd.
(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of the Queen's Military Widows Fund, for the benefit of the Widows and Children of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander-in-Chief in India, the abovenamed Fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending Home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent Home.

Modifications of the original Rules have at different times become necessary, and they have been adopted with the approval of the subscribers and the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being.

On the present occasion the Committee of General Management, having observed the daily increasing disproportion which the allowances, as granted by the Regulations hitherto in force, bear to the increased facilities for travelling throughout India, deemed it necessary to bring the circumstance to the notice of the subscribers at large; at the same time submitting for their consideration a series of alterations which they believed would remedy that discrepancy.

The Committee are gratified to find, that their suggestions have been almost unanimously accepted, and the same are accordingly embodied in the following Code of Revised Regulations for the Government of the Fund, which will come into force on the 1st September 1866.

As Officers, on first landing in the country, may not have convenient access to the books of Local Regulations, the following extracts are here re-printed from the first volume of Standing Orders, showing the benevolent object with which the Fund came to be originally instituted and the benefits to be derived from supporting it.

Scale, 1st August 1866.

G. O., 25th June 1820.—“1. With reference to the Circular Letter from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces to Officers Commanding Regiments, dated the 22nd October 1819, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to give further aid and facility to the arrangement of the Fund for widows and children of His Majesty's Officers, is pleased to publish for general information of all concerned, that the Most

Noble the Governor-General has signified his consent to become Patron to the humane institution now in progress to establishment, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will consider himself as President, and has been pleased to order a Committee of General Management to be formed at Head Quarters, with which the Presidents of General and Regimental Committees can communicate on all subjects touching the object in view. It will be the business of the Committee of General Management to examine the accounts quarterly, and to order the sums in hand to be deposited in Government Security and that the Paymasters of Regiments make the remittances at the periods prescribed in the printed Regulations, &c., &c.”

G. O., 28th November 1826. “The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Army serving in India, the following General Order, No. 371 of 1826, issued by the Supreme Government:—

“Fort William, 17th November 1826.—RESOLVED—That the following paragraph of a Military General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 27th of May 1826, be promulgated for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's service in India:—

59 and 61. The grant of passage money to the widow of Lieut. Twinberron, of His Majesty's 44th Regt., to enable her to return to England, reported as a special case.

“Para. 16. “It appears from the documents annexed to these Proceedings, that Lieutenant Twinberron had been so short a time in India, that he was probably not aware of the Fund established for the relief of the widows and families of Officers in His Majesty's service, dying in India, and consequently had not subscribed to it.”

“17. “We desire that you will take measures for acquainting all Officers of His Majesty's service, with the existence of this Fund, immediately on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, and with our determination not to provide maintenance or passage hereafter for the widows or families of any of His Majesty's Officers dying in India.”

“The Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such instructions for making all Officers of His Majesty's service, on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, acquainted with the determination of the Honorable Court, expressed in the foregoing extract, as may appear necessary to His Excellency.”

G. O., 20th April 1829. “The Commander-in-Chief in directing the publication in General Orders of the accompanying statement of the Funds of the Institution for the relief of widows of Officers of His Majesty's service, regrets to find, that an institution so beneficial to all (whether married or single,) and so perfectly within the means of the most limited incomes, should not meet with that universal support which it claims. His Lordship is satisfied that there are many who have, from want of attention only, omitted to return their name as subscribers, and is confident that such omissions have only to be pointed out to be remedied, but he considers it a duty which he owes to the Army to inform them by the publication of the accompanying letter, in the sentiments of which he most fully coincides, that it now remains for the service generally to consider whether they will support the institution, or allow the widows and children to appeal to individual charity for the means of enabling them in their distress to return to their homes. Such an addition to their misfortunes may be removed, and their respectability maintained, by so small a subscription to the Fund, of at most two Rupees a month from a Subaltern, and from other ranks according to the moderate scale laid down in its Regulations.”

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief, No. 195, dated 13th December 1828.

“The annexed extracts (paragraphs 2nd and 11th) of the Honorable Court's Military General Letter to Madras, under date the 14th May 1828, prohibiting the grant of passage money to the families of Officers of His Majesty's service returning to England, having been forwarded to the Supreme Government, with an intimation that these orders are equally applicable to this Presidency, I am directed to request, that you will lay the same before the Commander-in-Chief for His Excellency's information.

Extract of Military Letter to Fort St. George, dated 14th May 1829.

“Para. 2nd. We have had repeated occasions to comment on the Regulations of your Government granting passage money to the families of King's Officers on their return to England, but we regret to find that our instructions on this point have not been attended to with their desired effect at your Presidency.

“3rd. The cases which have arisen divide themselves into two classes:—

“1st. Widows and orphans of Officers dying in India.

“2nd. Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

“4th. To provide for the conveyance to England of widows and orphans, who are left in destitute circumstances, a Fund was established in the year 1820 by Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India. The principles and objects of this Fund have received our concurrence, and a subscription of 6,000 Rupees a year has been authorized by us towards its support.

“5th.

“6th.

"7th. The Officers in our service, who have been appointed of late years, are all required to contribute to the support of the institution established for the relief of their widows and children, and we would hope that some rule, which shall be equally effectual for the support of this Fund may be adopted by His Majesty's Officers.

"8th. In the subscription we have made, we have done as much, if not more, in proportion for His Majesty's Officers, as we have done for the Officers of the Company's Army, in our subscriptions to their Funds; and as we never provide for any individual case of distress, which may arise on the part of the widow and children of an Officer of our own Service, we must likewise decline to make any such separate provision, in any future case, for the widow or children of an Officer of His Majesty's Army.

"9th. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has observed on this subject 'that if the Officers of His Majesty's Army will contribute, the Fund will be sufficient to remedy the inconveniences which now exist; if, on the other hand, they decline to subscribe to it, it must be understood that they are willing to rely, in the event of their death, upon charity for the removal of their families to England.' If therefore, any widows or orphans of His Majesty's Officers be left destitute, it will be from the fault of their husbands and fathers.

"10th. We, therefore, positively prohibit any further advance of money on your part to enable such widows and orphans to return to England.

"2nd. Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

"11th. We had contemplated the advantage of including these cases among the objects to be provided for by the Fund; but on further consideration, we are of opinion, that every Officer must be left to make his own arrangements, independent of any charitable institution, or of the assistance of the State. The Funds, to which we contribute for the advantage of the Company's Officers make no provision for such cases, and no allowance from the Government is ever granted to defray the private expenses of Officers on this account. We must, therefore, absolutely prohibit the grant of passage money to the families of the King's Officers returning to England."

G. O., 29th May 1844.—"In conformity with instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary at War, under date the 8th March 1844, the Commander-in-Chief desires it may be distinctly understood, that all Officers refusing to become subscribers to the Military Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, their widows and families can have no claim to be relieved, either by the East India Company or by the British Government, from any expense they may incur in returning to England."

A. G.'s Cir., No. 54, 25th September 1808.—"On two occasions recently, it has come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, that charitable contributions have been solicited from the public at large in aid of the widows of Officers of Her Majesty's service in India, whose husbands have neglected to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

"The origin of the Fund was to obviate such appeals, and at the same time to prevent what used to be not an uncommon spectacle, the reduction to the most painful state of destitution of ladies who, during the life-time of their husbands, were enjoying great comfort, perhaps even affluence.

"Apart from other considerations, His Excellency thinks it very unfair to the unmarried Officers of the Army, a large proportion of whom have already consented to tax themselves in support of this Fund, that they should be thus called on to pay a further contribution in aid of the families of those who were too improvident, or too negligent, to become members of it in their life-time.

"His Excellency therefore hopes that married Officers will recognize the advantages of this institution, and which the Government deems worthy of its support, and that they will bear in mind the hardship and suffering to which their widows may be exposed by a neglect on their part to entitle them, by the present payment of a small contribution, to a participation in the very substantial benefits which the Fund confers."

RULES.

General management. Rule 1st.—That the Committee of General Management shall be fixed at Simla, and consist of the Officers of the General and Personal Staff, they being subscribers and present.

That an Officer of the Adjutant General's Department act as Honorary Secretary.

Sub-Committee for special cases in Madras and Bombay. Rule 2nd.—That a Sub-Committee for enquiring into all special awards and circumstances connected with this Fund, and acting under the General Committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows, such Officers being subscribers:—

The Commander-in-Chief, the Patron.
The Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the General and Personal Staff.

The two senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The two senior Subalterns of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

And that the Adjutant General of the Presidency may be good enough, to depute an Officer to act as Honorary Secretary.

Subscriptions.

Rule 3rd.—That every Officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified below:—

STAFF.

	RS.
Commander-in-Chief.....	30
General Officers Commanding Divisions.....	20
Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Inspector General of Hospitals.....	12
First Class Brigadier.....	11
Second Class Brigadier, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.....	10
Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter Master General.....	8
Major of Brigade and other Staff, including Veterinary Staff Surgeons.....	6

REGIMENTAL.

MARRIED. SINGLE.

Lieut.-Colonel, (if Commanding Station or Corps, 2 Rupees extra).....	8	0	0	7	0	0
Major, Surgeon and Paymaster with rank of Major.....	7	0	0	5	0	0
Captain, Paymaster, Adjutant, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain.....	5	0	0	3	0	0
Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, Quartermaster, Veterinary Surgeon and Riding Master.....	2	8	0	1	8	0
Second Lieutenant, Cornet, Ensign.....	1	8	0	1	0	0

The subscription of Officers in Staff and Civil employ, not provided for above, will be that of the Regimental rank drawing an equivalent salary.

Officers having Brevet rank may subscribe at the rate prescribed for the equivalent substantive rank, if so disposed, and their widows will reap the corresponding advantages.

Rule 4th.—That the Paymaster of Corps shall be authorized and required to make these deductions monthly, and shall remit the same quarterly by Transfer Receipt on the Bank of Bengal, to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund at Simla.

Officers detached from Regiments remit their subscriptions to the same functionary quarterly in arrears by Transfer Receipt on the Bank of Bengal, obtainable from the Treasury which pays them their salary.

Rule 5th.—All Officers of Her Majesty's Service are eligible to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund on their notifying their intention that effect to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, through the Regimental Paymaster, or direct if on detached employment.

All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within one year of their arrival in India or within three months of their marriage, should it take place subsequently in India. Any married Officer failing to do so may be admitted as a subscriber only on the condition of his paying a donation equivalent to six months' subscription of a married Officer of his own rank.

Rule 6th.—The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending home families of deceased Officers, and with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals, and the Queen's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of Staff and Regimental Officers will support it; and in order to ensure its objects being known, a copy of these Rules will be furnished to every subscriber and to the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of each Regiment.

Rule 7th.—That, in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of Her Majesty's Corps serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council was pleased to order and direct, when the Fund was established, that Public Service Remittances might be granted to the Paymaster of Her Majesty's Regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, payable at sight to the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, thereby avoiding commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

Rule 8th.—That all grants of assistance from this Fund shall be regulated and assigned by the Committees of Subscribers, as herein declared.

Grants.

Rule 9th.—That in order to ascertain the claims of any widow or family, who may become entitled to the benefits of the Fund by the death of any regimental Officer, such widow shall represent the case of herself and family through the Commanding Officer of the Corps the casualty occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a Committee; and the Commanding Officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

Rule 10th.—That whenever there may be more than one Corps of Her Majesty's Service stationed together, every application for relief from this Fund shall be heard and decided on by a Station Committee, composed, as equally as possible, of Officers from such Corps present, being subscribers to the Fund.

STATION COMMITTEE.

President.—A Field Officer (if practicable).

Members.—{ One Captain or Surgeon, or Paymaster.

{ One Lieutenant, or Quartermaster, or Ensign.

Rule 11th.—As it may often happen that Officers die while the Corps they belong to is stationed by itself, or while they themselves are absent from their Regiment, it shall be in the power of every Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Station, under these circumstances, to assemble a Committee of any three Officers, being subscribers, to hear and decide upon the cases of any widows and children so become entitled to relief from this Fund. In the event of there not being three subscribers at once available to form a Committee, the Commanding Officer of the Station or Corps may avail himself of non-subscribers, to avoid the delay which would be entailed in assembling a Committee composed wholly of subscribers in the usual manner. It shall also be competent for the Commander-in-Chief at either Presidency to assemble a Special Committee to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the Regiment to which her husband belonged shall be at sea, or on Service beyond Sea.

Rule 12th.—That such Station, Regimental, or Special Committee, as the case shall be, shall be empowered to examine into the circumstances, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted for Passage-money and Maintenance, strictly in conformity with the Regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such Committees, if in Bengal, shall be immediately forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, by the Officer Commanding the Corps in which the casualty may have occurred; and the Paymaster of the Regiment, under the above authority, can at once advance to the widow the amount of "Travelling" and "Maintenance" allowance awarded by the Committee, reimbursing himself by drawing a bill on the Honorary Secretary; the residue of the award to be adjusted by the Honorary Secretary under the sanction of the General Committee of Management, and paid to the widow before leaving the Regiment, or, on arrival at the Port of embarkation, by the Honorary Secretary through one of the local Banks.

Rule 13th.—The Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay will, in cases of special award in those Presidencies, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, drawn upon the Honorary Secretary for the amount which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the General Committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down. To facilitate the immediate payment of awards, a sum of Rupees 5,000 is lodged in either of the Presidency Banks, to the credit of the Adjutant General of that Presidency.

Rule 14th.—The Sub-Committee will, on drawing for any sum on the Honorary Secretary, in cases of special awards, transmit the Report of the Station Committees, as well as their own opinion and explanation of the award, as a voucher; and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for purposes for which it was awarded.

Rule 15th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared that no widow permanently residing in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the Fund, further than is stated in Rule 20. It is also declared, that no widow under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

Rule 16th.—Orphan children are eligible for the benefit of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a Station or Sub-Committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them and provide a passage, &c., &c.

Rule 17th.—That the Honorary Secretary, acting for the Committee of General Management, shall furnish an annual account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund to the Adjutant General; and that that Officer be applied to, to publish the same in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

Rule 18th.—That Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments in Bengal be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made by Transfer Receipt on the Bank of Bengal, addressed and made payable to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund, at Simla. A Nominal Roll of subscribers, showing whether married or single, should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, and he is requested from time to time to apprise Commanding Officers whenever any Corps may fall in making such remittances.

Rule 19th.—That no General Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except it is recommended by the General Committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

Rule 20th.—In taking the opinion of the Regimental and Staff Officers of Her Majesty's Forces in India, a very general wish was expressed, and carried by a majority, that all widows of subscribers should have their passage to England, &c., &c., defrayed. As an officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must in like manner cease from the same period; except in the case noted in the Rule No. 21, but an Officer going to sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his Indian allowances, will be considered as a subscriber during his absence.

Rule 21st.—That all widows of Officers, who were subscribers to the Fund, shall be entitled to the amount granted to widows and children for passage money to England, if their husbands die on their passage to England, or during their absence on sick certificate at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales, or Australia.

Rule 22nd.—That no special grant, in cases of great distress (not provided for in the Regulations of the Fund), shall be passed by the General Committee, without the sanction of the majority of subscribers; which sanction is to be declared in the General Abstract of Accounts published annually for the information of subscribers.

Rule 23rd.—The same amount of passage money shall be allowed to all widows without reference to the rank of the deceased husband, and the passage of a widow shall be..... Rupees 1,500 0 0

For each child above 12 years of age 500 0 0

For each child under 12 years of age 300 0 0

But this allowance is not claimable unless the widow and children embark within two years from the decease of the husband and provided also she continues in a state of widowhood.

Rule 24th.—The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey in England to their homes, the amount to be paid to them by the Honorary Secretary as laid down in Rule 11, with the passage money at the rate of 2s. per Rupee.

Travelling expenses in England.

	s.	d.	
For every widow, per mile.....	0	6	When the journey can be accomplished by Railway.
For every child above 12 years age.....	0	6	
For every child under 12 years age.....	0	3	
For every widow.....	1	0	When the journey cannot be performed by Railway, or for any portion of it that cannot be so performed.
For every child above 12 years age.....	1	0	
For every child under 12 years age.....	0	6	

Rule 25th.—An Officer dying at any one of the three Presidencies, his widow will be entitled to maintenance allowance, as shown in the following scale, for three months from date of decease of her husband.

	Rs	s.	d.
To the widow of a Field Officer or Officer with equivalent rank, per mensem.....	600	0	0
Of a Captain, Paymaster, Adjutant, and First Class Veterinary Surgeon or other Officer with equivalent rank, per mensem.....	400	0	0
Of a Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, Quarter Master, Veterinary Surgeon, per mensem.....	300	0	0

Rule 26th.—In addition to the above, an allowance for travelling, on the scale below, will be made to widows to the port of embarkation or place of residence in India, as the case may be. In certain exceptional instances where the rates proposed will not meet the expenses of the journey, the Committee assembled under Rules 9 and 10 should record in their Proceedings the actual cost of the journey, and the amount they would recommend for incidental expenses; each case so specially recommended will be dealt with on its own merits, and the Committee of General Management reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any proposed deviation from the ordinary course, and will also, if the expenses of any journey appear to have been over-estimated, reduce the same to any limit which may appear to them fair and reasonable.

Annus 8 per mile for bdk travelling.
 " 8 per mile for Palkee ditto.
 " 3 per mile for Railway.

Children to be calculated above 10 years a full fare, below that age a half fare.

Rule 27th.—On the submission by a widow of a medical certificate that she is prevented by the ill-health of herself or her children from leaving India within the three months for which maintenance allowance is in the first instance granted, or that the state of her health is

such as to prevent her travelling during the hot or rainy seasons, *i. e.*, between the 1st April and the 30th September, the General Committee, if the three months are exceeded, may sanction an additional grant to the extent of two months' Detention allowance on the scale sanctioned in Rule 25, proportionate to the interval which will elapse before the journey can be commenced; but in no case shall a widow receive more than five months' maintenance allowance in the aggregate from the Fund.

Rule 28th.—In Madras and Bombay, the period at which journeys can be undertaken, and the scale of journeys, are to be specially considered by the Sub-Committees on the principles above declared.

Rule 29th.—Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies shall be allowed to draw Travelling allowance to the place of intended residence, under Rule 26, and four months' subsistence allowance, as per scale in Rule 25, in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

Rule 30th.—Officers of Her Majesty's Forces who join the Staff Corps in this country, and who have been subscribers to this Fund up to the time of their joining, shall, if they continue to subscribe and to conform to the Rules of the Fund, be entitled to the benefits thereof.

APPENDIX.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

Report and Award of _____ Committee
 (as the case may be.)

PRESIDENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel or Major _____

{ Mem-
 { bers. }

Heard the case of Mrs. _____, being the widow of _____ of _____, died at _____, having also _____ children.

The Committee deem the family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive travelling expenses and maintenance as follows, *viz*—

Under Rule 25, three months at _____ per month, Rs. _____

" " 26 " " " Rs. _____

" " 27 " " " Rs. _____

Passage Money to the widow Rs. _____

Ditto to children Rs. _____

Travelling expenses from London to _____

under Rule 24, Rs. _____

Signed by _____ Total Rs. _____
 _____ President.

_____ Members.

Mrs. _____ and _____ children.
 Amount of Grant, Rs. _____

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.—Public Department, dated 4th June 1867.—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency; and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed—

1ST DISTRICT.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major.

Limits.

Dependent duties on District Surgeons.

All places lying north of the General Hospital, and of the northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District.

{ Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital and Black Town Dispensary; in Medical charge of the Debtors' Jail and Foundling Hospital; in Medical charge of War-rant and Non-Commissioned Officers residing in Black Town.

2ND DISTRICT.

COLVIN SMITH, Esq., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, lying north of the Poonamallee Road, and west of Cochrane's Canal are included in this District.

{ Surgeon to the Hospital for women and children and in medical charge of the establishments of the Gun powder and Carriage Factories, and Military Female Orphan Asylum.

3RD DISTRICT.

W. R. COCKERILL, Esq., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, and lying between the Poonamallee and Mount Roads, are included in this District.

{ Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums.

4TH DISTRICT.

P. G. FITZGERALD, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, south of the Mount Road and the houses south of the Adyar, are included in this District, on the understanding that, with the consent of His Excellency the Governor, the duty of affording medical attendance to Public Officers residing at the Club, the Club Chambers and Pater's Gardens shall be performed by the Surgeon to the Governor when resident in Madras. During the absence of the Surgeon to the Governor, this duty will devolve on the Surgeon of the 4th District.

{ Surgeon to Triplicane Dispensary.

Lunatic Asylum.—J. MURRAY, Esq., Surgeon Major, Superintendent.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

INSTITUTED 1ST APRIL 1808.

Transferred to Government, 10th September 1860.

OFFICE.—ST. THOME GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. MACKAY, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., Surgeon-Major, Examiner Fund Accounts.

MR. JOHN LEONARD, Head Assistant and Manager.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND was established in 1808—and the declared objects of the Institution were to provide for the families of Subscribers after their decease with an adequate maintenance, and to assist Officers of the Army, (unprovided with aid by the Regulations of the Service) in the event of their proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The following Tables show the rates of Subscriptions and Donations payable by living Members of the Fund according to their various grades:

TABLE A

Table of Donation for the different Classes to be paid in India or in Europe at £100 per Rupees 875.

Description according to Regimental Rank.	Bachelors and Widowers without Offspring.				Married and Widowers with Offspring.				Bachelors and Widowers.				Donation for Daughters.			
	Donation on entering each class.		Rate per month.		Donation on entering each class.		Rate per month.		Donation on Marriage.		Rate per month.		In India.		In Europe.	
	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.
(Corporal, 2d Lieutenant and Ensigns)	200	34	5	9	45	7	0	15	0	300	34	5	0	0	0	0
(Lieutenants)	200	32	17	5	25	8	0	15	3	400	45	14	32	15	10	6
(Captains)	250	38	11	5	25	10	1	2	10	500	57	2	10	25	60	6
(Major and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years standing)	750	50	12	4	25	30	3	8	7	750	55	14	4	0	0	0
(Major and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years standing and Asst. Chaplains of 10 years standing)	300	32	5	8	20	15	1	14	3	600	63	11	6	20	0	0
(Lieut. Colonels)	400	45	14	5	20	20	2	5	8	800	91	8	7	20	0	0
(Colonels)	650	62	17	2	10	65	6	5	8	1,000	155	14	5	10	15	5

N.B.—Marriage Donations when the husband's age exceeds that of his wife by more than eight years, will be regulated by a Disparity Scale which became a rule from the 1st March 1841.

N.B.—The Donation on Marriage is always double the Total Entrance Donation paid by Subscriber as Bachelor, and upon his entering each Class after Marriage, he pays a Donation on promotion double the amount of the Donation of an unmarried Subscriber of his own Class.

All Donations required from Officers subscribing according to length of service, are to be paid by twenty-five regular and equal monthly instalments unless adjusted at once or by earlier payments.

Lieutenant Colonels of the Madras Staff Corps, can subscribe as Colonels on completing the qualifying service of 32 years. Application should be made to the Examiner Military Fund Accounts within 3 months of completing the required service.

TABLE B.

Table of Monthly Subscriptions for the different Classes.

Class.	Description according to Regimental Rank.	IF IN INDIA.				IF IN EUROPE.							
		Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring.		Married and Widowers with Offspring.		Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring.				Married and Widowers with Offspring.			
		Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Colonels	42	8	10	63	1	3	0	0	10	15	0	1
2	Lieutenant-Colonels	27	3	2	40	19	8	12	0	5	0	10	6
3	(Majors, Chaplains of 10 years' standing, and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing)	21	0	10	31	1	7	0	0	10	0	0	1
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing	12	4	7	18	6	1	4	0	0	10	6	3
5	Lieutenants	7	0	8	11	2	0	2	13	6	0	6	4
6	Corporals, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns	5	15	3	8	14	11	2	4	0	5	3	7

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of 1 Rupee or 2s. 3d., is to be paid for each son under 21 years of age, and for each daughter until marriage or death, during the life of the father. Subscription for daughters for whom the Donation of Rupees 200 may not have been duly paid, to cease after the age of 21 years. Subscribers are consequently required to report to the Secretary dates of birth and decease of all children.

Subscribers in receipt of Indian Pay and Allowances, are required to subscribe at the Indian rates.—(Vide Minutes, 6th March 1855.)

Officers proceeding to Sea, the Cape or the Colonies, on sick certificate, under the Regulations of 1854, shall be liable to Indian rate of subscription only for the first six months of leave, during which they draw Indian pay. (Vide Minutes, 15th November 1860.)

Those proceeding under the Regulations of 1868, pay Europe rate of subscription from date of embarkation.

In all cases subscriptions to the Fund are payable in advance.

Donations fall due from date of promotion and payable by the regulated instalments from the month succeeding that in which a Subscriber is promoted.

Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on all Donations that may be paid up within thirty days from the date it is incurred.

Marriages must be reported by a Subscriber giving the date of the occurrence, with dates of his own and wife's birth and Christian names of the latter.

Births of children should be reported as they occur—and to secure to daughters continuance of Annuity until marriage or death, a Subscriber if required within ten days from date of birth to notify his intention to pay the Donation of 200 Rupees to secure the advantage; or will have to pay the amount agreeably to Table H, according to the age of the child.

Subscription of one Rupee a month is payable for all children from the 1st of the month succeeding birth—and ceases from the month succeeding decease—which occurrence should be reported.

Personal Benefits.—A Subscriber of whatever rank proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, is entitled to Rupees 200 for his equipment; if married, in addition thereto, Rupees 200 for wife, and Rupees 100 for each child accompanying him.

Passage Money.—A Subscriber of the rank of a Captain proceeding to Europe is entitled to passage money Rupees 1,400 minus the regulated deductions, viz., 1 per cent. on account of Loans, Insurance.

Subscribers on return to India if not provided with a passage by Government, are entitled to the following amounts subject to the regulated deductions:—

To a Captain.....£110 | To a Subaltern.....£95

Income Allowance is issuable to Subscribers for a period of 2½ years, commencing from date of arrival in England and continuing so long as they may remain on sick certificate there.

To a Cornet, per annum.....£ 44 3 9
 „ a Lieutenant.....„ 21 7 0

Subaltern Officers who proceed to Europe under the Regulations of 1868 are not entitled to Income Allowance, it being subject to deduction.

Captains of Artillery, Engineers of Infantry and all Subalterns, are allowed Income Allowance for their families as follows:—

For wife, per annum.....£ 20 0 0
 „ each child, per annum.....„ 10 0 0
 In no case is such allowance to a whole family to exceed.....„ 15 0 0

Retired married Subscribers are only entitled to Annuities for their families.

Annuities are paid to Widows of Subscribers and their children as per following Table:—

TABLE E.

of Pensions to Widows during their Widowhood, and to
 „ of such Class and Condition.

Class.	Description of Annuities, the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands, the Children according to their age, and the Parents they have lost.	PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE MILITARY FUND PER ANNUM.				
		In India.		In England.		
		RS.	A.	£.	S.	d.
WIDOW.						
1	Of a Colonel	2,064	7 3	235	18	9
2	Lieutenant Colonel	1,826	0 0	208	15	0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing	1,588	10 0	181	11	3
4	Major and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing	1,197	10 6	136	17	6
5	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing	894	2 3	102	3	9
6	Lieutenant	715	5 6	81	15	0
CHILDREN HAVING LOST ONE PARENT.						
1	Under 6 years of age	175	0 6	20	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	202	8 0	30	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	350	9 0	40	0	0
CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.						
1	Under 6 years of age	202	8 0	30	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	303	12 6	45	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	525	0 0	60	0	0

TABLE showing the increased rate of Pension payable to Widows by the Madras Military Fund.

vide Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, dated India Office, 7th June 1867, published in G. O., 30th August 1867.

Class.	Widow.	In India per Annum.			In Europe per Annum.		
		RS.	A.	P.	£.	S.	d.
1	Of a Colonel	2,220	9 9	224	16	3	
2	Lieutenant Colonel	1,972	11 0	205	9 0		
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing	1,715	12 3	196	1 0		
4	Captain and Asst. Chaplain under 15 years' standing	1,233	7 6	147	16 6		
5	Lieutenant	895	19 9	110	7 3		
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign	772	8 3	88	5 0		

N.B.—As increase of 8 per cent. has been authorized to Widows' Pension from 1th June 1867. (vide G. O., published in Fort Saint George Gazette, 30th August 1867.)

N.B.—Girls for whom the Donation laid down in Article 11 may have been paid, will be entitled to a continuance of their Annuity until marriage or death, according to their condition in regard to parents: this Regulation applies only to those girls born subsequent to the 15th October 1822, all those born prior to that period are entitled to the same privilege without payment of Donation.

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any 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.

The concluding portion of the above note commencing with "may be living in a notorious state of incontinence" is applicable to all female Annuitants, unmarried as well as married. (vide Minutes, dated 20th December 1869.)

Declarations by Annuitants should be signed in the presence of either the Minister of the Parish, one Church Warden, one Justice of the Peace, or one Retired or other Civil or Military Officer of the service.

Every widow benefiting by the Military Fund is entitled to Passage Money only once, whether to Europe or such place as she may desire to fix her residence in accordance to the following scale:—

To Europe or America from India. To India from Europe or America.

Widow of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.....Rupees 1,500
 „ of Captain and Subaltern.....„ 1,200

To the Cape of Good Hope from India.

To Europe from Cape of Good Hope or other places, ⅔ of the above rates.

To children of deceased subscribers issuable once, without reference to the place to which they are proceeding from India.

To an Orphan having lost his or her FatherRupees 250
 To each additional Orphan up to the number of 4„ 250
 To 4 or more children (maximum)„ 1,000
 To an Orphan having lost both parents„ 700
 To 2 Orphans do. do.„ 1,200
 To 3 or more Orphans do. do.„ 1,500

Loans.—Subscribers who have been eight years and upwards on the Fund and not entitled to personal benefits on proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate can obtain loans from the Fund at 9 per cent. per annum, payable after their return to India by twenty-five instalments, interest being payable in Europe while on sick leave.

Subscribers desirous of bringing out their families to India or sending them to Europe, can also obtain loans for passage money only, which will be payable in India by twenty-five instalments with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, as fixed in the following Table:—

N.B.—Loans are not issued to subscribers proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Table of Passage Money and Equipment Allowance.

Borrowing Subscriber's Rank.	PASSAGE MONEY.			EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE.	
	To a Subscriber proceeding to Europe.	To Wife or Adult Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or American.)	To Infant Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or American.)	To each Adult to Europe.	To each Infant to Europe.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Field Officer or Chaplain.....	1,500	1,500	600	200	100
Captain or Asst. Chaplain.....	1,400	1,400	600	200	100
Subaltern.....	1,200	1,200	600	200	100

THE INDIAN SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND,

INSTITUTED 1ST JANUARY 1873.

OFFICE—IN THE PREMISES, ST. THOMAS GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. MACKAY, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Surgeon-Major, Examiner I. S. F. P. F. Accounts.

MR. JOHN LEONARD, Head Assistant and Manager.

The above Fund was established with the view that Officers of the Indian Staff Corps, Officers of the Indian Medical Department, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment, being Subscribers to the late Military and Medical Funds may secure suitable provision for their Widows and Orphans.

Per Annum.	Class of Husband at death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Pension to Widow in Europe.....	160	130	100	70	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In India.....	1,660	1,350	1,043	730	417

TABLE II.—Pensions to Children of all Classes alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 to age of 12.	From age of 12 to age of 21.	To Females only from age of 21 to date of marriage or for life.
	£	£	£	£
In Europe.....	10	20	30	45
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In India.....	104	208	313	469

TABLE III.—Donations.

Class of Contributors.	On Marriage or re-marriage.		On promotion to higher Class.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Class I.....	4,000	384	750	72
" II.....	2,000	192	375	36
" III.....	1,000	96	250	24
" IV.....	500	48	125	12
" V.....	250	24		

N.B.—If the age of husband exceeds that of wife by 12 years or more, the Donation on marriage will be increased for disparity of ages.

TABLE V.—Donation payable for Children by all Classes alike.

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£
For a Son.....	156	15
For a Daughter.....	250	24

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution by Officers according to Class.

Class of Contributor.	By each married Officer.		Officers unmarried and widowers.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.
I.....	50	2 10 0	25	1 4 0
".....	40	2 0 0	16	0 15 4
".....	30	1 10 0	12	0 11 6
".....	20	1 0 0	7	0 6 8
".....	10	0 10 0	4	0 3 10

TABLE VII.—Monthly Subscription payable for Children.

	In India.			In Europe.		
	Rs.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For a Son.....	1	0	0	0	2	0
For a Daughter.....	2	8	0	0	5	0

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND.

INSTITUTED 1ST MARCH 1870.

Transferred to Government 1st September 1870.

OFFICE.—IN THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Surgeon Major G. MACKAY, M.D., Examiner of the Medical Fund Accounts.
G. Venkatakrishnamah Chetty, Manager.

THE OBJECTS OF THE FUND ARE:

1. To afford to the Senior Officers of the Medical Establishment, retiring from the service, Annuities for life.
2. To afford assistance to the Widows and legitimate Children of Medical Officers, by the payment of Pensions until death or re-marriage in case of Widows; until 21 years of age or marriage in case of daughters; and until 18 or 21 years of age for sons.
3. And to assist Medical Officers, who are obliged to go to Europe on medical certificate, provided they have not already received the assistance from the Fund for the full period of three years.

APOTHECARIES' FUND.

ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1831.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. Apothy. T. B. Turnbull. | Mr. Apothy. H. Boon. | Mr. Apothy. B. B. Allan.
" " W. Leach. | " " F. W. S. Newland. | " " J. A. Douglas.
" " D. H. Gray.
Secretary.—Asst. Surgeon (Hony.) R. Harvey. | Treasurers.—Bank of Madras.

This Institution was established with the sanction of Government for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries in the Medical Service of the Madras Presidency.

It is imperative on every Subordinate Medical Officer, (except Mahomedans and Hindus) advanced to the grade of Assistant Apothecary to become a Subscriber to this Fund, and so to continue as long as he may be in the effective service of Government. Pensioners from this Department may maintain their connection with the Fund after retirement, and are subject to the same Rules and Regulations as for effective members.

DONATION PAYABLE.

	Married.	Unmarried.
Apothecary.....	Rs. 450	380
2nd Apothecary.....	337½	287½
Asst. Apothecary.....	225	195

RATES OF PENSION TO WIDOWS.

Widow of Apothecary.....	Rs. 23 per mensem.
" 2nd Apothecary.....	" 21 "
" Asst. Apothecary.....	" 14 "

Payable quarterly in May, August, November and February, except at the Presidency where pensions are paid monthly.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

	Married.	Unmarried.
Apothecary.....	Rs. 6 4 0	4 1 0
2nd Apothecary.....	4 11 0	3 2 0
Asst. Apothecary.....	3 2 0	1 9 0

N.B.—Further information may be obtained in the Rules and Regulations.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

Contribution.....	Rs. 50 0 0
Donation for every child born.....	" 20 0 0
Subscription monthly for each child.....	" 0 12 0

AMOUNT OF MINIMUM FOR EACH GRADE

TO ENTITLE THE WIDOW TO FULL

PENSION.

Apothecary.....	Rs. 1,500
2nd Apothecary.....	" 1,125
Asst. Apothecary.....	" 750

MOUNT SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

OPEN TO EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. D. Lissenburg, Barrack Master.

MEMBERS.

Mr. N. B. Lamoury.

Mr. C. Hall, Accountant-General's Office.

Mechanical Engineer Thomas Lee, Ordnance Department.

Mr. J. J. Chatterton, Madras Railway.

Mr. R. S. Johnson, C. E. S. Depository.

Conductor J. Cochran, Ordnance Department.

Honorary Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey.

Apothecary S. Hall.

Mr. C. R. Ray, Madras Railway, and Conductor J. R. Forsyth, Gun Carriage Manufactory.

Mr. J. Clark, Stationary Office—Secretary.

Mr. W. Pike,—Treasurer.

This Fund was established in 1830, for the benefit, primarily, of the Widows and Orphans of the Warrant and Subordinate ranks of the Army, but is open to all classes of Europeans and their descendants, Civil and Military.

The Capital amounts to Rupees 1,44,130. The Government Securities are lodged in the Bank of Madras in the joint names of Captain H. C. Pritchard, Military Secretary to the Governor, Mr. W. Pike and Lieutenant D. Lissenburg. The amount paid in Pensions exceeds Rupees 2,32,746-14-0.

The following is a brief abstract of the Rules of the Fund:—

Class.	WIDOWS' BRANCH.						CHILDREN'S BRANCH.			
	Donation when the age of Husband does not exceed that of Wife by more than 10 years.	Monthly Subscriptions.		Monthly Pensions.	Amount of payments required to secure full Pension to Widow.	Amount of payments required to secure a reduced Pension of 5-6ths of the full amount.	Pensions to cease at the age of 18, and for girls at the age of 21 years.		Monthly Pensions.	
		Married.	Widowers and Bachelors.				Donations.	Monthly Subscriptions.		
1st	Rs. 60	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 30	Rs. 450	Rs. 300	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 10 0	
2nd	48	4 0	2 0	24	360	240	18	1 8	7 8	
3rd	36	3 0	1 8	18	270	180	12	1 0	5 0	
4th	24	2 0	1 0	12	180	120	9	0 12	3 12	
5th	18	1 8	0 12	9	135	90	6	0 8	2 8	
6th	21	1 0	0 8	6	90	60	3	0 4	1 4	

Entrance Donations in both branches, may be paid at once or by twelve equal monthly instalments.

Increased payments in one sum are required from persons joining the Widows' Branch after the age of 40, and no person can be admitted or transferred to a higher class after the age of 55 years; delay in joining after being admitted by the Committee necessitates a fresh medical certificate being submitted. Subscriptions in the Children's Branch commence from the date of application to subscribe for the child, and continue until the age at which pensions terminate. Transfers from a lower to a higher class are permitted (on production of the prescribed medical certificate) on payment in one sum of difference of donation and of subscription according to age. Subscribers to the Children's Branch must also belong to the Widows' Branch.

The pension in the Children's Branch is secured as soon as entrance donation is paid in full. In the Widows' Branch full and reduced pensions are respectively secured when

the total payments in that branch amount to the sums specified in the foregoing table, irrespective of that paid for admission after 40 years of age. Subscribers are allowed at any time, on furnishing a medical certificate in the prescribed form, to pay in one sum, or by such instalments as they may find convenient, the difference required to entitle their Widows to immediate pension.

Pensioners may reside at any station or in any country they choose. Widows marrying, lose pension during coverture, but revert to the Fund on again becoming Widows. They also receive a portion of a second pension if the second husband also had been a subscriber at the time of his death. Pension is forfeited by incontinence. No pension is paid to families of subscribers who die with six months' subscription in arrears, and subscribers' names are struck off the books when twelve months in arrears. Subscriptions due for a period exceeding six months are not received unless accompanied by a medical certificate.

The Regulations at length may be had on application to the Treasurer:—from out-stations, one Anna postage stamp must be sent to cover postage.

JAMES CLARK, Secretary.

SALUTES.

TABLE OF SALUTES TO EUROPEAN FUNCTIONARIES APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

		Guns.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India—By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and on being fallen in with by, or visiting, any of Her Majesty's Ships within those limits.	21	
Ambassadors—By Her Majesty's Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories, and also on visiting, embarking on Board of, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's Ships, within the Indian Seas.	19	
Governors of Presidencies.		
The President of the Council of India.		
Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlement in India.	17	
Governor of Pondicherry.		
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	15	
Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).		
Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—According to Naval Rank with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).		
Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only).		
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	15	
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.		
Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy—According to Naval Rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.	15	
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	15	
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	13	
Agents to the Governor-General—The same within Indian Territories and Seas, or within jurisdiction only, or when on duty elsewhere.	13	
Residents.		
Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Commissioners.	13	
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	11	

Guns.

Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires—Forts, Batteries, and Her Majesty's Ships within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.....	11
Commodores of the First Class and Brigadier Generals—The same within limits of Command.....	9
The Portuguese Governor of Damam—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	9
The Governor of Dew.....	9
Her Majesty's Ships not carrying Broad Pendant (return salute only).....	7
Any other Ship—Gun for gun.....	

Officers inferior to Brigadier Generals, who Command Divisions of the Army, District Field Forces on or beyond the British Frontier, or Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, a salute and honors of the next Superior Army Rank from their own Garrison Forces, &c.

Note.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India to have power, in cases in which he may deem it expedient to authorize salutes, to issue such Local Regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits with respect to Civil or Military Officers holding positions or Commands not including in the above table.

TABLE OF SALUTES ON ANNIVERSARIES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The Queen's Birth-day, The Accession and the Coronation of the reigning Sovereign,	{ To be fired at all Stations where there are guns, each } 21
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SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Births of Children of the reigning Sovereign, Victories of the British Arms, Reading of all proclamations,	{ At the Presidencies only, each } 21
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FUNERAL HONORS.

Minute guns to be fired at the Funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the Funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to Salutes; the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes, when living.
Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion, unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council.

TIME GUNS.

Time guns to be fired at morning, midday and evenings, will be allowed as follows:—

- I. At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.
- II. At all Stations where there is a Force equal to two Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the Force includes not less than a Wing of a British Regiment.
- III. Morning guns will no longer be fired, except on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the Troops; the time being notified in Station Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPT.—POLITICAL—SIMLA, the 6th Sept. 1867, No. 897.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the following Order, passed by Her Majesty in Council on the 26th June last, is published for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June 1867.

PASSAGE.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, submitting for Her Majesty's approval a revised Table of Salutes to be given to the Native Princes and Chiefs of India; Now therefore Her Majesty, having taken the said revised Table of Salutes into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said revised Table of Salutes (a copy whereof is herewith annexed) be strictly observed and attended to.

Whereof the Right Hon'ble Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., and the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

TABLE OF SALUTES ALLOWABLE TO THE NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

NAMES.	Guns.	NAMES.	Guns.
The Maharajah of Nepal.....	21	The Nawab of Jowra.....	13
The Ameer of Cabool.....	21	The Rajah of Cooh Behar.....	13
The Sultan of Muscat.....	21	The Rajah of Tipperah.....	13
The Sultan of Zanzibar.....	21	The Maharajah of Benares.....	13
The Nizam of the Deccan.....	21	The Rajah of Jaccend.....	11
The Gaekwar of Baroda.....	21	The Rajah of Nabha.....	11
The Maharajah of Mysore.....	21	The Rajah of Kuppoothulla.....	11
Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior*.....	19	The Rajah of Sumptaur.....	11
Maharajah Holkar of Indore*.....	19	The Nawab of Joonagurh.....	11
The Begum of Bhopal*.....	19	The Jam of Nowanuggur.....	11
The Maharajah of Meywar (Oodeypore).....	19	The Thakoor of Bhowanuggur.....	11
The Maharajah of Junmo & Cashmere.....	19	The Rajah of Rutlan.....	11
The Khan of Khelat.....	19	The Maharajah of Punaab.....	11
The Maharajah of Travancore.....	19	The Maharajah of Chirkaree.....	11
The Rajah of Kolapore.....	19	The Rajah of Bijawar.....	11
The Nawab Nizam of Bengal.....	19	The Rajah of Chatterpore.....	11
The Maharajah of Jaypore.....	17	The Rajah of Mundee.....	11
The Maharajah of Marwar (Jodhpore).....	17	The Dewan of Pahlunpore.....	11
The Maharajah of Pithalia.....	17	The Rajah of Rajpore.....	11
The Maha Rao of Kotah.....	17	The Nawab of Radhumpore.....	11
The Maharajah of Rewah.....	17	The Raja of Pombunder.....	11
The Rao of Kutch.....	17	The Raj of Drangdra.....	11
The Rajah of Cochin.....	17	The Rajah of Adjevgurh.....	11
The Maharajah of Bickeneer.....	17	The Nabob of Cambay.....	11
The Nawab of Bhawalpore.....	17	The Rajah of Sillanah.....	11
The Maharajah of Boondee.....	17	The Rajah of Seetambow.....	11
The Maharajah of Kerowlee.....	17	The Rawul of Rajgurbh.....	11
The Maharajah of Bhurtpore.....	17	The Rajah of Narsinghur.....	11
The Nawab of Tonk.....	17	The Rajah of Jhudoos.....	11
The Deb Rajah of Bootan.....	15	The Rajah of Chumba.....	11
The Maharajah of Sikkim.....	15	The Nawab of Baunce.....	11
The Maharajah of Ooreha (Tehree).....	15	The Rajah of Simoor.....	11
The Maharajah of Kishengurh.....	15	The Rajah of Sookett.....	11
The Maharajah of Ulwar.....	15	The Rajah of Furreedkote.....	11
The Raja of Dholepore.....	15	The Rajah of Khyloor.....	11
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere.....	15	The Sir-Dessnee of Sawunt Waree.....	9
The Maha Raj of Bana Jhallawar.....	15	The Nawab of Maleir Kotla.....	9
The Rajah of Pertabgurh.....	15	The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore.....	9
The Rajah of Dhar.....	15	The Rajah of Barria.....	9
The two Chiefs of Dewas, each.....	15	The Raja of Burwabee.....	9
The Maharajah of Duttia.....	15	The Rajah of Nagode.....	9
The Maha Rawul of Banswara.....	15	The Raja of Ali Rajpore.....	9
The Maharajah of Edur.....	15	The Raja of Loonawarra.....	9
Meer Ali Moored of Khyrpore.....	15	The Nawab Baber* of Balasmore.....	9
The Rao of Serohi.....	15	The Rajah of Soanrh.....	9
The Maha Rawul of Doongurpur.....	15	Native Chiefs at Aden.....	9 to 12
The Nawab of Ranipore.....	13	The Rajah of Nudaon.....	7

LIST OF PERSONAL AND LOCAL SALUTES.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, G. C. S. I.....	21 Guns—For life.
Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B.....	19 " Within limits of Gwalior
Ranojee Rao Scindia Chota Maharajah of Gwalior.....	17 " For life. [territory]
Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I.....	17 " " "
Prince Azeem Jah of Arcot.....	15 " " "
H. H. the Koodsia Begum of Bhopal Bhodshabee.....	15 " " "
Maharajah Meerza Veezeeram Guzzepully Raj Ruma.....	13 " " "
Sultan, Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., of Vizianagrum.....	13 " On every occasion of visit- ing and leaving the Bengal Presidency.

* Receive salutes of 21 guns within limits of their respective territories.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.....	Rs. A. P. 5,853 5 4	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
1	Adjutant General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Adjutant General.....	800 0 0	
1	Assistant do.....	600 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
AIDES-DE-CAMP.			
2	To the Governor.....	300 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	To do (Native Officer).....	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
2	To the Commander-in-Chief.....	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	To do (Native Officer).....	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
ARTILLERY.			
1	Assistant Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	With pay & allowances of rank.
BRIGADE STAFF.			
4	Brigadiers General, 1st Class.....	1,400 0 0	
2	Do. 2nd ".....	1,200 0 0	
2	Brigade Majors.....	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Do. Fort St. George.....	500 0 0	
4	Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General.....	400 0 0	
DIVISIONAL STAFF.			
3	General Officers.....	3,500 0 0	Consolidated.
3	Aides-de-Camp to do.....	250 0 0	
3	Assistants Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Assistants Quarter Master General.....	500 0 0	
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.			
1	Superintendent of Army Clothing.....	700 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.			
1	Commissary General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Commissary General.....	900 0 0	
3	Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.....	800 0 0	
2	Do. do. 2nd ".....	600 0 0	
3	Deputy Assistants do. 1st ".....	500 0 0	
3	Do. do. 2nd ".....	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2	Sub-Assistants do. 1st ".....	300 0 0	
2	Do. do. 2nd ".....	200 0 0	
3	Do. do. 3rd ".....	150 0 0	
GARRISON.			
1	Staff Officer & Supt. of Details, Fort St. George.....	310 0 0	Including Horse allowance with Staff Corps pay of rank.
INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.			
1	Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry).....	400 0 0	
1	Deputy Asst. Adj. Genl. (for do.).....	300 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Musketry Instructors (Regimental).....	150 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank, including Horse allowance.
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
1	Judge Advocate General.....	2,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Judge Advocate.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
1	Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Insp. Genl. of do. do.....	800 0 0	
2	Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st Class.....	500 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
2	Do. do. 2nd ".....	400 0 0	
3	Do. do. 3rd ".....	250 0 0	
1	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	200 0 0	
2	Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance.....	150 0 0	With Warrant pay of grade.
2	Deputy Asst. do. do.....	120 0 0	
1	Agent for Gunpowder.....	600 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of grade.
1	Do. Gun Carriage.....	600 0 0	
PAY DEPARTMENT.			
1	Presidency Paymaster.....	700 0 0	
1	Officer in charge of the Pay Dept., Rangoon.....	150 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.

* Future incumbents will draw only Rupees 250 per month, in addition to Staff Corps pay.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES—continued.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
1	Quarter Master General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Quarter Master General.....	800 0 0	
3	Assistants Quarter Master General.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
4	Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General.....	400 0 0	
1	Barrack Master, Assistant Commissary.....	120 0 0	With Warrant pay of grade.
SECRETARIAT TO GOVT., MILITARY DEPT.			
1	Secretary.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Military Secretary to His Excy. the Governor.....	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Do. the Commander-in-Chief.....	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Interpreter to do.....	130 0 0	Drawn by one of the Aides-de-Camp.
MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.			
1	Controller of Military Accounts.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Assistant to the Contr. of Mily. Accts. (Unconvd.).....	300 0 0	
1	Officer in charge of the Account Branch Controller's Office.....	500 0 0	
1	Examiner Commissariat Accounts.....	900 0 0	
1	Do. Pay Department.....	800 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Do. Ordnance Accounts.....	500 0 0	
1	Assistant Examiner, Pay Dept. (Unconvd.).....	500 0 0	
1	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.....	500 0 0	
1	Do. of Army Schools.....	300 0 0	
1	Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.....	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Agent for Remounts at Oossor.....	700 0 0	Present incumbent draws 1,000 Rupees.

Staff Officers at the Presidency not in the receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to House-runt as follows:—

Colonels.....	Rs. 125
Majors.....	" 100
Captains.....	" 75
Lieutenants.....	" 40

NEW ORGANIZATION—CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....	Rs. 700
Second in Command Squadron Officer.....	" 300
Third Squadron Officer.....	" 210
Adjutant.....	" 180
Squadron Subaltern.....	" 150

NOTE.—The Second in Command and Squadron officers will also each draw Rupees 40 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons and for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

The Squadron Subaltern, who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him, such as would devolve upon a Quarter Master, &c., will draw also Rupees 30 per mensem, for writer and stationery.

Commandants are to maintain three chargers, all other officers two only.

NEW ORGANIZATION—INFANTRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....	Rs. 600
Second in Command and Wing Officer.....	" 270
Wing Officer.....	" 230
Adjutant.....	" 200
Quarter Master.....	" 150
Wing Subaltern.....	" 100

NOTE.—The two Wing Officers will each draw Rupees 80 per mensem, or Rupees 20 per Company, for the payment and repair of Arms and Accoutrements of Companies of their respective Wings.

Contingent allowance increased from Rupees 80 to Rupees 85 only to those Regiments that are armed with Enfield Rifles.—P. G., 25th April 1872, No 1,378.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one charger.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

COMBATANT OFFICERS.

Rank.	Horse Artillery and Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colonel and Colonel Comdt.	1,338 7 0	1,255 5 0	1,255 5 0	1,255 5 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.	1,037 0 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0
Major.	473 0 4	455 10 0	433 10 0	415 6 0
Captain.	473 0 4	417 7 3	433 10 0	415 6 0
Lieutenant after 3 years.	305 4 0	265 12 0	295 12 0	256 10 0
Lieutenant.	250 10 4	213 5 0	213 5 0	202 12 5
Sub-Lieutenant.	250 10 4			

Rank.	Horse Artillery.	Royal Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
QUARTER MASTER (G).				
Above 15 years' service.	341 13 7	317 8 0	341 13 7	317 8 0
10 "	333 11 9	309 6 2	323 9 5	299 2 9
Under 10 "	327 10 4	291 1 11	299 3 10	274 14 3
RIDING MASTER.				
After 15 years' service.			374 10 4	
10 "			362 4 7	
2 "			329 14 0	
Under 2 "			287 7 9	

The following scale of monthly pay will be drawn according to length of service:—

	Pay.	Indian Allowances.	Total per mensem.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On appointment at Rs. a day.	109 9 2	195 12 0	305 5 2
After 10 years' service as Riding Master, or after 15 years' service as a Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least shall have been as Riding Master, at 10s. 6d. per diem.	127 13 5	195 12 0	323 9 5
After 15 years' service as Riding Master, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 shall have been as Riding Master, at 12s. per diem.	140 1 7	195 12 0	341 13 7

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 30 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the Regulations regarding charges in addition to the above rates.

Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of Paymasters of British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments serving in India, G. O. G., No 407 of 1868, page 231.

	PAYMASTERS IF HOLDING THE RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED.			PAYMASTERS IF NOT HOLDING RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED.		
	Pay.	Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance.	Total per mensem.	Pay.	Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance.	Total per mensem.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On appointment.	182 10 0	398 10 0	473 4 0	152 3 0	268 10 0	445 13 0
After 5 years' service as Paymaster.	213 1 0	398 10 0	509 11 0	182 10 0	298 10 0	476 4 0
After 10 do.	243 8 0	374 0 0	620 1 0	213 1 0	376 9 0	589 10 0
15 do.	273 15 0	376 9 0	650 8 0	243 8 0	376 9 0	620 1 0
20 do.	304 6 0	376 9 0	680 15 0	273 15 0	376 9 0	650 8 0

(a) Vide also G. O. G., No. 86, dated 2nd March 1868, page 42, Rupees 18 + 2 per mensem after 32 years' service in addition to the rate after 15 years' service.

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 90 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances; at Rupees 120 to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rupees 30 to Paymasters of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz., Rupees 65-5-5 and Rupees 78-10-8 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions:—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After 10 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the second rate of pay, whether in or out of India.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned (G. O. G., 2nd March 1869, page 43) Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d).—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster, or after 30 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Under G. O. G., No. 261 of 1864.			RS. A. P.	Old Rate.
Surgeon Major, above 25 years' service.	do.	20 do.	1,093 2 0	
Do.	do.	15 do.	1,056 9 7	As Captain in branch in which serving.
Do.	do.	12 do.	825 11 5	
Do.	do.	10 do.	789 3 0	
Do.	do.	8 do.	451 14 5	As Lieutenant in branch in which serving.
Do.	do.	5 do.	433 10 2	
Do.	do.	under 5 do.	335 12 9	
Do.	do.	under 5 do.	317 8 0	

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

(G. O. G., No. 224, dated 13th June 1865, page 149.)

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Staff Vety. Surg., 25 yrs' Service.	976 0 6	Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 5 yrs' service.	535 12 11
Do. 20 do.	964 6 8	Do. 2d Class, above 15 yrs' service.	426 3 2
Do. 15 do.	952 3 10	Do. do. 10 do.	414 0 4
Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 25 yrs' service.	627 2 0	Do. do. 5 do.	395 12 3
Do. do. 20 do.	590 9 7	Do. do. under 5 do.	377 8 0
Do. do. 15 do.	572 5 5		
Do. do. 10 do.	560 2 7		

The following sums under the head of Tentage are included in the above rates of Regimental Pay and Allowances:—

	RS. A. P.
Colonel and Colonel Commandant.	200 0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-Major.	150 0 0
Major, Junior Lieut.-Colonel of Royal Artillery and Engineers, Surgeon.	120 0 0
Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Asst. Surgeon of 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class.	75 0 0
Lieutenant, Quarter Master, Asst. Surgeon, under 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, Riding Master, Cornet, Junior Lieutenant, Ensign.	50 0 0

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

For each authorized Charger.....Rupees 30

Number of Horses authorized for each rank.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry	4
Field Officer, Paymaster after 10 years' service.	4
Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon Major, Surgeons, above 6 years' service.	3
Subalterns, Surgeons under 6 years' service, Riding Master, Quarter Master.	2

12. Those who may still be serving as 2nd-class schoolmasters will in future be granted an increase of six pence a day to their pay on completion of 18 years' service as schoolmasters—

Rates of Staff salaries of Schoolmasters†		RS.	A.	P.
On appointment	...	18	0	0
After 3 years' service	...	21	0	0
" 6 " "	...	24	0	0
" 9 " "	...	27	0	0
" 12 " "	...	30	0	0
" 15 " "	...	33	0	0
" 18 " "	...	36	0	0

13. The above scale will not affect the claims of present incumbents who may be drawing the higher aggregate pay sanctioned by G. G. O., No. 246(c) of 6th March 1890.

14. Schoolmasters arriving from England will not draw Staff pay until they enter upon the duties of their situation.

15. Schoolmasters absent on leave, excepting during the authorized vacations, will not be entitled to Staff pay.

16. Schoolmasters in India will be entitled to a gratuity of £5 in lieu of furlough, provided the re-engagement does not take place after the receipt at the station of the orders for his regiment to return home. In such cases furlough will be granted as soon after the arrival of the regiment in the United Kingdom as circumstances will admit. But if the schoolmaster is transferred to a regiment remaining in India, the gratuity of £5 will be allowed.

17. If re-engaging while under orders to proceed to another foreign station, he will be allowed a gratuity of £11-0.

18. A schoolmaster sentenced to dismissal will be sent to the first opportunity to England, where the sentence will be carried into effect by his discharge. In the meantime he will receive full pay as schoolmaster, but without staff allowances from the date of his release from confinement, and the issue of rations to his wife and children will be continued while he is in India. He will be amenable to military discipline, but will not be required to perform any duty.

Acting Schoolmasters.

19. The following pay will be passed to acting schoolmasters—

		RS.	A.	P.
When the number of adults } Does not exceed 50	...	15	0	0
on the school books during } Exceeds 50	...	18	0	0
the month	...	22	8	0

The above applies to Convalescent Depots and detached half battalions.

Schoolmaster of a Detachment.

20. The following pay will be passed to the schoolmaster of a detachment—

		RS.	A.	P.
When the number of adults } Per mensem	...	10	0	0
attending is under 25 ... } For broken periods five annas per day.	...	...	...	...
When the number is 25 and } Per mensem	...	15	0	0
over ... } For broken periods eight annas per day.	...	...	...	...

This rule applies to single batteries of artillery when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmaster is sanctioned.

Soldier-Assistants.

21. The following pay will be passed to soldier-assistants—

		RS.	A.	P.
To the senior assistant, per mensem	...	10	0	0
Or for broken periods 5 annas per day.	...	...	...	...
To the remaining assistants, per mensem	...	6	0	0
Or for broken periods 3 annas per day.	...	...	...	...

The number of assistants shall be calculated according to the average attendance of the previous month, and they may be appointed in the proportion of one to every 20 pupils attending the adult and grown children's schools. The above applies to all schools for

* See G. O. G. O., No. 288(a) of 3rd April 1873.

† See G. O. G. O., No. 104(b) of 19th October 1872.

(a) Madras G. O. G. O., No. 106, dated 16th April 1873.

(b) Madras G. O. G. O., No. 251, dated 18th October 1872.

which a schoolmaster or acting schoolmaster is sanctioned, but when there is only one assistant in a Convalescent Depot, battery, or detachment, the lower rate (Rs. 6) is to be drawn.

22. The pay of schoolmistresses, pupil teachers, or assistant schoolmistresses and monitresses, is as follows—

		1st class, per mensem	RS.	A.	P.
Schoolmistress	2nd " "	...	45	0	0
	3rd " "	...	37	8	0
	1st year, per mensem	...	30	0	0
Pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress...	2nd " "	...	6	0	0
	3rd " "	...	7	8	0
	4th " "	...	10	0	0
	5th " and afterwards	...	12	8	0
Monitress	1st year, per mensem	...	15	0	0
	2nd " and afterwards	...	4	0	0

23. The pay of an acting schoolmistress to a regiment is Rs. 15 per mensem. This applies to Convalescent Depots (declared permanent) and detached half battalions.

24. The pay of acting schoolmistresses to detachments is as follows—

I.—When there are 12 girls and infants attending, or 6 girls of age to receive instruction in needlework, Rs. 6-0-0 per mensem.

II.—When the numbers reach 15 or 10, respectively, Rs. 10-0-0 per mensem.

25. The above applies to detached batteries when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmistress is sanctioned.

26. A monitress may be appointed when the number of children attending the infant and industrial school exceeds 20. For more than 40 children a pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress may be appointed in addition to the monitress, or two additional monitresses, if no pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress is available, and for every increase of 20, an additional monitress or pupil teacher alternately.

IV.—Leave and Passage of Schoolmistresses.

27. Free passage to Europe are granted to trained army schoolmistresses on duty in India who may be declared by a medical board to be in such a state of ill-health that a return to Europe is absolutely necessary for their recovery; but in all cases when it may be practicable, a change of residence in India should be tried in the first instance. Any army schoolmistress sent on medical certificate to a station in India is allowed her travelling expenses at the authorized rate.

28. Schoolmistresses absent from their duties on account of certified ill-health will be allowed full pay for a period not exceeding three months, and during that period the salary of an acting schoolmistress shall be passed to the person performing the duties of the absent schoolmistress. This rule is applicable to those acting schoolmistresses whom, under the operation of General Order, No. 139 of 1871, it is not intended to relieve.

29. Should a schoolmistress, who may have been granted sick leave for three months be recommended for an extension, the case will be reported for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in each Presidency.

30. During the extended leave, a schoolmistress will receive half her pay.

31. The whole period of absence will not be permitted to exceed six months, after which she will be placed on the unemployed list, from which date her pay will cease.

V.—Payment for Tuition.

32. The following classes are admitted to regimental schools free—

Non-Commissioned officers and men of the British army, children and orphans of the regimental, garrison, or departmental officers, of warrant officers, of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, including staff sergeants and drummers of European parentage attached to native regiments and Government departments, of warders of Military prisons, and of pensioners. Children such as above, not belonging to a regiment or artillery brigade quartered in the station where they are residing, will be admitted to any military school on application to the officer commanding.

33. The children of European and Eurasian residents at the station may be admitted to regimental schools at the discretion of the officer commanding, on payment of Rs. 2-8 monthly for each child.

34. Broken periods of a month will be paid for at the rate of two annas for each day's attendance.

* See General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 87 of 24th March 1873.

† Madras G. O. G. O., No. 33, dated 12th May 1873.

VI.—Hospital Stoppages.

35. The hospital stoppages in India will be three annas for a schoolmaster, and two annas for schoolmistress.

VII.—Medical Treatment.

36. In all cases the children of army schoolmistresses are entitled to medical treatment in military hospitals.

VIII.—Bedding and Rations.

37. All schoolmistresses, whether they are the wives of schoolmasters or soldiers serving in India or not, shall be on the same footing as regards bedding and rations for themselves and half rations for their children. Pupil teachers will be allowed half rations.

IX.—Infant and Industrial Schools.

38. A grant of one rupee twelve annas will be made annually for each child not under four years of age, attending an industrial school. The grant to be reckoned on the average attendance during the preceding year, and to be expended in the purchase of materials for instruction.

X.—Allowances.

39. Sub-Inspectors will, when travelling on duty, ordinarily be provided with a free passage warrant for themselves, servant and baggage, as granted to officers of relative rank, and will be entitled to a detention allowance of Rupees 5 a day when detained on duty in stations. When not provided with conveyance at the public expense, they will be entitled to draw eight annas a mile when travelling by road, and three annas a mile by rail.

40. Schoolmasters, when travelling on duty without troops, to join their regiments, or to visit detachment schools, will be granted one rupee twelve annas daily in addition to the actual and necessary expenses of travelling by railway or by road, and this amount will be passed for the period during which the Indian staff allowance is not drawn.

41. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in India are entitled to the conveyance of the following weights of baggage:—

	SCHOOLMASTERS.		SCHOOLMISTRESSES.	
	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.
When moving with troops.....	4	8	4	8
Married, moving without troops, is accompanied by his wife.....	4	8	4	8
Married, moving without troops, is not accompanied by his wife.....	4	8	4	8
Married schoolmistresses moving with troops.....	4	8	4	8
Unmarried, moving without troops.....	5	24	5	24

42. A schoolmaster transferred from one station to another with or without troops, will be allowed the actual expense for conveyance of his wife (not being a trained schoolmistress) and family, in cases in which a free passage warrant has not been given, the cost not to exceed 2 annas per mile by road, and 3 pie by rail.

43. On all practicable occasions it will be the duty of schoolmasters to apply to the station authorities for free passage warrants before incurring expense on account of travelling.

XI.—Quarters.

44. Schoolmasters serving in India are entitled to quarters and tents, as allowed to non-commissioned officers of their relative ranks. When not provided with quarters or tents, an allowance of Rupees 15 per mensem will be given in lieu. If provided with quarters of a decidedly inferior description, they will be entitled, as compensation, to the difference between the amount of rent fixed for them and the value of the quarters assigned. The amount of compensation to be decided as in the case of commissioned officers.

A schoolmistress, not being the wife of a trained schoolmaster attached to the same corps, is allowed quarters or compensation on the same footing as a schoolmaster.

XII.—Regulations for Army Schools.

45. Further instructions regarding the discipline of schools, their arrangements, the supply, custody and management of school property, and the appointment, promotion, privileges, &c., of officers and subordinates will be issued under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be:—

Senior Apothecary.....	Rupees	400
Apothecary { Above 5 years' service in that grade.....	"	200
Assistant { Under 5 do. do.	"	150
Apothecary { Above 5 do. do.	"	100
Passed Hospital Apprentice.....	"	75
Hospital Apprentice, 1st year.....	"	50
Do. 2nd ".....	"	16
Do. when in College, 1st year.....	"	20
Do. do. 2nd ".....	"	20
Do. do. 3rd ".....	"	25
Do. do. 4th ".....	"	30

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

When on Regimental or corresponding duty all subordinates will be supplied with free quarters, or compensation in lieu, with an increase at the Presidency Town of 50 per cent., when marching; with Camp Equipage.

In addition to the ordinary rates of pay, a field allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant Grades when marching or in the field.

A similar amount will be granted, as a staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of the Hospital of a British Regiment or detachment of British Troops, or of a Battery of Artillery, or Depot or Sanitarium, or when attached to a General Hospital or Medical Store Depot.

The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale:—

	For those qualified in the English language.	For those not qualified in the English language.
1st Class Hospital Assistants of above 14 years' service.....	Rs. 60	Rs. 40
2nd do. do. of do. 7 do.	40	30
3rd do. do. of under 7 do.	25	20
Native Medical pupil, 1st year.....	7	5
Do. 2nd do.	8	6
Do. in College or Medical School, 1st year.....	9	7
Do. do. 2nd do.	10	8
Passed Medical pupils.....	16	12

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money.

Hospital Assistants will draw as field batta—those of the 1st class Rupees 10, and the rest Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching in the field or in foreign service. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1863.

No. 69 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned a revised and enhanced scale of pay and allowances, Staff and Furlough pay, retiring for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. The following are the rates which will have effect from the 1st instant:—

PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND STAFF PAY.

3. All Warrant Officers will receive a monthly net "warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "warrant allowances" intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage and house-rent, will together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Commissariat, or any Department, where no other special departmental Staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant pay and allowances a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to no fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he will, whilst so unemployed, be entitled to his "warrant pay and allowances."

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without, in the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he will only be entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed, as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades:—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances.	Total Warrant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay when effective, and not receiving depart- mental Staff or consolidated Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
Deputy Commissary.....	Rs. 120	Rs. 180	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 500
Assistant Commissary.....	75	150	225	150	375
Deputy Asst. Commissary.....	60	120	180	120	300
Conductor.....	50	50	100	60	200
Sub-Conductor.....	40	40	80	45	125

8. For broken periods the daily pay and allowances will be calculated at one-thirtieth of the monthly pay.

9. The extra Staff allowance of Rupees 60 and Rupees 20 to permanent Conductors of the 1st and 2nd class, will continue to be paid as heretofore in the Ordnance Department.

10. Warrant Officers in receipt of the effective Staff pay will, when on leave, be subject to reduction on the same principle as that applied to Commissioned Officers.

FURLOUGH AND INVALID PAY, RETIRED AND WOUND PENSIONS.

11. The annual furlough pay and retired pensions will be the same according to grades, and will be payable in British Currency. The invalid pay can only be drawn in India.

The wound pensions will be those laid down in Government General Order, No. 577 of 22nd May 1867.

RATES.

GRADES.	Annual fur- lough pay and retired pension.	Retired pay in India per mensem.	Invalid monthly pay.	Annual wound pen- sion.
Deputy Commissary.....	£ 180	Rs. 180 0 0	Rs. 240	£ 100
Assistant do.....	100	100 0 0	175	70
Deputy Asst. Commissary.....	90	75 0 0	140	50
Conductor.....	75	62 8 0	100	35
Sub-Conductor.....	60	50 0 0	80	25

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Honorable Sir WALTER MORGAN, Knight—Sworn in 27th November 1871.

JUDGES.

The Honorable W. Holloway,

" L. C. Innes,

" J. Kernan, Q. C.

" J. R. Kindersley.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Appellate Side.

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

Walter Morgan, Esq. Deputy Registrar.

J. W. Handley, Esq. Government Pleader.

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

Original Side.

	Appointed.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General	1872
H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.	1873
H. G. Prichard, Esq., Government Solicitor, (Europe)	1869
E. Barclay, Esq., Acting do.	1873
R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Accountant General... ..	1873
J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General... ..	1862
J. M. C. Mills, Esq., Reporter	1866
A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar	1861
B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant Registrar	1861
....., Sheriff of Madras	1861
J. Uquhart, Esq., Coroner (on leave)	1854
Henry Stanbrough, Esq., Acting Coroner... ..	1872
G. S. Currie, Esq., Acting Deputy Coroner	1872
G. A. Murray, Esq., Clerk to the Judges	1861
C. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Chief Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu	1861
C. Subbrayalu Aiyar, Deputy Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu	1871
Syed Shahally Saib, Persian and Hindustanee Interpreter	1862
Mr. S. J. Johannes, Interpreter in Armenian	1863

Barristers.

Admitted.	Admitted.
A. M. Ritchie, Esq.*.....1849	W. H. Maskell, Esq.....1869
J. H. A. Branson, Esq., (Calcutta).....1862	W. H. Craig, Esq.....1869
J. H. S. Branson, Esq.....1863	E. B. Powell, Esq.....1869
P. O'Sullivan, Esq.....1864	R. Fischer, Esq.....1869
J. Miller, Esq.....1864	J. W. Hayes, Esq.....1870
T. M. Ruston, Esq.*.....1864	J. H. Nelson, Esq.*.....1871
J. M. C. Mills, Esq.....1865	C. P. Litchmepathy Naidu.....1871
R. M. A. Branson, Esq., (Bombay).....1865	H. S. Cunningham, Esq.....1872
W. M. Scharlieb, Esq.....1866	P. S. F. C. Langlois, Esq.....1872
J. W. B. Money, Esq.....1867	W. J. H. LePanu, Esq.*.....1872
M. Coomaraswamy.....1867	H. J. Tarrant, Esq.....1872
J. M. Joseph, Esq.*.....1867	R. C. Miller, Esq.....1872
E. H. Power, Esq.*.....1867	T. C. Poonen, Esq.....1872
J. W. Handley, Esq.....1867	W. E. T. Clark, Esq.....1872
A. G. Gover, Esq.....1867	H. H. Shepherd, Esq.....1872
M. Gould, Esq.....1867	W. E. Ormsby, Esq.....1873
G. P. Johnstone, Esq.....1867	W. F. Hooper, Esq.....1873
W. Sloan, Esq.....1868	G. G. B. van Someren, Esq.....1873
J. M. Maskell, Esq.*.....1868	C. E. Lammie, Esq.....1873
A. Green, Esq.....1868	P. D. Shaw, Esq.....1873
G. E. Borrodale, Esq.*.....1868	J. C. Pritchard, Esq.....1873
William S. Gantz, Esq.....1868	

Attorneys and Proctors.

Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
P. E. Gordon.....1851	R. T. Tasker.....1867	A. Champion.....1869
W. Waddell.....1852	J. O. Wright, M. A.....1867	W. H. D. Branson.....1871
J. Shaw.....1857	S. F. Chapman.....1867	William Morgan.....1871
B. Brooks.....1858	C. Soobramoneya Iyah.....1867	Charles William Wilson.....1871
G. E. Branson.....1858	James Carr.....1867	F. J. Symonds.....1872
H. G. Prichard, (Esq.).....1861	W. Grant.....1868	A. S. Cowdell.....1872
C. N. Aldrich, (Madras).....1863	Philip Smith.....1868	D. Grant.....1872
T. C. Clarke.....1864	H. G. Atkinson.....1869	F. Rowlandson.....1873
F. G. R. Branson.....1865	G. A. Murray.....1869	A. C. Abbe.....1873
J. E. S. Mayer, (Bangalore).....1865	J. Stevenson.....1869	C. V. Sundaram Sastri.....1873
E. Barclay.....1865		

ARTICLED CLERKS UNDER MR. PHILIP SMITH.

Mr. C. M. J. Palmer.....Admitted 1870, and P. Theruvengadaswamy Pillay.....Admitted 1873.

UNDER MR. W. GRANT.

Mr. R. F. Grant.....Admitted 1872, and Mr. F. Richardson.....Admitted 1872.

UNDER MR. A. CHANTON.

Mr. W. E. Hayes.....Admitted 1872.

UNDER MR. J. O. WRIGHT.

Mr. Dunhill.....Admitted 1873.

LIST OF REGISTERED PLEADERS IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS, (APPELLATE SIDE)

Advocates and Attorneys, the same as on the Original Side.

Vakeels.

Karunakum Menon.	P. Ananta Charin.	C. Ramachandra Row Saib.
P. Rangaiya Naidu Garu.	A. Ramachandra Iyer.	V. Bhaskaram Iyengar.
S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, B.L.	S. Nallathambi Mudaliar.	M. Parthasarathy Iyengar.
The Hon. V. Sanjiva Row	V. Subramanya Aiyar.	V. Soobramanyam Sastri.
Garu, B.A. & S.L.	P. Gurumurthy Iyer.	P. V. Krishnasamy Chetty.
T. Rama Row, B.A. & S.L.	N. Subbramaniam Aiyar,	C. Arunachella Sastri.
G. P. Suvendraswamy Pillay	B.A. & S.L.	R. Sastri.
P. Balajee Row.	V. Ramachandraswamy.	M. S. Aiyasami Iyer.
S. Soobramanya Aiyar.	C. Rethinavelu Mudaliar.	
H. Balajee Row.	S. Nevasin Pillay.	

* Does not practice.

[Corrected up to 1st December 1873.]

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Salary, Rupees 500.

R. Vasudeva Rao.....	Arcoot, South—Cuddalore.
R. R. Krishna Menon.....	Canara, South—Mangalore.
T. V. Ponnusamy Pillay.....	Caroor—Coimbatore.
Mr. S. R. Dawes.....	Cuddapah.
S. Rangiah Naidoo.....	Godavery—Rajahmundry.
A. P. Shreenivasa.....	Madura.
Konamath Kunju Menon.....	Malabar, North—Tellicherry.
Ullata Vithal Kunji Ramen Nair.....	Malabar, South—Calicut.
Mr. John D'Silva.....	Malabar, South—Cochin.
G. Meenomaswamy Chetty.....	Tanjore, North—Tranquebar.
Arunachella Aiyar.....	Tanjore, South.
A. Annaswamy Moodley.....	Tinnevely.

DISTRICT MUNSIFS.

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

ARCOOT—NORTH.	COIMBATORE.
2nd Grade.	2nd Grade.
V. Ponnusamy Aiyangar.....	Vaithiswaraya.....
3rd Grade.	3rd Grade.
A. Narayana Aiyangar.....	T. Ramasamy Aiyar.....
A. Chendriah.....	S. Srinivasa Chetty.....
V. Sundaramaya, on probation Sholingur.	V. Narayana Row.....
Parthasarathy Aiyangar.....	B. Pasupathy Mudaliyar.....
ARCOOT—SOUTH.	CUDDAPAH.
2nd Grade.	1st Grade.
Mr. P. M. Pedrosa.....	G. Ramaswami Naidoo.....
3rd Grade.	3rd Grade.
N. Muthurama Pillay.....	M. Jayaram Row.....
C. Ramachandra Aiyar.....	Amber Ooddeen Sheriff.....
G. Ramasamy Aiyar.....	Mr. T. Ballard.....
BELLARY.	G. Narasimulu Naidu, (Actg.).....
1st Grade.	H. Srinivasa Row.....
Mr. H. V. Plancher.....	GANJAM.
2nd Grade.	1st Grade.
P. Subba Row.....	S. Kanakachellam.....
D. Yegappa.....	3rd Grade.
3rd Grade.	Vinnacota Sankaram.....
S. N. G. Cunteerava Chetty, (on leave.)	Vellore Appalannarasimham.....
Venacherla Srinivasa Row, Actg. Cuddalore.	C. Ranga Row.....
P. Terumal Row.....	GODAVERY.
Canara—SOUTH.	1st Grade.
2nd Grade.	C. Purushothamsaya.....
V. Ramappah.....	2nd Grade.
Mr. J. C. Coullie.....	Mr. G. Wells.....
Mangueshaya.....	Kurumadali Venkatachellam.....
Kallausapuram Subba Row.....	Pantulu Garu.....
T. Subhana Chetty.....	3rd Grade.
3rd Grade.	V. Kama Razu.....
M. A. Tarumala Chetty.....	Govindarasu Easachendra Row.....
R. Ramachandraya.....	Pantulu.....
A. Venkataramasa Pol.....	Maldavolu Sambasiva Row Garu, Peddapoor.
Mr. J. S. Saldanha, (on probation) Moolky.	KISTNA.
CHINGLEPUT.	3rd Grade.
1st Grade.	M. Nagabhushanam.....
S. Narasimulu Naidu.....	Moulavee Mahamed Abdool.....
Venkata Gopaul Row.....	Allum Saib.....
2nd Grade.	Vallamannaty Seshaya.....
T. Chellappa Nair.....	M. Ramaiya.....
3rd Grade.	C. Venkoba Chetty.....
P. A. Devaraswami Mudr., Adhl. Chingleput.	KURNOOL.
	2nd Grade.
	V. Kanakaya Naidoo.....
	3rd Grade.
	P. Devasamy Aiyar.....
	C. Subbiah.....

MADURA.

Adiappa Chetty	Madura.
1st Grade.	
Syed Mustapha Sahib	Dindigul.
2nd Grade.	
Venkata Ranganah	Paramagoudy.
3rd Grade.	
P. Vengayyer	Shevazunga.
P. Aiyavayar, Acting Addl.	Madura.
K. Gurupadam Mudali	Upper Putneya.

MALABAR—NORTH.

Mr. D. D'Cruz	Buddacherry.
2nd Grade.	
3rd Grade.	
A. Chettu Nambiar	Chavay.
C. V. Gopaul Nair	Chavacherry.
Mr. Braz D'Rosario	Pynad.
E. K. Krishnan	Tellicherry.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

1st Grade.	
Mr. Victor Phillip P'Rosario	Calicut.
M. Parthasarathy Pillay	Palghat.
2nd Grade.	
Chembil Krishna Menon	Chowghat.
Chingachemvittil Shangaren Nair Kutnad	
3rd Grade.	
K. Shanna Menon	Busthand.
Manikath Shekara Menon	Ernad.
V. Bapji	Nedungamad.
Syed Vally Ahmed Sahib, on leave	Puttassery.
T. Rathi Ramen Nair	Shernad.
E. Subramani Aiyer	Temulprom.
Mr. B. M. D'Cruz	Anjengo.

NELLORE.

1st Grade.	
Mr. J. Smith	Nellore.
2nd Grade.	
Singarasu Subba Row	Kavali.
K. Krishnaswamy Row	Ongole.

SALEM.

2nd Grade.	
Mr. T. Miquita	Salem.
3rd Grade.	
T. Andharasina Chetty	Namkai.
P. Narayanaswamy Aiyar	Ossoot.
A. J. Mungalam Pillay	Triputtore.
Varant	Darampore.

TANJORE—NORTH.

1st Grade.	
T. Ganapathy Aiyar	Tranquebar.
2nd Grade.	
A. B. Veeraswamy Aiyar	Mayavaram.
T. Ramesaswami Mudali	Nagapattam.
C. Sany Aiyar	Shivaly.
M. Ranga Aiyangar, on leave	Tretorypoody.
P. Namasivayam Pillay, Actg.	Trivalore.
A. Sany Aiyar	

TANJORE—SOUTH.

1st Grade.	
Ramasamy Aiyar	Trivady.
2nd Grade.	
S. A. Krishna Row	Combaccum.
Mr. U. O. Mascorine	Munnagoody.
S. Subbaliyar	Pattinacotta.
Venkata Row	Tanjore.
S. Bagara Aiyangar, Addl.	Tanjore.
A. Anugraham Pillay	Valingman.

TINNEVELLY.

2nd Grade.	
T. Mahalingamier	Strivilliputtur.
3rd Grade.	
P. Cabalava Pillay	Strivilliputtur.
H. Subrova Aiyar, on other duty	Strivilliputtur.
V. Srinivasa Chetty, Actg.	Strivilliputtur.
S. Ponnasamy Mudali	Tinnevely.
V. Srinivasa Chetty, on other duty	Tinnevely.
N. Saminada Aiyar, Actg. Addl.	Tinnevely.

TIRUCHINAPOLY.

2nd Grade.	
Appayyaier	Kullitalai.
3rd Grade.	
K. Srinivasa Aiyar	Perambalore.
C. Anantha Iyer	Tiruchinopoly.

TIRUCHINAPATAM.

2nd Grade.	
B. Ghantava Sastry	Rajan.
Chinnam Venkatesh Chinnam	Royavaram.
Maderala Jogaiya Pantulu	Vidyanagaram.
3rd Grade.	
C. Venkata Chinnam Row Nallan	Elmalupattam.
Kondupariy	Jagannathapuram.
Pantulu	Paravattipatti.
M. H. Sundara Row	Vizagapatnam.

PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

ARCOT, NORTH.

District and Sessions Court.

Subramanyam Sastri	V. Venkayya	Chidambaram Iyer
V. Parthasarathy Iyengar	Mr. B. Brinwa	Mahomed Chennu Sahib
P. Venkataswami Nayudu	C. Ramachandra Row Sahib, B.L.	Mr. Joseph Haffton
N. Narayana, B.A., and B.L.	Mr. Josiah Peters, B.L.	Mr. H.C. Wood
Mr. Joseph Monk	Iyengar Iyer, B.A., and B.L.	W. Sivaramayya
M. Sundamyer	C. S. Narayana Row	

Sholingur Munsiff's Court.

Badrinarayengar	J. Subba Row	K. Narasimha Chari
C. Gopalaya	M. Arumachala Sastri	K. Subbarayamallay
C. Raghupati Row	P. Aravinda Narayana	Muniaswami Chetty
N. Narayana Row	T. Rameshchandra Sastri	S. Venkateswamy
N. Venkat Row	K. Seshadri Iyengar	L. Kuppuswamy
Mr. T. H. Willis		

Triputy Divisional Munsiff's Court.

C. Anna Sastri	K. Chenchai Row	Mr. T. H. Willis
K. Srinivasa Row	V. Krishnaswami Chari	V. Rameshchari
F. Ramayya	V. Venkata Row	P. Sany Row
B. Venkata Chari	K. Venkatasubramanyam	C. Sundara Chari

JUDICIAL.]

PLEADERS IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

Arcot Divisional Munsiff's Court.

Varada Chari	B. Raghava Chari	Muttaya Pillai
Mallappa Chetty	P. Chingalroyan	K. Krishna Pillai
A. Ramasami Mudali	Srinivasa Varada Chari	V. Balasundara Pillai
N. Sudrasana Chari	Venhandi Pillai	D. Narasimha Chari
P. Subbaramanyya		

Palmanair Divisional Munsiff's Court.

C. Venkata Chari	A. Venkataswamy	S. Ayyasami Nayudu
G. Subba Row	E. Adaya	A. Ananda Row
P. Ramaya		

Chittoor Divisional Munsiff's Court.

Arunachalaya	Lakshmi Narayana	Venkata Subba Sastri
Mahomed Adam Hussain Sahib	Ramaswami Reddi	V. Ramanuja Chari
P. Krishna Row	Tenavengada Chari	P. Ananta Chari
V. Ramasami Nayudu	Kotayya	A. Anaji Row
Annyya	Vijayaramaya Chari	A. Margasahayam Iyer
K. Mohanmayya	P. Chingaya	C. Madava Row
V. Munisami Pillai	G. Krishna Pillai	

ARCOT, SOUTH.

Civil Court, Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judge's Court.

N. Janakiram Pantulu, Govern-	P. T. Parthasarathi Iyengar	M. Krishnasagar
ment Pleader	C. S. Srinivasa Row	P. Chedumbra Pillai
M. Kutha Ponuthambi Pillai	B. Ramalinga Iyer	M. Veeraragava Iyengar
M. Kumarasami Pillai	C. Narasimha Chariar	Kuppusami Aiyangar
K. Subba Row	S. Gopal Chariar	
	V. Ramaswamy	

Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judge's Court.

Small Cause Court only.

M. Krishnasagar	T. Chedumbra Pillai	M. Veeraragava Iyengar

Munsiff's Court of Ouddalore.

P. Subba Royer	V. G. Savariakudi Pillai	C. Krishna Row
N. Jasthara Iyer	T. Arunachalier	Gurumurti Aiyer
V. Shunmuga Pillai	T. Venkatesh Chariar	R. Narayana Rao
N. Raghava Chariar	D. Ramanuja Naicker	Tirumal Rao

Munsiff's Court of Virdachalam.

Ramaswamy	Venkatasul	Sama Row
Meer Julfakar Ali Sahib	Saharaya Pillai	Subramani Iyer
Soubhajan Iyer	Muthusami Iyer	Narayana Achari
Puthmanaba Iyer	N. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar	

Munsiff's Court of Villuppuram.

Saravana Mudallar	T. Venkatasubbia	Sivapatha Mudallar
Sasibachis Reddiar	Paramaswara Iyer	Runga Chariar
Kuppusami Mudallar	Venkata Chariar	Ramaswami Aiyangar
A. Venkatasubbia	O. Venkatasul	S. Sitaranayyar
C. Sesharamier		

Munsiff's Court of Chidambaram.

Sivaramier	Ramaswami Iyengar	Krishna Iyer
V. Arunachala Iyer	C. Arunachala Iyer	Chukkavurthi Iyengar
Sani Iyer	Kuppusami Iyer	Appasami Aiyar
Srinivasa Chariar	Govindra Pillai	Srinivasa Chariar

BELLARY.

District and Sessions Court.

District and Sessions Court.		
W. O. Waddy Esq., Barrister-at-Law	J. L. Mayer, Esq., Attorney-at-Law	
Kamal Khan	B. Raghavendra Rao	B. Ramaschendra Rao
D. Hima Rao	M. Subba Rao	H. Krishna Rao
M. Vasudova Naidu	J. Gurumurti Naidu	P. Ramaswamy Iyer

CANARA, SOUTH.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Baboo Row, Government Vakeel	N. Subbarow	B. Laxmayera
Peter Vas	C. Venkataswamy	K. Krishnarao
M. Ramachandraya	K. Ramarow	K. Santaya
K. Manjoonathaya	Ignatius P. Fernandez	H. Ramarao
N. Shivarow	R. Santapalya	P. Parameswara
G. Venkatrow	Subbarow Shastri	M. Ramarao
M. Ramappa	H. Krishnarao	L. M. Coelho
P. Subbarow	K. Shamarao	M. S. Gonsalves
K. Narayana		

CHINGLEPUT.

District Court.

M Ranga Row
N Krishna Row
Venkatasubrahmanyam
G. Soodan Mudaliar, Govern-
ment Pleader,
Thiruvallur Iyengar
N Ramakrishna
Mr H Browne

T Ramaswamy Iyer
K Govinda Charu, (Public Prose-
cutor)
Y Varada Funtulu
M Kuppusamy Naidoo
M Varada Charu
Syed Kiyasiddin Sahib
P T Sreenivasa Iyengar

P Venkatayalu Naidoo
Syed Shenshaddi Sahib
Durmada Mudaliar
Mahomed Azum Hossain Sahib
P Tharakarama Pillai
S Seshu Charu
Mr W F Hewison

District Munsiff's Court.

Boor Shreenivasa Iyengar
M Shreenivasa Iyengar
S Krishnaswamy
K Tamaswami Pillai
Syed Abdulla Sahib
A Narasimha Charu

U Kothandarama Naidoo
C Velachala Mudaliar
M Appala Charu
P Annasamy Iyer
K Anandaraman
S Kallasa Mudaliar

G Narasimamy Naidoo
Shreenivasa Row
Ramaswami Ayangar
Ragava Mudaliar
T Aranya Mudaliar

Trivellore.

Sreenivasa Iyengar
Parthasathy Iyengar
Chinnia Mudaliar
Rama Iyer
T Varada Pillai
Venkateswamy Mudaliar
Anupama Mahomed Ayan Sahib

T Chinnasamy Mudaliar
K Jagannatha Naidoo
K Ramaswamy Naidoo
Sheshadri Iyengar
Veyasa Row
Ramaswamy Naidoo
Aravindachalla Pillai

Narasimha Naidoo
K Varada Pillai
Sheshadri Iyengar
Soodan Mudaliar
Basidakar Iyengar
Venugopal Iyengar

Poonamallee.

Venkatkrishna Pillai
T Venkata Row
T Thiruvengada Pillai
Chinnaswamy Naidoo
P Jagata Charu
C Sreenivasaraghava Charu
Iyengar Pillai

Kothandarama Pillai
P Jagannatha Pillai
N Narasim
Sudhakar Mudaliar
Syed Mahdum Sahib
Venkateswamy Naidoo
Soodanarayana Iyer

Subba Aiyer
T Srinivasa Charu
Srinivasaswamy Aiyangar
N M Ragava Charu
Mouley Syed Abdul Khadir Sahib

Additional Munsiff's Court.

T Aranya Mudaliar

COIMBATORE.

Civil and Session Court.

Venkataraman
Venkataswamy
Subramanya Iyer
Mahomed Chudriallah Sahib
Therumallu
Venkataswamy
M Venkateswami, Govt. Vakil
Munir Ganeshaiah Pillai

V. C. C. C. C.
Sundararaman
Sundara Subbier
A. K. K. K.
Venkataswamy Pillai
C. S. S. S.
C. S. S. S.
C. S. S. S.

G. Venkataswamy
Mr E. S. Wilkins
Mr J. H. Hereford
Mr W. McWilliams
Mahomed Hussain Sahib
V. Subba Row
C. Latchumani Narasimham

District Munsiff's Courts—Coimbatore.

Narasimha
Pillai
K. K. K.
S. S. S.
K. K. K.
S. S. S.
K. K. K.
S. S. S.

Venkateswamy
S. S. S.
Venkateswamy
Iyengar
A. J. J.
S. S. S.
G. S. S.
C. S. S.

Murugesu Mudaliar
Venkataswamy
S. V. K. K.
Marudai Syed Abdool Kader Sahib
Venkataswamy
Sreenivasamangal
Gandasaamy Mudaliar

Oodumalpetta.

Thiruvengada
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

Latchumani
K. K. K.
Venkateswamy
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

A. Venkataswamy
Venkateswamy
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

Erode.

G. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

V. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

Venkateswamy
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

Venkateswamy
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

Caroor.

S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

A. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
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S. S. S.
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S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

C. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

Collegal.

Kristian
Subbarow
Lutchumanaiah

Sreenivasamangal
Venkataswamy

Cunnaswami
Subbiah

Hamier
Konery Row

CUDDAPAH.

District and Session Court.

A Ramaswamy, Government
Pleader
Luffy Ali Khan
P. Ramiah
V. Amaraswamy Sastri
B. T. S. S.
C. Subba Row
C. Venkateswamy Iyer

N. S. S.
V. Venkateswamy Row
T. Venkoba Row
Mr. M. H. Elker
A. C. S.
Mr. J. H. Anderson
E. Ramaswamy Mudali
N. Gopala Iyer, B.A.

Krishnaswamy Chetty, B.A. & B.L.
Vakil, High Court
J. Stevenson, Esq., Attorney,
High Court
J. M. Maskell, Esq., Barrister-at-
Law
Mr. W. Hickey

District Munsiff's Courts—Cuddapah.

M. S. S.
M. L. S.
V. S. S.
N. S. S.
V. S. S.

M. G. S.
T. S. S.
M. G. S.
K. S. S.
J. S. S.

K. S. S.
A. S. S.
K. S. S.
M. S. S.
K. S. S.

R. S. S.
R. S. S.
K. S. S.
K. S. S.
K. S. S.

Vallipad.

K. S. S.
E. S. S.
R. S. S.
K. S. S.
V. S. S.

K. S. S.
G. S. S.
G. S. S.
M. S. S.
M. S. S.

M. S. S.
L. S. S.
D. S. S.
M. S. S.
M. S. S.

N. S. S.
A. S. S.
A. S. S.
A. S. S.
A. S. S.

Budwell.

S. S. S.
M. S. S.
C. S. S.

G. S. S.
K. S. S.
K. S. S.

A. S. S.
M. S. S.
M. S. S.

V. S. S.
S. S. S.
S. S. S.

Nundalora.

B. S. S.
J. S. S.
N. S. S.

K. S. S.
A. S. S.
K. S. S.

L. S. S.
A. S. S.
A. S. S.

A. S. S.
N. S. S.
N. S. S.

Proddatore.

M. S. S.
R. S. S.
B. S. S.
T. S. S.
C. S. S.
N. S. S.

A. S. S.
A. S. S.
G. S. S.
V. S. S.
C. S. S.
C. S. S.

C. S. S.
E. S. S.
N. S. S.
A. S. S.
T. S. S.

Kadri.

V. S. S.
C. S. S.

V. S. S.
J. S. S.

D. S. S.
D. S. S.

GANJAM.

District and Session Court—Berhampore.

Appointed.	Appointed.
Zamindar Vyasa Venkata Ramaswamy Pantulu... 21 Apr. 1864.	Lingam Lakshmi Pantulu... 9 Sept. 1870.
Mahomed Mahomed Hussain Sahib... 23 July 1864.	Digumarti Venkata Ramaswamy Pan- tulu... 18 Jan. 1871.
Gundamalla Venkataswamy Pantulu... 7 Dec. 1866.	Lingam Venkateswamy Pantulu... 3 Aug. 1877.
Jayanti Kamesam Pantulu, B.L... Apr. 1868.	Potapragada Lakshmi Venkateswamy Rao Pantulu... 18 Jan. 1872.
Chaganti Simhachellam Pantulu... 14 Jan. 1870.	Gade Jagannadha Rao Pantulu... 25 Apr. 1872.
Paramarti Narasimham Pantulu... 11 July 1870.	Atmura Lakshmi Narasimha, B.A... 17 June 1873.

N. B.—The last nine Pleaders have passed the District Munsiff's test.

District Munsiff's Courts.

Aska.

Parakusam Narasimhaswamy... 27 Aug. 1863.	Bulusu Zargayya... 27 Aug. 1863.
Kruno Prohoran... Do.	Sivala Bhagathi Rawu... 1 Sep. 1863.
Chattu Srinamulu... Do.	Kallipalli Zargayya Sastri... 30 Aug. 1867.
Southi Suryanarayana Chettu... Do.	Lingam Raghavulu... Do.

Chicacole.

Mahidhara Lakshmi Narayana Sastri, B.L... 18 July 1849.	Balivada Zargayya... 1 Mar. 1853.
Alankaram Krishnayya... Do.	Burra Senkara Sastri... 19 Mar. 1864.
Kotipalli Rukmaji... Do.	Mangalapalli Subbayya Sastri... 7 Dec. 1864.
Vaddiparti Sastri... 1 Mar. 1863.	Bulusu Zargayya... 14 Aug. 1867.
Satti Satyaji Rawu... Do.	Zandhyala Sambayya... 5 Nov. 1867.

Berhampore.

Appointed.	Appointed.
Gobinda Rayaguru..... 27 Aug. 1863.	Parakusam Sundaram..... 3 Nov. 1866.
Srinivasa Venkayya..... Do.	Gade Venkata Rangayya..... 15 Apr. 1867.
Baldynath Mahapatra..... Do.	Kurampudi Narasimhaswami..... 12 Aug. 1867.
Kuravi Rama Sastri..... Do.	Zaudhyala Virabhadra Sastri..... 26 Oct. 1868.
Somayajulu Subbanna..... Do.	Sripada Sinna Subburayudu..... 25 July 1871.
Zayanti Krishnayya..... 3 June 1864.	Sisurila Suryanarayana Sastri..... 5 June 1873.
Saravathula Sessayya..... 11 July 1849.	

Tekkali.

Appointed.	Appointed.
Devarakonda Surrayya..... 15 July 1849.	Garimella Zaganadham..... 29 July 1864.
Zayanti Zaganadham..... 1 Mar. 1857.	Mantrala Venkata Narasimha Sastri..... 22 Apr. 1865.
Zayanti Ramakrusnamma..... 4 do. 1861.	Kalabarge Venkata Bhatramayya..... 31 July 1867.
Gudapati Venkata Sastri..... 16 Apr. 1861.	Satuluru Sri Venkateswara..... 15 Apr. 1873.
Annapantula Ramayya..... 25 May 1869.	

CODAVERY.

District and Session Court.

Chitrapu Kamaraju, Govt. Vakil	Pallipalli Hanumanthulu	Bakari Sahab
Saripalli Sattienna	Nori Venkateshachalapati	Mahammad Ali Khan
Saripalli Gopalakrishnamma	Kantamarti Narayya	Gulam Mahomed Ali Sahab
Aduri Buchi Venkappa	Terimella Kondayya	Kommu Ramalingasastri
Kannakotaru Lakshminarayana		

Subordinate Court.

Chitrapu Atchutanandam	Nanduri Ramachandrudu	Basavaragu Srinivasa Pavakaru
Madireddi Virawami	Tshulapalli Ramabrahmam	

District Munsiff's Courts—Rajahmundry.

Dharaulpragadi Venkatanarasimhan	Mantripragada Ramakoti	Damaraju Nagaraju
Challapalli Raghunayakulu	Manthalla Ramaswami	Govindarazulu Bhavanasirau
Tatavarti Lingayya	Kandarpa Subbarayudu	Somanchi Annappa
Balijepalli Ramakrishnama	Valluri Kamaraju	Somayajulu Subbarayudu
Yuppuluri Gangaraju	Nepalli Ramabrahmam	Hota Peda Virabhadrayya
Kotikalapudi Srimulu	Kolapalli Subbakerisadas Subbarayudu	Somanchi Umamaheswaram
Racharla Subbarayudu	Nori Bhimanna	Vadrevu Venkatrayudu
Chintapenta Viranna	Vankamamidi Pullayya	

Cocanada.

Korvali Buchiraju	Sattiraju Venkatramayya	Tanjavuri Venkateshachalapati
Maddali Adinarayana	Kakarla Venkatanarasimham	Bandhakavi Kamaraju
Kakarla Kanakaram	Mamidala Jagannadharau	Moolapudi Venkaya
Tatavarti Seshayya	Ajjaraju Vemapati	Nadakuditi Neshachelam
Balijepalli Sankarasastri	Vadrevu Jogayya	Ayyagari Virabhadrayya
Pavada Appalarau	Valluri Sringasahai	Kasturi Narayanaswami
Mulukutla Kapanna		

Amalapore.

Machiraju Pillaya	Maddali Venkatadri	Akkala Lakshminarayana Sastri
Kuchimanchi Baddiraju	Poduri Viramu	Nedunuri Buchiraju
Madiraju Sitanna	Valluri Koustabhsusharan	Vadlamani Lakshminarasimham
Idarapalli Venkateskrustama	Lolla Balakrusnasastri	Peri Vasaayya
Machiraju Kotumbarayudu	Ganti Venkanna	Peri Narasimham
Machiraju Subbarayudu	Kuchimanchi Parkasu	Mullapudi Kamaraju
Madireddi Nagabalingam	Kuchimanchi Bhavanisankaradu	Karra Jogayya
Ayyagiri Ramabhadrudu	Verramilli Subbarayudu	Nedunuri Tangarazu
Mantrayadi Shobhanadri Sastri		

Nursapore.

Joshula Sitaramaswami	Tatanki Venkataramagadasi	Vangala Narasimhacharyulu
Kandimalla Gopalakrusnamma	Chitlakapudi Venkateskrustam	Achanta Narayanaswami
Kolapalli Ramayya	Chattipalli Venkayya	Chenna Gopalakrusnamma
Achanta Perrau	Bollapragada Sitaramayya	Meer Mahomed Ali Khan
Kakaladandi Subbarayudu	Tatavarti Ramachendrayya	Bhustiprolu Venkateskrustarow
Kosurabada Gopalurau	Chattipalli Venkanna	

Peddapore.

Vissa Viranna	Panangipalli Jayaramanna	Veturi Matsana
Nedunuri Viranna	Garimella Venkatasubbarayudu	Viriya Atchutarannama
Vemanganti Venkatesaramanaru	Purnam Venkateshacharyulu	Snbuvisu Srinivasaru Puntulu
Puntulu	Vadrevu Ramanna	Yuppuluri Lakshminarayana
Kondireddi Lakshmayya	Petapragada Atchutarannama	Jayanti Virabhadrayya
Gadepalli Sarngameswara Sastri	Pullabholla Buchayya	Jayanti Gavurayya
Chantamala Prakasam	Vakkalanka Chinnu Padmarasu	Kuchimanchi Ramayya
Machiraju Adinarayanappa		

Ellore.

Kotam Muttana	Damaraju Venkatramayya	Vangala Jagannadhachari
Pelluri Lakshminarasimham	Rayapati Venkatramayya	Panyamurtulu Krustanarazu
Pelluri Suriyaprakasam	Ataluri Kotlingam	Kavipurapu Venkateskrustam
Pelluri Ramanna	Tarlapati Sashachellum	Elewarapu Kalehapaswatasastri
Sitamaraju Rajanna	Gadicherla Krustanmurti	Damaraju Lakshminarayana
Jennahadda Krustnasastri	Damaraju Sitarayya	
Ganti Ramachendrudu	Kattamuri Venkayya	

CUNTOOR.

Vadlamannati Domodarayya	Vankamamida Venkatramayya	Kopalli Kotayya
Singaraz Venkata Subbarayudu, s. l.	Kruttiventi Lakshmi Narayana	Varanasi Suryanarayana
Nallamreddi Raghavudu Naidu	Polamraz Narayana	
Toleti Purushothamayya	Kondur Banaraja Chari, (not practicing)	
Chemtikanti Buchi Narasimha Sastri		

MADURA.

District and Session Court.

Ramaswami Iyer	Mr T M Scott	Nagama Naik
Ramaswami Sastri	Mr J French	Rama Scobbier
Goorooaswami Sastri	Asservatham Pillai	Alagher Iyengar
Harikaramier	S Subramanier	R Seshia
N Subramania Iyer	V Subramanier, (Govt. Pleader)	Saminada Pillai
Meenatchisoodrum Pillai	Neelakanta Sastri	Moolosamy Iyer
Vasoodaya Sastri	Annaswamy Iyer	M Venkataranier
Vydenada Iyer	R Venkataranier	Alagirisamy Naik
Narayana Row	Moolosawmy Iyer	Nagalingam Pillai
Venatasoobier	Scobbier	Vydenadier
Kasimally Saib		Syed Goolam Ali Saib
Venatasakistner		

MALABAR, NORTH.

District and Session and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Ellapally Gramam Rama Iyer, Government Vakil	Tarakad Sheshien, (does not practise)	Kandoth Krishnan Nair, (does not practise)
Manikoth Eydel Menon	Kunuppurath Kallan	J Leonard Rozario, s. a & s. l.
Kolmadattil Vittalayien	Naragapurath Krishnan Nair	Bambalashari Kammuran Nair
Koroth Ramoony	Behamuthullah	J F Pereira
Kottiah Ramen Menon		

NELLORE.

Civil Court.

O Seshachalapati	T Venkatasubbaiya	J A Venkataranaiya
B Ramayya	Abdul Aula Sahib	K Seshagiri Row
A Venkayya	K Ragavachari	J Iyaparaaz
A Sama Iyengar	B Viraswamiyala, Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor	
T Lakshminarasu		

SALEM.

Civil and Session Court.

Appaswamy Pillay	T Venkatagiri Iyer	Mr E S Wilkins
Conaree Pundit, (does not practise)	Mr John Middleton	Mahomed Mynooden Saib, (does not practise)
Narasier do.	Soodram Iyer, (Govt. Pleader)	Menachi Seondaram Pillay, (does not practise)
A Davasagayam Pillay do.	Mr H L Gomez, (does not practise)	
C Runga Row	P Krishnarow	

TANJORE, NORTH.

District and Session Court.

Soondara Royer	G P Savindranayagam Pillai	S Gopala Chariar
Narayana Iyer	S. A. B. L. (Vakil of the High Court)	P A Letchumana Chetty
Soondrum Iyer		R Kuppusami Aiyengar
Daniel Pillay	Sivayambur Ayyar	M Senthiasa Row
Soobramony Iyer	Subramoni Ayyar	S P Saminadayer
Namasovoyem Pillay	Kistnasami Ayyengar	M Kristnasami Aiyer
Narainsamy Naidoo	Chuckrapany Ayyar	T Kuppusami Aiyer
Sivasamy Iyer	K Singam Ayyengar	Teagaraja Aiyer
Njanathecam Pillay	Ramasami Sastri	Sivasami Sastri
Nallamattu Pillay	Venetasami Rajah	Doornasami Aiyer, s. a & s. l.
Kristnaswamy Iyer	S A Saminadler, Govt. Pleader	M Murugesam Pillai
	T K Annasami	N Subramania Iyer, s. a

TANJORE, SOUTH.
Subordinate Judge's Court.

R Mahadeva Row	Iyayami Sastri	Seshaiyengar
Mustafa Hussain Saib		

Civil and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

N Subramania Aiyar, B.A.
T Kuppusami Aiyar
K Srinivasa Aiyangar
Abhinava Saib
Syed Amid Saib
F Sundaram Aiyar
J Arivandam Pillai, B.L.
K Krishnasami Aiyangar, B.L.
T S Ramanuja Chariar, B.L.

P Sundarappa Iyer
T Sundaram Iyer, B.A.
R Raghunath Row
Lakshminarasimhaiah
S P Saminadler
C Ethiraja Pillai
M Srinivasa Row
P Subbiah, B.A.

S A Saminadler
Tulajaram Row
S Krishnasami Aiyangar
Narsayana Row
R Srinivasa Aiyangar
P Saminada Aiyar
S Gopalachariar
Govinda Row

Small Cause Court, Combaconum, (Subordinate Judge's.)

Sivarama Aiyar
V Venkatasubbar

Gopala Aiyar
Krishnasami Aiyar

Venkata Subbar
Ramasami Aiyar

S Ramasami Iyer

TINNEVELLY.

District and Session and Subordinate Courts.

A K Green, Esq., Barrister
Netteikumar Pillai
Syed Mahomed Ghose Saib
Nagalingam Pillai
Vadivalagansimbia Pillai
Muttusami Iyer
Chidambarama Mudaliar
Mr R A Phillips

K Annaswami Iyer
Subbaraya Iyer
Syed Abdul Rhyman Saib
S N Peremanyagum Pillai
A M Sitarana Iyer, B.A. & B.L.
A Gopala Iyengar, B.A. & B.L.
M Ponduranga Rao

A Sitarana Iyer, B.A.
Krishna Iyengar
Nilakanta Sastri
Pittha Pillai
N Swaminadha Iyer, Public Pro-
secutor and Govt Vakeel - / cty
Additional District Munsiff
D Sitarana, Acting

Subordinate Judge's Court only.

Deivanayagum Pillai

Narasinga Rao

Munsiff's Courts—Tinnevely.

Chockalingum Pillai
Sankarasuba Iyer
N Subramania Pillai
V Muttuswami Pillai
M Ramaswami Mudali
Swaminada Pillai
P Muttuswami Pillai

T Subramania Pillai
Sunkaralingum Pillai
Namasivayam Pillai
Syed Nemasathulla Saib
Tiru Ramaswami Mudali
Renga Iyer
Gopalsundaram Iyer

Rungaswami Iyer
Arunangum Pillai
Subbarayasubba Iyer
Venket Rao
Swaminada Iyer
Saravanaperumal Pillai
Anantha Chariar

Venraswami Chettyar
Sunkaravelayudu Mudaliar
Peremanyagum Pillai
Muttuswami Iyer
Venkatanayana Iyer
Maleappa Iyer

Strivilliputtur.

Pandian Pillai
Subbaraya Pillai
Pattabhirama Pillai
Vadamalappappa Pillai
Sesha Iyengar
Vycuntarama Pillai

Minatchisundaram Iyer
Subramania Sastri
Anudeisangu Pillai
Somaji Iyer
P Muttuswami Pillai
Vengaruswami Iyengar

Sundararaja Iyengar
Shunungam Pillai
Ramasasha Sastri
Narayana Iyer
Sreenivasa Iyer

S Saminada Iyer
Subba Rao
Alagathanmbia Pillai
M Krishna Iyer
Sundaram Iyer

Ambasamudram.

Tirumaleikumaraswami Pillai
Arianattu Pillai
Somaji Iyer
Velo Bhuminada Pillai
Avathanvenkatasubba Iyer
Subba Iyer
Alagusundaram Pillai
Kanthimarathnadha Pillai
Minatchisundaram Pillai

Vycuntum Pillai
Vivanda Pillai
Gopala Iyengar
Paktam Pillai
Iyemperumal Pillai
M Krishnaswami Iyer
Ananthurei Iyer
Subramania Iyer

Veerabudra Pillai
Krishna Dhas
Ramakrishna Iyer
Cappaswami Iyer
Gopala Pillai
V Swaminada Sastri
Renga Rao
Sankara Iyer

Striviguntum.

Subba Iyer
T A Veda Vyasa Chariar
Sankarankumar Pillai
Anudeisangu Pillai
Haribansapuro Pillai

Sankaravadevelu Pillai
Rama Iyer
Subramania Pillai
Kallapiran Pillai
Vedanayagum Pillai

Arunangam Pillai
V Narasinga Rao
Ramaswami Naidu
Sitarana Iyer
Vivanda Iyer

Manikavasagum Pillai
Parthasaradi Iyengar
Subbiah Mudaliar
Kallatam Pillai
V Subramonia Iyer

TRICHINOPOLY.

J Arivanandam Pillai, B.L.
P Subbar
K Subbar
Soobharama Sastry
Vythilingier

Mahadeva Row
Kistnamachary
Siva Ramiah
Suptharishi Sastry
Panchanathier

K Singam Iyengar, (Government
Pleader)
S P Saminathier
Mahomed Enuf Sahib
Lutchminarasim Iyah

VIZACAPATAM.

District and Session Court.

P L P C Langlois, Esq., Barrister-
at-Law
P E Sico, Esq.
L Lakshmi Pandit
J J Subbarayudu Pantulu
M Kodandaram Pantulu

V L Narasimulu Pantulu
C Simbachellam Pantulu
P Saranya Sastri
P Subbaraya Sastri
E L Narasimulu Pantulu
K Subbarao Pantulu

V Vengkayya Pantulu
B Kamodhi Pantulu
V Vengkataramayya Pantulu
S Ramasuri Sastri
B Gopalayudu Pantulu
M Rangayya Nayudu

Rules providing for the qualification and admission of persons to be admitted Advocates, Vakeels and Attorneys-at-Law of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

ADVOCATES.—1.—Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Advocate of the High Court at Madras.

2. Any person called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law in England or Ireland or being a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

3. The degree of Master of Laws of the University of Madras and a certificate of having subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for eighteen months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, while regularly practising in the said Court, as also of good character and conduct; such certificate to be signed by the Advocate with whom the applicant shall have studied.

4. Any person being an Advocate duly admitted and on the roll of Advocates of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; together with a certificate of character or letter of recommendation from a Judge of the High Court of which the applicant is an Advocate, or from the Advocate General of the same Presidency.

VAKEELS.—5.—Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled a Vakeel of the High Court; but subject in the case of an applicant under the second rule, to his passing such an examination in matters of practice as the Court may prescribe. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

6. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras and certificate of having, subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for six months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practise on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court; and for a further period of six months in the office of an Attorney of the said Court; or certificate of having studied for twelve months either with an Advocate or Vakeel entitled to practise as aforesaid, or in the office of an Attorney, while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, as also in either case a certificate of good character and conduct. Such certificate or certificates to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel and Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

7. Any person producing the proper certificate or certificates of his having kept six terms, at one of the Inns of Court in London, and of regular attendance on the course of Law lectures whilst keeping such terms, as also of his having passed one of the examinations provided for students; together with a certificate of subsequent study for nine months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practise on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court, or in the office of an Attorney of the said Court, while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, and of good character and conduct; such last-mentioned certificate to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—8.—Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Attorney-at-Law of the High Court at Madras; but subject in the case of an applicant for admission under Rules 10, 11 and 14 to his passing such examination as to his professional competency as the High Court shall direct. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission, by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

9. Admission and enrolment as an Attorney or Solicitor in one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin with the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment, as also a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship in England or Ireland.

10. Matriculation at any of the Indian Universities, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for four years, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, with a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship; subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

11. Service for the period of seven years as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as a Judge's Clerk; or the same period of service in any two of the said offices; subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

12. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of any Indian University, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for two years, subsequently to the attaining of such degree, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, or for five years either as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as Judge's Clerk, or in any two of such offices; with a certificate in the former case of good character and conduct, signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship.

13. Any person being an Attorney duly admitted and on the roll of Attorneys of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; as also a certificate of good character and conduct, signed by a Judge of the High Court, or the Advocate General or two of the leading Advocates in practise in the High Court of which the applicant is an Attorney.

14. Any person who was with the privy and consent of the late Supreme Court, under service as an Articled Clerk to an Attorney of the said Court, on the 15th August 1862; after he shall have served the full period of five years in which he was articled; subject to his passing an examination as above provided in Rule 8.

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND, Chief Justice.
(") W. HOLLOWAY, Judge.
(") L. C. INNES, Judge.
(") C. COLLETT, Judge.

30th April 1872.

Office and Duties of Official Trustee of Madras.

It is hereby notified that the following Rules have been made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, under the power given by Act No. XVII of 1844, entitled "An Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee."

[General Rules for the guidance and government of the office and duties of Official Trustee of Madras.]

I. The Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1844, shall forthwith give security for the due execution of his office, in the sum of Rupees 50,000 in one or other of the modes following, viz., by the joint and several bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties in the sum of Rupees 50,000; or by the deposit of Government securities for that amount; or partly by the deposit of Government securities and partly by the bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties. Every such bond shall be entered into with the Chief Justice for the time being by his name of office, and his successors in the said office, or the Judge who shall at any time be performing the duties of Chief Justice.

II. The like security shall be given by every person who may be appointed to officiate in the absence of the Official Trustee under Section 7 of the Act.

III. The Official Trustee shall, with due diligence, cause all capital moneys and trust funds received by or vesting in him to be invested by Government securities, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or provided by the deed or will creating the trust.

IV. Whenever owing to doubts or disputes as to the person or persons beneficially entitled, or for any other cause, there shall remain in the hands of the Official Trustee a cash balance of Rupees 500 belonging to any trust estate, he shall without delay invest the same in Government securities.

V. The Official Trustee shall procure all Government and other securities which may be issued or given to him on account of any trust estate, and every transfer of the same, whether by endorsement or otherwise, to be made in his name of office.

VI. The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rupees 300. All sums received by him shall from time to time be lodged in the Bank of Madras to credit of a separate and distinct account to be kept by him as Official Trustee with the said Bank and shall be drawn against when necessary in his name of office.

VII. All Government Securities and Bank, Railway, or other Shares coming into the possession of the Official Trustee shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name of office as Official Trustee with the Bank of Madras and there kept for safe custody; except when it may be necessary for the Official Trustee to retain such securities or shares for a temporary purpose.

VIII. The Official Trustee shall make remittances on account of persons in Europe to the Treasury at the India Office by Government Bills at the rate of exchange settled for the re-payment of advances made in India.

IX. The Official Trustee shall keep the following books of account:—

1. A Day Book in which every transaction shall be entered as it occurs.
2. A Receipt Book containing skeleton forms of receipts with counterfoils numbered consecutively in print. These forms shall be used for all receipts given for cash and Government or other securities.
3. A Cash Book to be balanced monthly.
4. A Ledger which shall contain a separate account with each trust estate, showing a detailed debt and credit of items, and also an account with the Bank of Madras. The dates of receipts and payments and the number of the voucher for each payment, as well as the amounts of Government and other securities and of the cash transactions, shall appear in separate columns, and each account in the Ledger shall be balanced on the 31st of December in every year.
5. A Commission Book showing the sums received and invested on account of each trust estate with the amount of commission payable to the Official Trustee.
6. A book containing entries of all payments made by the Official Trustee, to the Bank of Madras on account of sums remitted through the India Office to persons resident in Europe.
7. A book in which shall be entered a copy of all accounts delivered from the office of the Official Trustee.
8. A book in which shall be entered the particulars of all Government Securities, Bank Shares and other securities deposited in the Bank of Madras or forwarded for renewal, or which may be in the possession of the Official Trustee.

X. Any person seeking to inspect the books and accounts of the Official Trustee, or to inspect and make copies or extracts of his annual schedules filed in the High Court, must apply for an order of the Chief Justice through the Judge's Clerk, and such application shall be by a short petition, stating the particular trust estate in which the applicant is interested; the nature of his interest; and the ground upon which he makes the application.

XI. The foregoing Rules, excepting Rules I and II, shall apply to the Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1843, in the execution of the trusts continuing vested in him.

January 9th, 1865.

C. H. SCOTLAND.

Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, passed on the 3rd August 1871.

1. A Respondent in an Appeal shall not be entitled to raise an objection to the decree or order in question unless he shall have filed in the Registrar's Office a Memorandum stating such objection (properly stamped) eight clear days before the day of hearing, and shall not, without the leave of the Court for special cause, be heard in support of such objection unless he shall have served a copy thereof on the Appellant or his Advocate or Vakil the same number of days before.
2. Every application by an Appellant for leave to file a Memorandum of an additional ground of appeal shall be made by petition ten clear days before the day of hearing, and, when granted, the Appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court for special cause, be heard in support of such ground unless he shall have served a copy thereof on the Respondent or his Advocate or Vakil eight clear days before.
3. It shall not be sufficient in a Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or Memorandum of Objection filed in an Appeal to state as a ground of objection that the decision appealed from is contrary to law or usage, or that there has been substantial error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case, or to the like effect; but the Petition or Memorandum shall set forth specifically the error of law, breach of usage, or defect in procedure or investigation meant to be relied upon: and an Appellant or Respondent will not be permitted to raise at the hearing of the Appeal any legal objection not so set forth.
4. No Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or of Objection which contains such a general statement without setting forth any other ground of appeal or objection shall be received in the Registrar's Office on the Original or Appellate Sides of the Court.
5. No Petition or Memorandum of Special Appeal or of Objection by a Respondent in a Special Appeal which may appear to the Registrar or, in his absence, the Deputy Registrar, to be defective in not stating specifically any objection which is an admissible ground of Special Appeal under Section 372 of Act VIII of 1859 shall be received and registered until a Judge shall so order.
6. Every such Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or Objection shall be referred by the Registrar or, in his absence, the Deputy Registrar, for the consideration and order of a Judge unless the party by or on whose behalf it is presented acquiesce in the opinion of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar and desire to amend it—in which case the Petition or Memorandum shall be returned for correction by substituting an admissible ground of objection, and the time allowed for that purpose shall be three clear days.
7. Every such reference shall be set down for hearing and determination by the single Judge whom the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint to sit for the purpose, and his determination must be drawn up in the form of an Order of Court under Section 25 of Act XXIII of 1861. Notice of the day of hearing shall be given by affixing a list of the references to the public notice-boards at the Court-house two clear days before the day of hearing.
8. Rules 5, 6 and 7 shall come into operation on the 20th day of October next.

C. H. SCOTLAND, *Chief Justice.*
W. HOLLOWAY,
L. C. INNES,
J. KERNAN,
J. R. KINDERSLEY,

Judges.

Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras.

It is ordered, with the sanction and approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, that the fees set forth in the following table, and no other fees, shall be demanded and received by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in suits and proceedings before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction and on appeals from its ordinary original civil jurisdiction. Provided that the said table of fees shall not be taken to apply to proceedings pending in the Master's Office or to Admiralty proceedings or Notaries' fees, or to the Office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, and that until otherwise provided the fees to be received in the Master's Office and in Admiralty proceedings and for Notarial business and by the Ecclesiastical Registrar, shall continue to be regulated by the table of fees in operation in the late Supreme Court.

It is further ordered with the like sanction and approval that the folio mentioned in the said table of fees shall throughout be taken to consist of eighty-one words, and that four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word, and that in all suits in which the value of the matter in dispute does not exceed Rupees five hundred, no more than one-half of the fees in the said table shall be demanded or received.

The Fees to be taken by Registrar.

	RS. A.
Upon swearing in any Officer of the Court	6 0
Upon swearing in Advocate	6 0
Upon swearing in Attorney	5 0
On presentation and examination of plaint	2 0
For examining, filing and registering every plaint	2 8
For filing each document delivered with plaint	0 8
For examining and comparing every copy of document with original, if not exceeding two folios	1 0
For every other folio	0 8
For receiving and filing the description of any document or documents to be produced by defendant	0 8
For marking each original document returned	0 4
For preparing and issuing every summons to appear and answer the plaint whether for settlement of issues or final disposal	1 4
For filing appointment of Agent to receive the same	0 8
For preparing and issuing every second or subsequent summons to appear, &c.	0 8
For filing summons with return thereon	0 4
For entering appearance of defendant	1 0
For forwarding summons or letter by post to defendant's address, including attendance and in addition to postage	1 4
For preparing letter in lieu of summons	1 4
For preparing and issuing every notice to persons to be made parties	1 4
For transmitting summons or notice to another Court including attendance and in addition to postage	1 6
For preparing and issuing every warrant of arrest	3 0
For custody of money deposited in lieu of bail or paid into Court	2 per cent.
For every commitment not otherwise provided for	1 0
For taking security for costs on presentation of plaint or to fulfil any decree or any other security by order of Court or a Judge	1 4
For preparing and issuing every order or warrant of attachment	3 0
For the like to furnish security	2 0
For preparing and issuing order or warrant of possession under Section 91	2 0
For preparing and issuing any injunction or order in the nature of an injunction	4 0
For every rule or order of Court not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every other folio	1 0
For entering every rule or order of the Court, per folio	0 8
For recording withdrawal of the plaintiff from the suit	1 0
For recording every adjustment of suit	1 8
For entering representative of a deceased party	1 0
For receiving, filing, and delivering to the Sheriff or other Officer notice to produce	0 12

	RS. A.
For recording dismissal of suit	0 8
For filing every written authority to appear whether to an Attorney or a recognized Agent or to a co-plaintiff or to a co-defendant	1 0
For filing every written authority by Officer or Soldier to commence and conduct suit or defence	1 0
For receiving and filing declaration in writing on non-appearance in person	0 8
For receiving and recording written statement of parties at first hearing	1 0
For receiving and recording additional written statements	0 8
For entering rejection of written statement and returning same with endorsement	1 0
For reducing into writing and recording the examination of any party as witness in Court not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For duplicates of such examination when required, per folio	0 8
For endorsing and filing every exhibit or document admitted in evidence	0 8
For reading and marking every such exhibit or document	1 0
For recording rejection of exhibits and the grounds of rejection	0 8
For certified copies of exhibits returned by order of Court, per folio	0 12
For copies of all papers	0 8
For delivering out and taking receipt for exhibits, for each exhibit	0 4
For recording issues of law or fact in each suit	1 4
For recording issues agreed upon by the parties and the agreement for the same	1 4
For issuing every summons to give evidence or produce documents—if the number of names inserted therein does not exceed two	1 4
For every additional name	0 4
For filing same when returned with endorsement thereon	0 4
For transmitting summons to another Court for service on defendant as witness	0 12
For issuing proclamation to compel attendance to give evidence or produce documents	1 4
For every order or warrant to enforce the attendance of a party as a witness	1 4
For preparing and issuing every commission for taking evidence of absent witness or for local enquiry or investigation of accounts	4 0
For recording the return thereto or report thereon	1 8
For every judgment pronounced on final disposal of suit	4 0
For drawing up and engrossing every decree, per folio	1 0
For minuting and entering every decree	0 12
For every certified copy of the decree or other proceedings, per folio	0 12
For recording every adjustment of a decree	1 4
For entering every note of application for execution	1 0
For every notice for execution after a year or enforcement of decree against heir or representative	2 0
For preparing and issuing every writ, warrant, or order for the execution of a decree	5 0
For summons to party obstructing execution of decree	1 4
For filing same returned with endorsement thereon	0 4
For commitment of the party so obstructing	1 4
For numbering and registering claim to land or other immovable property after execution issued	1 8
For numbering and registering application of party disposed of land or other immovable property in execution of a decree	1 3
For every decision, order, or decree upon such last-mentioned claim or application	3 0
Order for sale or payment over of property attached when separately issued	2 0
For preparing and recording appointment of Manager	3 0
For preparing and issuing order for withdrawal of attachment	1 4
For receiving and recording claims to any property attached either before or after judgment	1 8
For preparing and issuing order confirming or setting aside sale	2 0
For preparing and issuing any writ or order respecting the delivery or transfer of property sold in execution	2 0
For preparing and issuing certificate of purchase	2 0
For filing application for discharge from arrest in execution	0 8

	RS. A.
Or from confinement under decree	1 0
For preparing certificate that satisfaction of decree has not been obtained	0 8
For transmitting same together with copy of decree and of order for execution	1 0
On presentation of petition to sue in forma pauperis	0 8
For every order or reference	2 0
For numbering and registering application to file agreement of reference	0 8
For filing every agreement of reference	0 8
For receiving and filing every award and proceedings connected therewith	1 0
For numbering and registering application to file award	0 8
For filing, numbering and registering any agreement raising questions of law or fact	1 8
For receiving and filing application for review of judgment	1 0
For noting the application when granted	0 8
For applying for records of any public Office or Court	1 4
For every search in his Office each year	1 0
For every certificate not otherwise provided for, and not exceeding two folios	1 4
For every other folio	0 8
For every Habeas Corpus	3 0
For entering suit for final disposal	1 4
For calling on every suit for trial or argument set down for final disposal	1 4
For attending with records at proceedings elsewhere than before the Court or a Judge	3 8
If out of the Court House	17 8
For filing and entering petition of appeal and every security on appeal	3 8
For minuting allowance	1 0
For drawing Judge's certificate of amount in dispute in appeal cases, and attending Judges with appeal papers	4 0
For reducing into writing the examination of witnesses under a Mandamus or commission, if not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For duplicates of such examinations when required, per folio	0 8
For drawing Judge's certificate of return to Mandamus or commission from England when required, and attending Judges with same	8 0
For every writ, precept, or other process not specially provided for	3 0
For every oath administered in Court or as a Commissioner	1 4
For filing every petition, affidavit, and verified declaration not specially provided for	1 0
For filing every exhibit annexed to a petition, affidavit, or verified declaration	0 4
For amending plaint or any other proceedings when the amendments do not exceed one folio	1 0
For every other folio	0 12
For filing and entering every cognovit and warrant of Attorney to confess judgment	1 8
For entering judgment thereon	1 0

Fees to be taken by the Clerk of the Crown, subject in case of Prisoners and Defendants, be remitted by the Court.

For every attendance before a Judge at the instance of a party	2 0
For minuting any motion	1 4
For a certificate	1 4
For filing every Judge's order, information, indictment in misdemeanor, affidavit, or other proceeding required to be filed	1 0
For drawing an order of Court	2 8
For office copies of all papers, other than depositions for the use of prisoners, per folio	0 12
For copies of depositions under Act XXII of 1839, per folio	0 2
For every recognizance, each person	2 8
For every appearance	1 4
For swearing in any Judicial or Ministerial Officer	5 0
For attendance on striking a special Jury	10 0
For every search in his office	1 0

	RS. A.
For issuing every Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Attachment, Bench, Warrant and Commission to take Affidavits	5 0
For every commitment, including filing when necessary	2 8
For every witness sworn in private prosecutions	1 4
For every Subpoena for witnesses	1 4
For every rule to plead, reply, or return a writ	2 0
For signing every information granted by the Court	5 0
For issuing a Subpoena to answer information, &c	2 8
For taking down the examinations of witnesses under a Mandamus, including engrossment, per folio	1 0
For duplicate of such examinations, per folio	0 12
For reading and marking each exhibit at the examination under a Mandamus	1 0
For drawing Judge's certificate of return to a writ of Mandamus, where such certificate is required	5 0
For drawing Clerk of the Crown's certificate of like return, where such certificate is required	7 0
For every examination or interrogatories	10 0
For enrolling interrogatories and answers, per folio	1 0
For the report	10 0
For minuting and recording every acknowledgment of contempt	5 0
For attending out of the Court House on business incidental to his Office	17 8

Fees to be taken by the Sheriff

For serving every summons either to a party or a witness, for each person served	1 4
For serving any notice, if required	1 4
For the actual execution of every writ, warrant, citation or other mandatory process not otherwise provided for	2 4
For every commitment charging defendant in custody or execution, or for discharging defendant out of custody	1 4
For return of every summons, writ, warrant, citation or other process	1 0
For every certificate on partial return	0 12
For every other certificate	1 0
For every special return	2 0
For bringing into Court negotiable securities or other property	1 0
For every search in Sheriff's Office	1 0
For pondage on every debt levied not exceeding one thousand Rupees	5 per cent.
And on every further	2½ do.
For executing every writ or order for delivery of immovable property in execution where premises consist of a single parcel	5 0
For the like, where premises are situated in different places, for each parcel	3 8
For executing process or other matters beyond the Fort and Black Town of Madras in addition, per mile	1 0
For keeping possession of movable property, for every twenty-four hours	2 0
[Storing and expense of removal when necessary, to be paid in addition]	
For executing every warrant or order for the attachment of property	2 4
Upon all sales by auction or of negotiable instruments or shares through a broker, the necessary expenses incidental to the mode of sale to be assessed by the Taxing Officer.	
For executing every warrant or order for delivery of property to purchaser.	3 8
For every advertisement besides the cost of insertion	2 8
For Bailiff's on actual arrest of the person	1 0
For detention of defendant in custody before commitment by order of Court or Judge, each day	2 0
Expenses of maintenance or other extra expenses to be assessed by the Taxing Officer.	
For forwarding any proceeding by letter, when required, in addition to other fees and postage	2 4
For copies of all papers from the Sheriff's Office, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken by Judge's Clerk attending the sittings of a single Judge, and as a Commissioner.

	RS. A.
For preparing and issuing every Judge's summons (inclusive of the Judge's signature)	2 0
For preparing and issuing every Judge's order or fiat (inclusive of the Judge's signature)	2 8
For obtaining Judge's signature to original summons to appear and answer plaint	1 4
For the like to every copy of same for service	0 12
For the like in all other cases when required	1 4
For every affidavit shown on every oath administered before a Judge or as Commissioner	1 4
For security or bail taken or justified before a Judge, including the swearing of the sureties or witnesses	2 8
For every certificate	1 4
For every necessary attendance on the business of the suitors in Court or at the Offices of the Court	1 4
For the like as Clerk out of the Court House at the request of a party or his Attorney, an additional fee of	7 0
For every attendance out of the Court House as Commissioner in addition to all other fees, it within the limits of Madras	10 0
For every mile beyond those limits	2 0
For copies of proceedings if required, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken for the Seal of the Court.

For the seal of the Court to every summons, writ, warrant, rule, order, or other proceeding requiring the same, and not otherwise provided for	
For the like to every injunction, decree, or order, in the nature of a decree or money order	
For the like to every commission or order of reference	
For the like to every writ of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, or other extraordinary writ	
For the like to probates or letters of administration	
For the like on appeals to Her Majesty in Council	
For the like to returns to writs of Mandamus, or Commissions from England.	
For the like to certificates and papers to be sent to England	
For the like to certificates and papers sent to Mofussil Courts	

5 Annas.

Fees to be taken by the Interpreters.

For interpreting short or ordinary affidavits	1 4
For interpreting all other proceedings or any document, exhibit, or paper required to be interpreted, per folio	0 8
For interpreting before an Officer of the Court in the case of <i>non voce</i> examinations reduced into writing, per folio	0 8
For interpreting every oath	1 0
For translation of papers, per folio	1 12
For attendance on the business of the suitors out of Court House, if within the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	5 0
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	1 0
For the attendance of the swearing Moollah or swearing Brahmin with the Interpreters out of Court House	1 0
For all necessary copies, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken by Attorneys and Proctors.

For every authority or appointment to appear and act including attendances when not more than two parties sign the same	8 0
For the like where signed by more than two parties, an additional fee of	3 8
For letter before suit or other ordinary letter	2 0
For every other necessary letter, if long and special, discretionary.	
For drawing and subscribing every plaint, drawing every verified declaration, affidavit, and written statement, claim, petition, or application, or other proceeding in the Court not otherwise provided for, and for every amendment of the same when the written matter does not exceed one folio	2 0

	RS.	A.
For every additional folio	1	0
For receiving instructions for every plaint, claim, or agreement, under Section 328	10	0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.		
For attendance before Officer of Court to furnish security on plaint or other proceeding	1	4
For the like before a Judge or Officer of Court, if sureties or witness examined.	4	0
For every engrossment or fair copy for Bling, per folio	0	12
For every other copy when required, and not otherwise provided for, per folio.	0	8
For every necessary attendance before a Judge on ordinary matters, or at the Offices of the Court.	1	4
For the like before a Judge on special matters	3	8
For attendance in Court on common or unopposed motions or applications by Council	7	0
For the like on special motions	3	8
For attendance in Court on the hearing of suit set down for final disposal, each day	10	0
For attendance before Judge on settlement of issues if suit then finally disposed of	10	0
For the like on criminal trials or hearing of suits, intestate, testamentary, or matrimonial, each day	10	8
For attendance on the Grand Jury, including attendance on swearing the witnesses	5	0
For attendance each day the suit is in the paper of the day and not called on.	5	0
For receiving instructions at the Attorney's Office not otherwise provided for.	3	0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.		
For attendance on client at the client's house or elsewhere, out of the Attorney's Office, at the client's request	10	8
For attendance at Judge's house, on urgent occasions	15	0
For every necessary attendance upon the client not otherwise provided for	3	8
For the like if beyond the hour, the further fee of	3	8
For drawing claim to property attached either before or after judgment, not exceeding half a folio	1	0
When it exceeds half a folio and does not exceed one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0
For short notice, including copy and service when within the Black Town and Fort	2	8
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1	0
For long or special notices, including the same, discretionary.		
For every other service within two miles of the Black Town and Fort	1	4
For every additional mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1	0
For drawing agreement on compromise, adjustment, or satisfaction of suit, not exceeding one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0
For drawing notices to produce any document, writing, or other things, not exceeding one folio	1	8
The like, if not exceeding three folios	2	8
The like, when more than three folios	4	0
For drawing issues of law or fact stated by agreement of parties in a suit and the agreement thereon not exceeding one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0
For attendance before Commissioners for examination of witnesses or for local investigations or investigation or adjustment of accounts or before arbitrators for each hour	7	0
For the like, if Counsel in attendance, for every hour	3	8
For the like attendance, if beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court, a reasonable allowance in addition for travelling and other expenses.		
For perusing papers and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for brief.	3	8
In extraordinary cases, or where many witnesses or documents, discretionary.		
For drawing brief, per folio	0	12
For fair copy of brief, per folio	0	8
For drawing and engrossing conveyance to be signed by Judge after decree, not exceeding one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0

	RS.	A.
For drawing endorsement of negotiable instrument to be signed by Judge after decree, and for obtaining signature thereto, including attendances	3	8
For attending Sheriff or other Officer of the Court to receive money or Bank Notes on behalf of execution-creditor, and giving receipt for the same	3	8
For preparing written authority to apply for order of reference including attendances	3	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement for reference to arbitration not exceeding one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement raising questions of law or fact for decision, not exceeding one folio	2	8
For every additional folio	1	0
For every necessary attendance at the Accountant General's Office, or the Government Treasury at the Bank of Madras	5	0
For every affidavit of service, including attendance	3	8
For copies of all papers requiring service not otherwise provided for, per folio.	0	12
For special instructions to Counsel to move	3	8
For every bill of costs, including copy and service, per folio	1	0

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND.

(Signed) A. BITTLESTON.

(Signed) H. A. STRANGE.

(Signed) H. V. HILLIPS.

(Signed) H. F. FRYE.

August 22nd, 1862.

The above Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council according to the provisions of Section 50, Act XX of 1852 of the Government of India.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Clerk.....	ARTHUR M. RITCHIE, Esq.	Appointed 1863
Official Assignee.....	BENJAMIN BROOKS, Esq.	do. 1856.

Rules and Orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras.

ORDO CURIAE, 22ND DECEMBER 1848.

The Rules and Orders now in force for regulating the Proceedings of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed on and after the 1st day of January 1849; and the following Rules and Orders are hereby made for regulating the Proceedings of the said Court on and after the 1st day of January 1849.

I.—All Summonses, Precepts, Rules, Orders and other Process to be issued by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras shall be prepared, made out, and signed by the Principal Officer of the said Court, who shall be called the Chief Clerk; and all Petitions, Affidavits, and other Proceedings shall be filed by the said Chief Clerk of Record. The Office of the said Chief Clerk shall be open every Monday and Thursday between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and on such other days and at such hours as the Court shall hereafter direct; and the Office of the Official Assignee shall be open every day (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) from twelve till two.

II.—In every case the Attorney shall personally, and not by his Clerk or any other Person, accept the retainer of a Prisoner, and the Prisoner shall sign the retainer and at the same time the Attorney shall sign his acceptance thereof. Provided that in case of the illness of such Attorney or of his absence from Madras such retainer may be received and accepted for him by some other Attorney of the Court personally, the cause thereof being stated in such acceptance.

III.—The Attorney of every Prisoner, and all opposing Creditors whose costs are ordered to be paid by the Insolvent or out of the Insolvent's estate, and all other Persons requiring their Bills of Costs to be taxed, shall cause their respective Bills to be taxed by the Master of the Supreme Court.

IV.—No Attorney shall directly or indirectly employ the Gaoler, Deputy Gaoler, or any Prisoner, or other Person confined or residing within the said Gaol, as Clerk or Agent to solicit retainers or to transact any business whatever relating to proceedings in the said Court touching the relief or discharge of any Prisoner, and no Attorney shall continue to practice in the said Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors whilst he shall himself be a Prisoner.

V.—In all cases there shall be filed with the Petition a Certificate from the Gaoler of the day or days and cause or causes of detainer against the Prisoner.

VI.—The Chief Clerk, upon the filing in his Office of the Schedule of the debts and effects of any Insolvent Debtor in custody, shall forthwith cause a copy of such parts thereof as contain the particulars of the Insolvent's estate and effects and of the debts stated to be owing to him to be made out and delivered to the Official Assignee.

VII.—Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication in an act of Insolvency, where an adjudication has been pronounced, and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the Insolvency, and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such Insolvent in the Official Assignee—Per *Ord. Civ.*, 9th Sept. 1853—shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule, in the following manner:—

In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of every detaining Creditor suing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published in two successive numbers of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order of the appointment of the day for hearing—Per *Ord. Civ.*, 9th Sept. 1853—unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct. All Affidavits of the service of such notices as are required by Rule VII, shall be prepared and left with the Chief Clerk one week before the day of hearing—*Ord. Civ.*, 24th March 1849.

VIII.—Where a vesting order of the estate of a Prisoner has been made on the Petition of a Creditor, notice thereof, together with an order to file a Schedule, shall forthwith be given to such Prisoner by service of a copy of the same, and delivery to the Gaoler shall be deemed good service of such notice and order upon the Prisoner in such case.

IX.—The appearance at the hearing of any Creditor or other Person entitled to notice shall be deemed a waiver by him, her, or them, of such notice when there shall have been none, or of any defect or irregularity in the form or service thereof, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

X.—The proof of notices published in the *Gazette* of the Presidency shall be by the production of the said *Gazette* without other proof, and the proof of other notices shall be ordinarily by Affidavit unless the Court shall think fit to call for *ex vivo* testimony, in which case the deposition of the Witness shall be taken in writing by the Chief Clerk of the Court.

XI.—No Creditor shall be allowed at the hearing to oppose the discharge of a Prisoner, unless he shall have served the Prisoner with notice of his intention to oppose him, stating in such notice the specific grounds of his opposition three clear days before the day of hearing, and also shall have left a like notice at the office of the Chief Clerk before the day of hearing: Provided always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into.—Per *Ord. Civ.*, 9th Sept. 1853.

XII.—At the hearing the examination of the Prisoner by the Court shall be taken down in writing by the Chief Clerk, and shall be signed by the Prisoner and filed in Court.

XIII.—In all cases of opposition to the discharge of an Insolvent, where the Insolvent's Petition shall be dismissed, the Court shall, if it think fit, order the costs of the opposing Creditor or Creditors to be paid by the Insolvent.

XIV.—The Official Assignee shall be entitled to five per cent. Commission on the principal sum forming the proceeds of each estate distributable as dividends; and if such Commission shall not produce Rupees Two Hundred in any one month, his remuneration shall be made up to this amount by taking the sum required for that purpose out of the interest of the Government Securities in which his collections are invested.—*Ord. Civ.*, 4th May 1849—*Ord. Civ.*, 5th Oct. 1855. This rule now stands as originally printed and passed on 22nd Dec. 1848.

XV.—The Official Assignee, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to that office previously to his admission thereto, shall give good and sufficient security by Bond to the Chief Justice for the payment of such sum of money as the Court shall direct, with two or more able sureties to be approved by the Master; which Bond shall be conditioned for his duly accounting for and administering all estates committed to his charge as Official Assignee, and the same shall be deposited with and kept by the Accountant-General subject to the order of the Court.

XVI.—The Official Assignee shall proceed with all diligence to collect and get in the debts and effects of insolvent persons committed to his charge, and shall pay in or deposit the same in the Honorable Company's Treasury with the privy of the Accountant-General, and in his hands from time to time such sums only as may be necessary for immediate

purposes: Provided nevertheless that the Official Assignee shall at no time retain in his hands a larger sum than Two Thousand Rupees on the whole without the order of the Court.

XVII.—Whenever it shall become necessary for the Official Assignee to obtain any Money, Bonds, or other Securities out of the Honorable Company's Treasury for the purpose of distributing the same amongst the Creditors entitled thereto, the mode of obtaining such Money, Bonds and Securities, shall be by order of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, signed by the Chief Clerk, and countersigned by one of the Judges, for the payment and delivery of the said Money, Bonds and Securities to the Official Assignee, which order shall be by him presented to the Accountant-General and Treasurer in the same manner as any order of the Supreme Court of Madras for the payment out of the Treasury of Money, Effects, or Securities of the suitors of the Supreme Court under order of the said Court.

XVIII.—The Official Assignee shall enter into a book to be kept by him for that purpose separate and distinct accounts of each estate under his charge and of all such surpluses of Money, Bonds, and other Securities for Money, Goods, Effects, and Things as shall come to his hands or to the hands of any persons employed by him, or in trust for him as such Official Assignee, and likewise of all payments made by him for and on account of the said estates, specifying the dates of such receipts and payments respectively.

XIX.—The Official Assignee shall twice in every year, that is, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, or on the first day after those days on which the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be sitting, exhibit and deliver in open Court a true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received on account of each estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout during the preceding half-year, and the balances; and also of all estates wherein dividends shall have been ordered to be paid and shall have been paid over to persons entitled to the same during the preceding half-year, specifying the amount of such dividends; which Schedule shall, on and after the 1st day of January 1849, be in the form following:—

Part 1st.—Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule.

Part 2nd.—Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge prior to such last-mentioned period, on account of which he shall have received any Money, Bonds, or other Securities subsequently to such last-mentioned period.

Part 3rd.—Containing all estates wherein dividends shall have been paid over to the parties entitled thereto since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount paid and the amount remaining unpaid.

XX.—Previous to the Official Assignee exhibiting and delivering in open Court his Schedule in pursuance of the preceding Rule, he shall lay the same, together with the accounts of each estate and the Vouchers relating thereto, before the Master, in order that such Schedule may be examined and the several Vouchers compared with the accounts of the estates therein described.

XXI.—In all cases where the Courts shall direct that the estate and effects of any Insolvent shall be received by the Official Assignee and any Special Assignee or Assignees jointly, all Moneys, Jewels, and Securities for Money belonging to each estate shall within seven days after the receipt thereof be paid or delivered and be kept in deposit in the Bank of Madras; and no part thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom but upon the order in writing of all such Assignees, or of any two of them, of whom the Official Assignee shall be one.

XXII.—The Chief Clerk shall, immediately after the hearing of any Insolvent upon his Petition, and after adjudication of the Court thereon, deliver over to the Official Assignee the Schedule of the Insolvent, which shall be thereafter kept in the Office of the Official Assignee. Provided that, if the Schedule be required by the Chief Clerk for any temporary purpose, it shall be delivered out to him as often as may be necessary, and shall be restored to the custody of the Official Assignee so soon as such purpose has been fulfilled.

(Signed) EDWARD J. GAMBIER.

(") W. W. BURTON.

Additional Rules for regulating the Proceedings in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras made and passed by the Supreme Court of Judicature there and read in Court on the 9th day of September 1853.

That henceforth the following Rule be substituted for Rule VII:—

Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication of an act of Insolvency where an adjudication has been pronounced and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the Insolvency and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such Insolvent in the Official

Assignee shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule in the following manner. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of any detaining Creditor suing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published in two successive numbers of the *Fort St. George Gazette* which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order or of the appointment of the day for hearing, unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct.

Proviso to be added to Rule XI. Provided always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into.

XXIII.—That every Insolvent shall file with his Schedule a general Balance Sheet of his receipts and expenditure, which account shall in no case commence later than twelve Calendar months before the filing of the Schedule. But if at any time subsequent to the date of the earliest debt in the Schedule any property shall have gone from the Insolvent by sale, assignment, mortgage, distress, execution, or by any means other than the ordinary course of trade or living, the account shall commence so as to include all such transactions, and every Insolvent shall also state in the said general Balance Sheet the cause of his present insolvency and the amount of debts, if any, still due by him under any prior insolvency.

XXIV.—That no dividend shall be reserved for any disputed claim or debt that shall not have been substantiated before or at the sitting of the Court at which the dividend shall be declared, unless the Court shall direct such reservation to be made.

XXV.—That the Court in its discretion, and if it thinks fit to award any costs, may do so against, or to any Assignee, any Insolvent finally discharged, any Petitioner for revocation of adjudication, any Creditor or any Person interested in an Insolvent estate applying, opposing, or appearing on any application, and either out of the estate or out of the private moneys of any such Person or Party, and may direct to what amount, how, when and in what manner, and by whom the same shall be paid, recovered, or retained.

XXVI.—That the Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to the Supreme Court or to the Insolvent Court to permit him to proceed in Equity or at Law, or in the Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty Jurisdiction, or to defend any suit or action, or take or defend any proceedings without the payment of any fees of office to the Officers of the Supreme Court or Insolvent Court in respect of any demand, claim, or right against or belonging to any Insolvent estate, wherein no assets have been received, and wherein there are no assets expected or recoverable except such as shall be the subject of such suit or action. Provided always that such fees shall be a primary charge on and payable out of the assets recovered therein.

TABLE OF FEES.—From and after this date the folio in the Table of Fees shall be deemed to consist of 90 words instead of 72, and all charges by the folio shall be made at the rate of 5 Annas per folio instead of 8 Annas as heretofore.

The Table of Fees of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Folio in this Table shall be deemed to consist of 90 words, and four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word.

Attorneys.

	RS.	A.
1 For Retainer	1	4
2 For every necessary Letter	1	2
3 For every attendance in Prison or at Client's House, or elsewhere out of their own Office, at the Client's request	3	8
4 If necessarily detained beyond an hour, for each additional hour	3	8
5 For every attendance at their own Offices	1	12
6 For every attendance on the Chief Clerk or Official Assignee or other Officer at their Offices in the Court House on matters of course	1	0
7 For attending Court on motions	2	0
8 For attending Court on hearing	5	0
9 For attending in Court each day the case is in the paper and not called on	3	8
10 For attending Master to tax Costs, each hour	1	8
11 For attending any Officer of the Court on matters referred to him, for every hour	3	8
12 For every necessary attendance not otherwise provided for	1	8
13 For drawing every Petition, Schedule, and every other proceeding, matter, or thing not otherwise provided for, the first folio	1	0
14 For every other folio	0	8

15 For engrossment or fair copy, per folio	RS.	A.
16 For notices including copy and service within the Black Town and Fort	0	8
17 For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1	0
18 For all copies not otherwise provided for, per folio	0	8
19 For perusing papers preparatory to hearing and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for Brief, subject to be increased in extraordinary cases	2	0
20 For short instructions to Counsel to move	0	12
21 For special instructions to do.	1	12
22 For drawing Brief, each Brief sheet of 5 folios	3	0
23 For fair copy of do., each sheet	2	0
24 For every other matter not hereinbefore specified, the same fees as in small causes on the Plea side of the Supreme Court.		

Sheriff.

1 For executing every Attachment and other Process which may issue to him	0	8
2 For returning same	0	8
3 For every search in his Office	0	8
4 For every certificate	0	8

Master and Taxing Officer.

1 For passing and certifying the Official Assignee's half-yearly Schedule, each Estate where One Hundred Rupees or more shall have been received or disbursed	5	0
2 For every Voucher or Exhibit in passing such Schedule	0	4
3 For every hour employed in the investigation of matters referred to him by the Court	5	0
4 For less than an hour	3	8
5 For every Report or Certificate on matters referred to him, not exceeding 10 folios	5	0
6 For every folio exceeding 10	0	8
7 For taxing Bills of Costs and for every other matter not hereinbefore specified and required to be done by the Master, the same fees as on the Plea side of the Supreme Court.		

Chief Clerk.

1 For filing Petition, Schedule, and amended Schedule	1	0
2 For every other document which required to be filed	0	8
3 For preparing and issuing every Summons and other Process	1	0
4 For every Oath administered	0	8
5 Every motion minuted	0	8
6 Every Rule or Order of Court entered on the Minutes	0	8
7 Every Certificate granted	1	0
8 Search in his Office	0	8
9 Entering every Petition for hearing	1	0
10 For reading and marking every Exhibit or other Proceeding read in the Court	0	4
11 For entering notice of Opposition	0	8
12 For every attendance before the Supreme Court with Records, Books or Papers from his Office in cases appealed	3	0
13 For every attendance on the Court or on a Judge at Chambers with Papers from his Office by order of the Court or a Judge, or at the request of any party	2	0
14 For examining the Affidavit of service of notice upon each Creditor and comparing the same with the Schedule of the Insolvent and the order of Court directing the said notice, 2 Annas each	0	2
15 Copies of all Papers, per folio	0	5
16 For every Commission	2	8
17 For all orders not exceeding 5 folios	1	0
18 For every other folio	0	5
19 For all orders registered, per folio	0	5
20 For all deposits above 20 Rupees, per cent.	0	8
21 For reducing into writing the examination of Insolvent by the Court	1	0
22 For reducing into writing at the requisition of a party interested, the examination of Insolvent and that of every witness, not exceeding 3 folios	1	8
23 For every other folio	0	5
24 For preparing and signing every advertisement, and sending the same to the Gazette Office	2	0
25 For every hour employed in the investigation of matters referred to him by the Court	5	0
26 For less than an hour	3	8
27 For every Report or Certificate on matters referred to him, not exceeding 10 folios	5	0
28 For every folio exceeding 10	0	5

Sealer.

	RS.	A.
1 For every Seal to Certificates and other Papers sent to England	5	0
2 For every other Seal of the Court	1	0

Interpreters.

1 For every necessary attendance at the Gaol or elsewhere, except before the Court or its Officers	3	8
2 For interpreting Depositions and Affidavits other than of service of Process or Notice, per folio	0	4
3 For ordinary Affidavits	0	8
4 For translation of Papers, per folio	0	10
5 For interpreting every Oath administered	0	8

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(Established under the provisions of Act LX of 1850.—6th December 1850.)
(Extended under Act XXVI of 1864.)

Vide Supplement to the Gazette of 26th October 1852, No. 2530, page 1.

COURT HOUSE, SECOND LINE, NORTH BEACH.

Court sits daily except on Sundays and authorized holidays.
The Clerk's Office is open every day, except Sundays and holidays,
from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

T. M. Busteed, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	First Judge.
C. V. Ranganada Shastri, Esq.	Judge.
T. Muttasawmy Iyer, Esq.	Do.
J. M. Maskell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Officiating 4th Judge.

Officers of the Court.

J. M. Maskell, Esq.	Clerk of the Court.
P. Ranganada Moodelliar	Assistant Clerk.
T. M. Runga Charry	Chief Interpreter.
Syed Goolam Ally	Persian and Hindoostanee Interpreter.
P. C. Annasawmy Moodelliar	Interpreter.
W. Ivayier	First Judge's Clerk.
C. Mauselanooniar	Judge's Clerk.
M. Soobramoney Shastri	Do.
N. Neelacunda Pillay	Do.
P. Calastree Naidoo	Manager.
K. Naudamoney Naidoo	Treasurer.
Mr. S. Haselwood	Bailiff and Sworn Broker and Appraiser.
Mr. C. Carmody	Do. (on leave).
Mr. G. Fowler	Do.
Mr. J. Todd	Court and Deposit-keeper and Crier.
Mr. J. Berryman	Keeper of Civil Debtors' Jail.

SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT
IX OF 1850.

Sums not above	Every Summons or Subpoena	Warrant.
RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
10	0 2	0 2
20	0 4	0 4
50	0 8	0 8
100	1 0	1 0
200	1 4	2 0
300	1 8	3 0
400	1 12	4 0
500	2 0	5 0

SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT
XXVI OF 1864.

Sums not above	Every Summons or Subpoena	Warrant.
RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
600	2 4	6 0
700	2 8	7 0
800	2 12	8 0
900	3 0	9 0
1,000	3 4	10 0

OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE MADRAS POLICE.

LIEUT. COL. C. S. HEARN, Staff Corps, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—Appointed to the Police 25th Nov 1859.
MAJOR W. ROBERTSON, Staff Corps, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—Appointed to the Police 7th June 1861.—On leave to Eur. for 18 months, 9th June 1872. Extended for 3 months more.
CAPTAIN C. L. HIGHMOOR, Staff Corps, ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—31st June 1861.

Districts.	Ranges.	Longest Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appointment to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Date of appointment to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave from entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Town of Madras		H. Surv.	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Dwyer	1847	Staff Corps	Commissioner of Police.	30 June 1859	12 2 25	7 2 4	Acting Inspr. Genl. of Police
Ganjam		S 1	Captain A. Balmer	1854	Staff Corps	Acting Deputy	1 May 1860	11 8 11	1 6 13	
Jeypore			J. Ansell, Esq.			do.		6 0 0	0 0 0	
Krishna			I. Ramachandra Rau Esq.			do.		6 0 0	0 0 0	
Kolore	Northern Range	S. Sur. C. Eng.	Major F. B. E. Tennant	1851	Staff Corps	Depy. Inspr. General	6 July 1868	10 8 11	1 8 25	Vizagapatam.
Karnool	Central Range	H 1 t t	Major H. D. Close	1850	Staff Corps	Depy. Inspr. General	1 May 1860	10 6 11	3 0 8	Vellore.
Bellary										
Chudappah										
North Arcot										
Chingleput										
South Arcot										
Tanjore	Southern Range	El. Sur. C. Eng.	Lieut. Col. W. O. Swanton	1847	Staff Corps	Depy. Inspr. General	6 July 1858	12 10 8	2 7 16	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly										
Madura										
Tinnevely										
Salem										
Coimbatore										
Manabur										
South Canara										

OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE MADRAS POLICE, Continued.

Districts.	Inaugural Attendants, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appn. to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Date of appn. to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.		
Ganjam.....	S te +	Captain A. M. Lys.....	1836	Staff Corps.	Supr. 1st Grade.....	2 Dec. 1842	5	1	1827 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 6th Jan. 1873.		
	HS. +	Captain W. J. Picaunce.....	1839	Staff Corps.	Asst. Superintendent.....	11 May 1863	5	1	11th On Acting Supt. Chetepore.		
	HS. te +	Captain W. H. St. A. Wilson.....	1839	Genl. List.	Assistant Superintendent.....	4 Feb. 1864	6	1	17 On P. Affairs for 3 months, 9th Sep. 1872.		
	te +	H. T. Ross, Esq.....	1840	Unconv.	Actg. Asst. Superintendent.....	23 June 1865	5	3	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.		
	te +	H. G. Frendgas, Esq.....	1840	Unconv.	Acting Assistant Supt.	23 Oct. 1873	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.		
Vijayapattam.	S te +	Major W. M. Fraser.....	1852	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.....	12 Sep. 1861	8	8	30th May 1872.		
	HS.	Captain C. E. L. Eastall.....	1851	Genl. List.	Acting Superintendent.....	12 Nov. 47	1	5	0 On leave—Europe & C. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.		
	HS.	Captain W. D. Sheffield.....	1851	Staff Corps.	Prob. Asst. Supt.....	12 July 73	1	5	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.		
	S te +	Captain B. W. Blair.....	1851	Staff Corps.	Asst. Superintendent.....	11 Apr. 1865	4	10	0 On leave—Europe S. C. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.		
	HS. te +	Lieut. B. B. Anderson.....	1851	Staff Corps.	Actg. Asst. Supt.....	20 Sep. 1872	1	3	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.		
Jeypore.....	HS.	T. D. Millett, Esq.....	1850	Unconv.	Acting Asst. Supt.....	25 May 1873	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.		
	HS.	Captain J. S. Blackland.....	1850	Genl. List.	Prob. Superintendent, 2nd Grade.....	11 Aug. 1865	5	3	12	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.	
	S te +	Captain C. A. Porteous.....	1851	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.....	1 May 1869	11	4	19	2	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	te +	W. W. Goodrich, Esq.....	1851	Unconv.	Acting Asst. Supt.....	3 Apr. 1868	5	6	20	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain C. C. Morris.....	1856	late 4th L. C.	Acting Asst. Supt.....	26 Jan. 1869	4	10	21	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Kishna.....	S te +	Captain W. H. Hopkins.....	1856	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 2d Grade.....	14 Apr. 1863	9	9	11	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain C. J. L. Harris.....	1859	Staff Corps.	Acting Superintendent.....	1 Apr. 1867	4	22	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain D. Hemmings.....	1857	Genl. List.	Assistant Superintendent.....	1 Sept. 1867	2	4	19	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	S te +	Captain G. C. Cooper.....	1858	Genl. List.	Acting Assistant Superintendent.....	29 Nov. 1874	3	1	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain G. Chyrtle.....	1857	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 2d Grade.....	7 July 1863	8	7	21	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Kurnool.....	te +	Captain G. H. Tiliard.....	1858	Staff Corps.	Asst. Supt.....	25 May 1867	4	9	28	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	H	G. I. Lagna, Esq.....	1859	Unconv.	Acting Assistant Superintendent.....	23 Feb. 1869	4	9	28	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	te +	Captain F. J. Hicks.....	1858	Staff Corps.	Probationary Supt. 2d Grade.....	1 Mar. 1861	10	6	27	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	H	W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq.....	1858	Unconv.	Asst. Supt.....	20 Jan. 1861	10	6	27	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	te +	Captain C. L. Highmore.....	1857	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.....	21 June 1861	10	6	27	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Bellary.....	S te +	Captain R. G. Briggs.....	1859	Genl. List.	Assistant Supt.....	17 May 1861	7	9	26	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	te +	W. W. Goodrich, Esq.....	1859	Unconv.	Offg. Asst. Supt.....	3 Apr. 1868	5	6	20	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	te +	Captain J. Fenton-Warlow.....	1856	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 2d Grade.....	12 Feb. 67	3	6	24	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	S te +	Captain H. W. Blair.....	1856	Staff Corps.	Acting Superintendent.....	11 Apr. 1865	8	6	17	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain E. Kilmour.....	1857	Staff Corps.	Prob. Asst. Supt.....	10 May 1861	8	5	22	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Cuddalore.....	HS. te +	Captain C. J. T. Whitlock.....	1858	Staff Corps.	Acting Assistant Supt.....	18 Jan. 61	3	4	22	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain C. J. T. Whitlock.....	1858	Staff Corps.	Acting Assistant Supt.....	18 Jan. 61	3	4	22	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain C. J. T. Whitlock.....	1858	Staff Corps.	Acting Assistant Supt.....	18 Jan. 61	3	4	22	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain C. J. T. Whitlock.....	1858	Staff Corps.	Acting Assistant Supt.....	18 Jan. 61	3	4	22	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain C. J. T. Whitlock.....	1858	Staff Corps.	Acting Assistant Supt.....	18 Jan. 61	3	4	22	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.

JUDICIAL.]

North Arcot.	HS. +	Captain H. W. H. Cox.	1857	Staff Corps.	Superintendent 1st Grade.	1 Mar. 1861	16	6	3	2	2	18	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Chingleput ..	HS. +	Captain T. Price.	1861	Staff Corps.	Assistant Superintendent.	29 Sep. 1863	4	7	19	0	5	2	1	1	1 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
South Arcot.	HS.	Lieutenant C. W. Walker.	1865	Staff Corps.	Asst. Superintendent.	4 July 1873	0	5	27	0	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Tanjore.....	HS.	Major E. H. Cunliffe.	1861	Staff Corps.	Probationary Supt. Ag. 1st Grade.	11 Mar. 1861	9	1	6	1	10	2	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Trichinopoly.	HS.	Captain T. H. B. Young.	1865	Staff Corps.	Prob. Superintendent, 2d Grade.	7 July 1864	9	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Madura.....	HS.	T. E. Thomas, Esq.	1865	Unconv.	Assistant Superintendent.	3 July 1863	5	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Unnevelly....	HS.	Captain A. T. Holland.	1866	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, Acting 1st Grade.	2 Dec. 1862	9	9	21	1	9	3	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Salem.....	HS.	Captain H. S. Court.	1865	Staff Corps.	Assistant Supt.	20 June 1863	6	4	3	2	0	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Coimbatore..	HS.	Captain G. H. Tilgh.	1865	Staff Corps.	Offg. Asst. Superintendent.	22 May 1867	4	5	19	2	2	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
Malabar.....	HS.	Captain G. H. Tilgh.	1865	Staff Corps.	Prob. Superintendent, 1st Grade.	7 June 1861	9	4	28	3	10	3	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
South Canara.	HS.	Captain J. K. Guthrie.	1865	Staff Corps.	Prob. Superintendent.	2 Dec. 1862	9	3	11	1	9	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain F. Kilgour.	1865	Staff Corps.	Acting Superintendent.	19 May 1861	8	5	22	1	9	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain E. Bentley.	1865	Staff Corps.	Assistant Superintendent.	22 July 1864	7	4	8	2	0	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain H. R. Ogilvie.	1865	Staff Corps.	Acting Asst. Superintendent.	21 May 1870	3	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain H. E. Conington.	1865	Staff Corps.	Prob. Supt. Ag. 1st grade.	22 Nov. 1861	8	3	20	3	10	3	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain C. H. Trotman.	1865	Staff Corps.	Prob. Superintendent.	17 Nov. 1861	8	3	20	3	10	3	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Lieut.-Col. R. Bentley.	1865	Staff Corps.	Assistant Superintendent.	17 May 1864	7	4	8	2	0	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain W. H. Hodges.	1865	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, Ag. 1st Grade.	16 June 1863	8	11	17	1	5	6	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain C. J. B. Harris.	1865	Staff Corps.	Assistant Superintendent.	25 June 1867	6	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain W. C. Bayley.	1865	Staff Corps.	Prob. Superintendent.	1 May 1860	11	5	11	1	5	6	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain A. Palmer.	1865	Staff Corps.	Acting Superintendent.	20 June 1865	6	4	8	2	0	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain St. G. Caulfield.	1865	Staff Corps.	Prob. Asst. Supt.	22 Jan. 1867	4	5	20	3	10	3	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	J. E. A. Boyd, Esq.	1865	Staff Corps.	Ag. Assistant Superintendent.	17 Apr. 1866	4	5	20	3	10	3	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Major A. M. Davies.	1865	Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.	22 Aug. 1862	11	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain F. Hole.	1865	Staff Corps.	Assistant Superintendent.	9 Oct. 1863	7	13	1	10	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Lieutenant R. G. Hodgson.	1865	Staff Corps.	Asst. Superintendent.	2 Mar. 1869	4	9	20	0	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Lieutenant J. E. Porteous.	1865	Staff Corps.	Offg. Asst. Superintendent.	17 May 1864	7	4	8	2	0	1	1	1	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS.	Captain R. G. Jenkins.	1865	Staff Corps.	Acting Assistant Supt.	20 Oct. 1868	5	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0 On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector General of Jails—Colonel W. J. WILSON.—(On leave.)
 Officiating do. do. H. R. GRIMES, Esq.

Superintendents of the Central and District Jails.

JAILS.	NAMES OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS.
Russellcondah.....	Captain Smith, Asst. to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.
Berhampore District.....	Surgeon Major H. J. Beach.
Vizagapatam do.	Do. G. E. Whitton, M. B. and M. A.
Rajahmundry Central.....	Do. J. Bilderbeck.
Do. District.....	Do. do.
Masulipatam do.	Do. T. Croudace.
Guptoor do.	Surgeon S. M. Tyrrell.
Nellore do.	Surgeon Major E. E. Lloyd.
Kurnool do.	Mr. Apothecary Anderson.
Bellary do.	Captain G. H. Oakes, Cantonment Magistrate.
Cuddapah do.	M. Iyasawmy Pillay, Civil Surgeon.
Chittoor do.	Surgeon Major G. S. W. Ogg, M. A. and M. B.
Vellore Central.....	Captain W. S. McLeod.
Salem do.	Major Walter Rowlandson, Acting.
Guindy.....	A. Smith, Esq., Deputy Collector.
Chingleput District.....	Surgeon Major E. A. Trimmell.
Cuddalore do.	Do. R. Wilson, M. D.
Tranquebar do.	
Tanjore do.	Surgeon Major J. McD. Houston.
Trichinopoly Central.....	W. A. Symonds, Esq., Acting.
Do. District.....	Do. do.
Madura do.	Surgeon Major A. Gamack, M. D.
Tinnevely do.	Surgeon F. M. Rickard.
Calicut do.	Surgeon Major W. H. Roberts, M. D.
Tellicherry do.	Surgeon H. Hyde.
Cannanore Central.....	Captain G. E. H. Beauchamp.
Mangalore District.....	Surgeon Major D. C. McAllum, M. D.
Coimbatore Central.....	Surgeon J. Smith, M. D., Acting.
Do. District.....	Do.
Ootacamund do.	Lt. Col. E. L. Hankin, Joint Magistrate.
European Prison, Ootacamund.....	Do.
Penitentiary, Madras.....	Captain W. H. Hallett.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

List of Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Madras including those for the Town of Madras.

NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.
Agnew, G. Vans	Foster, W. S.	Lee-Warner, J.	Rice, R.
Ansell, J.	Garton, C. A.	LeFanu, W. J. H.	Richards, C. J.
Arbuthnot, Hon. D.	Garstin, J. H.	Logan, W.	Richardson, H.
Arundel, A. T.	Gibson, E.	Longley, C. T.	Richardson, Capt. H.
Atkinson, A. J. B.	Glenny, W. H.	Lushington, J. L.	Ritherdon, A.
Austin, W. P.	Goldingham, J. D.	Lister, A. L.	Roberts, P. L.
Ballard, G. A.	Goodrich, H. St. A.	Lys, A. M.	Robinson, Hon. W.
Balmer, A.	Gordon, H. P.	MacGregor, A.	Roupell, N. A.
Banbury, G.	Grahame, W. F.	Macleod, W. S.	Sharpe, F. R. H.
Barlow, R. W.	Graves, J. H.	Mackenzie, K. J. L.	Sewall, H.
Best, J. W.	Grose, J.	Mackenzie, G. T.	Sewall, J. D. W.
Bird, C. A.	Grove, H. L.	Melver, L.	Sim, Hon. J. D.
Bird, G. E.	Grigg, H. B.	Macleod, C. D.	Smith, J.
Bliss, H. W.	Gribble, J. D. B.	Magnath, B. H. W.	Sneath, J. F.
Bloomfield, A. F. F.	Gunning, C. G.	Melden, J. W.	Spedding, J. B.
Bowen, G. B.	Hallett, W. H.	Majoribanks, J. A.	St. Clair, J. C.
Boyle, J. A.	Hankin, E. L.	Maitly, T. J.	Stokes, H. E.
Brandt, F.	Hankin, F. G.	Martin, C. W. W.	Stokes, H. J.
Burnell, A. C.	Hannington, J. C.	McCarthy, S. T.	Storr, E.
Burrows, L. R.	Happell, W. A.	McMullin, J.	Stracey, S. T. O.
Butch, D.	Hardinge, T. Von D.	McWatters, G.	Stuart, A. J.
Campbell, R. P.	Hawkes, H. T.	Marsack, A. B.	Sturrock, J.
Campbell, L. A.	Hay, W.	Marshall, R. C. A.	Sullivan, H. E.
Carmichael, D. F.	Hewetson, C. C.	Master, C. G.	Swinton, R. B.
Car, F. C.	Hearn, C. S.	Minster, J. H.	Tennant, T. B. E.
Castor, J.	Hodgson, W.	Mayne, C. T. O.	Thomas, H. S.
Chamberlain, G. K.	Hole, Capt. F.	McQuhae, W.	Thompson, J. G.
Chase, T. A. N.	Holloway, Hon. W.	McQuhae, R. J.	Thornhill, A. R.
Clarke, T. G.	Hope, J.	Michael, J.	Thornhill, G.
Clay, A. D.	Horsburgh, B.	Minchin, J. I.	Twoedie, W.
Clementson, C. D.	Horsley, W. D.	Morgan, O.	Turner, H. G.
Clogston, H. F.	Horsfall, J. G.	Morris, G. L.	Turner, E.
Cockerell, J. R.	Hudleston, R. H.	Mottet, H. E.	Wallace, J.
Cole, P. A.	Hudleston, Hon. W.	Moore, L.	Watts, J. P.
Comyn, W. H.	Hughesdon, J. C.	Mookosawmy Iyer	Waters, W.
Cox, A. F.	Hutchins, P. P.	Murray, A. G.	Webb, E. A. H.
Crawford, H.	Hunter-Blair, J.	Nelson, J. H.	Webster, A. McC.
Crole, C. S.	Hyder Jung, Bahdur	Newman, H.	Webster, E. F.
Cross, M.	Innes, Hon. L. C.	Nicholson, F. A.	Wedderburn, A.
Crosthwaite, C. J.	Irvine, G. D.	Norton, E. N.	Weir, T.
Cruickshank, A.	Irvine, O. B.	Overbury, E. N.	Weld, M. R.
Cumming, C. L. B.	Johnson, E. C.	Owen, W. G.	Weldon, T.
Cundaswami Moodly	Jones, R. G.	Parker, G. A.	Whiteside, W. S.
Dabymple, H. D. E.	Jones, J. B.	Pearse, E. L.	Whitlock, C. J. T.
Daniel, J. R.	Kelsall, J.	Pennington, J. B.	Wigram, H.
Davidson, R.	Kennedy, A. K. C.	Phipps, G. H.	Wilkins, J.
Davies, J. A.	Kindersley, Hon. J. K.	Plumer, C. G.	Woodroffe, F. H.
Dawes, S. R.	Kindersley, F. M.	Power, E. H.	Wilkinson, F. H.
Draver, W. S.	Knox, C. J.	Price, J. F.	Wilson, W.
D'Silva, J.	Knox, H. T.	Pritchard, T.	Wilson, W. J.
Ellis, G. H.	Kough, C.	Pritchard, H.	Willock, W. A.
Ellis, Hon. R. S.	Lane, T. G. M.	Puckle, R. K.	Winterbotham, H. M.
Ewart, A. J. P.	Lavie, R. C.	Ramachandra Row-T	Wright, W. E.
Farmer, H. R.	Laughton, D. W.	Ragoopath Row, R.	Young, F.
Forbes, E. B.	Leggatt, B. C.	Reid, J. W.	
Forbes, G. S.	Leman, G. D.		

POLICE OF THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PANTHEON ROAD.

Colonel W. S. Drever, Commissioner of Police and Magistrate.

T. Ramachandra Row, Esq., Deputy Commissioners of Police and Justices of the Peace.

Mr. G. H. Aubry, Clerk of the Peace.

T. V. Ramachandra Row, Interpreter.

C. Buckthavachari Naidoo, Manager.

Mr. W. Titmus, Keeper of the Justices' Jail.

F. Mantel, Keeper of the Lock-up House, Egmore Police Court.

INSPECTORS.

Mr. S. D. Simpson.....	A Division.	Mr. J. C. Macnamara.....	G Division.
" G. Hindley.....	B do.	" W. Brown.....	H do.
Mr. W. Green.....	C do.	" T. Crosbie, Sub-Inspector.	H do.
" J. C. Eaton, Acting.....	D do.	" W. Timms.....	Town Police Court.
T. Rajah Gopaul Naidu.....	E do.	" F. Mantel.....	Egmore Police Court.
Mr. H. M. Upshon.....	F do.		

SERJEANTS.

Mr. J. H. Wheeler.....	A Division.	Mr. D. Ballantyne.....	D Division.
" G. Hindley.....	A do.	" S. Dawkins.....	D do.
" F. W. Tyrrell.....	A do.	" J. Cameron.....	E do.
" J. M. Taylor, Actg. Insptr.	B do.	" W. Kirk, Acting.....	E do.
" C. Radford.....	B do.	" D. A. Bruce.....	F do.
" J. Newman.....	B do.	" G. Dymond.....	F do.
" W. J. Hunter.....	B do.	" H. Montgomery.....	F do.
" R. P. Stuart.....	B do.	" T. D'Cruz.....	G do.
" C. H. Elwell.....	B do.	" C. Chetty.....	G do.
" F. W. Fitzpatrick.....	C do.	" W. Pinnigar.....	H do.
" J. Boyle.....	C do.	" J. Gear.....	H do.
" E. G. Richter.....	C do.	" R. Gorman.....	H do.
" W. Brodie.....	C do.		

MARINE POLICE.

Mr. P. J. Price, Superintendent. | Mr. A. Bergin, Inspector.

Mr. H. C. Harrington, Serjeant.

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

First District—Town Police Court.

T. G. Clarke, Esq., Magistrate. | M. Veerasawmy Iyer, Interpreter.

R. P. Campbell, Esq., Magistrate. | Vacant.

Second District—Egmore Police Court.

Captain T. Weldon, Magistrate. | A. Aroonogum Moodelly, Interpreter.

P. Seenevasarow, Magistrate. | C. Chellapillay Naidoo, do.

Mr. J. Monk, Chief Clerk.

For Magisterial purposes the Town of Madras is divided into two Districts:—

The 1st District consists of the B, C and H Police Divisions.

The 2nd District of the D, E, F and G Police Divisions.

The Reports are heard daily at 11 A. M. at the Office of the Commissioner of Police and Town Police Court.

The Magistrate takes his seat on the bench at 11 A. M., at each Police Court.

Summons may be obtained at each Court in cases of emergency at any hour during the day, but in ordinary cases between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted.)

The Commissioner of Police is accessible at his office at all times during the day and night.

The Magistrates of Police are accessible from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., daily, at their respective Courts; but at all times in cases of emergency at their private houses.

The Penitentiary, Her Majesty's Debtor's Jail, the Justices' Jail and Lock-up Houses are in charge of the Commissioner of Police.

All religious and other processions are regulated and controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

All correspondence on matters connected with the Executive Police, must be addressed to the Commissioner of Police.

All correspondence on Magisterial subjects, should be addressed to the Magistrates.

All complaints against Police Officers are to be preferred to the Commissioner of Police.

The Police is divided into Seven Divisions, with an Inspector at the head of each.

Under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VIII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council does hereby constitute the two undermentioned Districts to be Police Districts, within the town of Madras, from the first day of August 1868, in supersession of the Districts constituted by the Notification by the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, dated 13th February 1857:—

1st DISTRICT.—The 1st District shall comprise the Black Town of Madras, the villages of Royapooram, Washermanpettah and Tondiarpettah, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court at Madras, which are to the north of the Black Town wall, and the eastward of Cochrane's Canal, including Cochrane's Canal, a small triangular piece of ground on the north-western side of Cochrane's Canal forming part of the village of Cordongoor, the Wallajah Bridge, and so much of the Cooum River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and the villages of Veysurpaudy and Perambore defined by the Ootary nullah from the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge up to the Ootary or Sawyer's Bridge, and from thence west by the Coonoor road to the boundary of the said local limits, and such District is bounded as follows:—

BOUNDARIES.—On the north from the sea to the extreme north-western boundary of the said local limits, in the said village of Cordongoor, by the northern boundaries of the said local limits.

On the south from the extreme western point of the said local limits on the Coonoor road by the said Coonoor road to the Ootary nullah, and thence by the said Ootary nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Cooum River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea, by the southern bank of the said Cooum River.

On east by the Sea.

On the west from the extreme north-west point of the said local limits to the Coonoor road by the western boundary of the said local limits.

2nd DISTRICT.—The 2nd District shall comprise the villages of Pursewaulkum, Vepery, Kilpauk, Chetput, Nungumbaukum, Paraganettoo, Chindrapetpettah, Narsingapooram, Comaleesveran Covil, Egmore and all other villages, hamlets, and places within the said local limits which are to the westward of Cochrane's Canal, and southward of Veysurpaudy and Perambore, and to the north and north-west of the Mount Road, and north of the Nungumbaukum road, and the Codumbaukum road, and are within the northern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge, the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and so much of the Cooum River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and shall also comprise the villages of Triplicane, Mylapoor, Kistampet, Royapettah, Velalla Tanampetpettah, Chengelveroyenpettah, Shanar Coopum, Quibble Island and Adyar, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the said local limits which are to the south of the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and to the south and south-east of the Mount Road, and are within the southern, eastern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the Island, the Government Bridge, the Mount Road and so much of the Cooum River and Cochrane's Canals as are within the boundaries heretofore defined, and such District is bounded as follows:—

BOUNDARIES.—On the north from the extreme western point of the said local limits, on the Coonoor Road by the said Coonoor Road to the Ootary Nullah, and thence by the said Ootary nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Cooum River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea by the southern bank of the said Cooum River.

On the south by the southern boundary of the said local limits.

On the east from the north-eastern corner of the Wallajah Bridge to the northern end of the Bar of Cooum River, by the eastern bank of the Cooum River, and from the northern end of the Bar of the Cooum River to the southern boundary of the said local limits by the Sea.

On the west from the Chennor Road on the extreme western point of the said local limits, to the southern boundary of the said local limits, by the western boundary of the said local limits.

Within the Madras Police limits, there are 300 Toddy shops, 53 Putta Arrack shops, 48 Colombo Arrack shops, 75 Hotels, Taverns and Punch-houses in which Wine and Beer and in some Wine, Beer and Spirits are sold. Thirteen Houses for smoking Chendoo and eating Mudduth, and 3 Houses for selling Bojah.

REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS POLICE COURTS.

Hours of business.—I. The Courts open at 11 A. M.

Applications for Process.—II. Ordinary applications for process are to be made to the Magistrate before 12 o'clock.

III. Professional gentlemen applying on behalf of their Clients for the issue of any Process are requested to cause their cases to be entered by the Clerk in the Register of Applications, and also to furnish the Summons Clerk with a draft of the charge they wish to be entered in the Process.

Order of hearing charges.—IV. Cases will be taken, as far as practicable, in the following order:—

First.—Night charges and Prisoners in Custody.

Secondly.—Summons cases.

Thirdly.—Committable cases.

Subject to any cases being specially appointed for a particular hour.

Advocates.—V. No person will be permitted to act as an Advocate for any party in any case, except *Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys on the Rolls of the High Court*, subject to special exception in favor of the undermentioned Law Agents, who, being now admitted to practise in the Police Courts, will, as a special case, have that privilege continued into them.

Court business to be transacted in person.—VI. All business with the Magistrates should be transacted in person.

The Magistrates cannot undertake to reply to written communications.

Articled Clerks of gentlemen retained in a case, may make any application prior to trial when so authorized by their Principals.

The Chief Clerks of the Courts will be at all times ready to furnish any information, or assistance in their power.

Law Agents permitted to practise in Police Courts of Madras.

Mr. Gilbert Jeremiah,

" Henry Browne,

" P. Vencutroyloo Naidoo,

" A. V. Parthasarthy Iengar,

Mr. Arthur Mantague Corner,

" Robert Gordon Ward,

" S. Parthasarthy,

" H. C. Gooch.

HER MAJESTY'S PENITENTIARY.

Capt. W. H. Hallet, Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras.

Mr. J. Tyrrell.....Keeper

" W. Seaman.....Deputy Keeper.

" D. Steel.....Head Warden.

Mr. M. Stottard.....Warder.

" J. Manzell.....do.

All orders for Door, Carriage and Passage Mats, Ropes, Furniture, &c., to be addressed to the Keeper, Madras Penitentiary.

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL DEBTORS' JAIL.

Mr. Thomas Berryman, Keeper.

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