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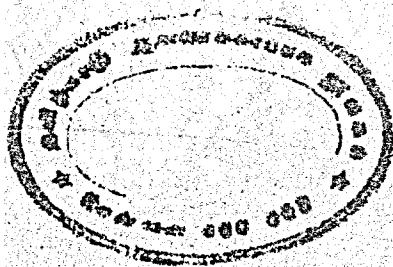
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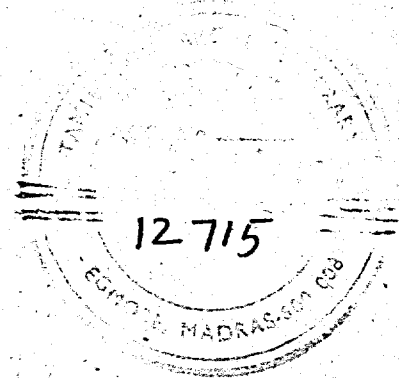
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RENVILLE, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, EARL TEMPLE, VISCOUNT
AND BARON COBHAM, EARL NUGENT, LORD KINLOSS, A MEMBER OF THE MOST
HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

Governor of Madras.

18/9/97

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PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

We give the following from the *Men of the Time*, Eighth Edition.

WALES (PRINCE OF), H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, heir apparent to the British crown, eldest son of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received, was in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy in the army, and joined the camp at the Curragh, in June 1861. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and has the titles of Duke of Cornwall, (by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in Feb., 1863), in the peerage of England; Duke of Rothesay, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles in Scotland; and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland; and enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born at Frogmore, Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born at Marlborough House, Feb. 20, 1867; Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July, 1868; and Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869. The Prince of Wales became President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867. Towards the close of the year 1871, His Royal Highness was attacked with typhoid fever, and for some weeks his life was despaired of; but he slowly recovered, and was able to take part in the memorable "Thanksgiving Service" in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872.

• BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRIDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., was born Sept. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857; was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1853, and resigned in 1856. His grace was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868.

OUR RETROSPECT FOR 1875.

INDIAN.

INDIA has enjoyed another year of peace; but not the peace of calm repose. Disturbing causes have arisen which threaten grave complications in the future. Not the least important of which has been the internal disquiet caused by the persistent activity of Russia and her rapid advance towards the border land which promises to be the scene of contention between her and England. It is there that optimism will receive its rudest awakening, and there that England's right and might will be most severely tested. Whatever advantages may arise from the suppression of barbarous powers and the inauguration of civilized rule, we cannot view without dissatisfaction the threatened contiguity of a power whose policy of advance is immutable, and whose craving for the acquirement of new possessions never wavers. To the ordinary English mind the appearance of a Russian army on the Afghan frontiers would, very likely, convey nothing beyond the hope of a long career of friendly relations between two colossal powers whose stability would be placed beyond the reach of any combination of outward foes, and whose most formidable rivalry would be the rivalry of trade. But to others the prospect of such an event must be the reverse of assuring. It is not so much outward as inward foes that England has to guard against. Our secret enemies and doubtful friends make up in the aggregate no contemptible number, which, powerfully aided from without, would be in a position to force us into the most severe struggle for dominion in the East in which we have been engaged hitherto. It is not denied that such an event is possible; it is merely contended that the contingency is not imminent. Lotus-eating politicians shrink from the exertions which would deprive them of the dreamy rest that to them is the greatest charm of existence; and political optimists refuse to acknowledge that what they do not perceive can have any existence. The official mind is, above all, least open to convictions. It steadfastly refuses to acknowledge itself capable of error; believes in nothing that is not derived from official sources, and claims for itself credit for despising the warnings of those whom it characterises as alarmists and irreconcilables.

Our relations with China and Burmah have been far from satisfactory; and none of us can foretell the end to which they are leading us. Both have apparently yielded to our demands; but as to the sincerity of their intentions, if we may judge of the present by the past, we cannot close our eyes to the troubles that are looming in the not distant future. The new-Indian tariff has irritated all Manchester, and given a shock to the apostles of free trade from which they are not likely to recover until its abolition; and the visit of the Prince of Wales to India has called forth an amount of loyalty which is a guarantee that the intelligent portion of our Indian fellow-subjects have learned to appreciate the rule under which they have enjoyed the blessings of peace and security.

POLITICAL.

In the early part of November 1874, all India was startled by the rumour that Colonel Phayre, the official Resident at Baroda, had narrowly escaped death from poisoning; and suspicion naturally fell upon the Guickwar and those of his servants who had reason to be dissatisfied with the official conduct of that officer. It was stated that the poison was administered in sherbet which it was Colonel Phayre's

custom to drink every morning after his walk, and that one of his own servants was bribed to administer it. So grave a matter demanded the most searching enquiry and the Government lost no time in ordering one; the result of which was, that the Guickwar was arraigned before a Commission composed of Sir Richard Gouch, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal, President; His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah, His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, General Sir Richard Meade, Sir Dunker Rao, and Mr. P. S. Melvill, Commissioner of the District of Jullunder in the Punjab. The trial commenced on the 24th of February of the current year. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Scoble, the Advocate General of the High Court at Bombay, and the accused was defended by Serjeant Ballantine. The facts elicited during the trial showed that both the accuser and the accused were, in different respects, to blame. It required no great effort to prove that Mulharao was a ruler of the worst type; that he was cruel and avaricious, a reckless debauchee, and a promoter of vice; that his public acts were detestable, and his private life supremely vicious. That such a man should use the vilest means to remove from his path one whom he considered an enemy is nothing to be surprised at. On the other hand it was shown that Colonel Phayre had made himself obnoxious to the Guickwar; that he encouraged the enemies of the Guickwar to make complaints against that Chief, that he frequently accepted such complaints and forwarded them to the Government without taking any steps to test their truth; and that in consequence of the strong remonstrance made by the Guickwar, who complained of Colonel Phayre's "uncompromising bias" against him and his officials, the Government of India felt it necessary to remove that gentleman from his office of Resident at Baroda, and appoint Sir Lewis Pelly in his stead. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that the members of such a Commission as that before which the trial took place could not agree as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The European members were for conviction, but the Native members refused to admit that guilt had been proved. This very unsatisfactory result of the trial placed the Government in a dilemma, it had not anticipated. On one point there was no doubt. Baroda would not be annexed to the British possessions. The anti-annexationists had shrieked and thundered so loudly and persistently against annexation *under any circumstances*, that the Government were awed into compliance with their views. Eventually Mulharao was deposed and a distant member of his family, a minor, named Gopal Rao, was chosen on May 27, to succeed him, under the guardianship of Sir Madhava Rao, aided by a British Resident. The future of Baroda was thus settled, but the conduct of the Government encountered severe criticism, and is certainly not a good precedent for any similar conjuncture. It was unfortunate for Lord Northbrook that he had no one by his side to point out to him that the conflicting elements of which the proposed Commission would be composed, could not possibly be reconciled; and that they could not be brought to view facts from the same stand-point. This ethical difference in estimating evidence produced the discordant verdict, a verdict which plainly left the guilt of an attempt to murder at Mulharao's door, but which did not formally convict him. The Government could no longer retain in power a man to whom so foul a stain attached; but it is to be feared that most of the natives of India will believe that the Guickwar was foredoomed, especially as the faults for which he was ostensibly deposed had been conditionally condoned, and the time had not expired for the fulfilment of the conditions.

We have already observed that our relations with Burmah and China have not been satisfactory, and that they foreshadow anything but peace. Their hatred and fear of us have, so far from being diminished, intensified, and have been lately exhibited in a way which can lead to but one result. The party in China most hostile to British interests is in power, and the King of Burmah is no advocate for continuing friendly relations with us. Both countries are writhing—reasonably or otherwise—under a sense of wrong, and from both must be expected the antagonism born of hatred and distrust. Burmah will never forgive us the annexation of Pegu, and China thinks she has many grievances to resent. Their losses during the past wars with us are too recent, and brought with them too keen a sense of humiliation to be easily forgotten and forgiven. Permanent peace is impossible with neighbours whose arrogance is unfathomable, and who view with contempt western notions of international obligations. For the present there is peace, although we have not obtained all that we were entitled to demand. The vague promise by China to cause indemnity to be given for the murder of Mr. Margary by Yunan, when the crime was committed, cannot be accepted as satisfactory. It is like a promissory

note which the giver is not bound to redeem within any given period. Why we should wait until Yunan chooses to pay, or the Chinese Government chooses to compel Yunan to pay, are questions which have been asked, but have not been answered, and why Mr. Margary's family are to wait the convenience of Yunan, the Foreign Office has not thought it necessary to explain. The ultimatum sent to the Chinese authorities by Mr. Wade, the British Minister, respecting the Margary murder, resulted in the above promise, and to the further concessions that a trade route is to be opened between Yunan and Burmah, and that certain taxes are to be regulated. In our summary of the year 1876 we shall be in a position to test the value of these promised concessions. Mr. Margary was one of an exploring party despatched by the Indian Government, under the command of Col. Browne, from Bamo, to survey the route to Talifoo and Yunan, in Western China. The party was attacked by a large body of Chinese troops despatched for that purpose by the Governor of Momein. The survey party escaped, with the exception of Mr. Margary and five of his servants, who were killed at Manwine, and their heads exposed over the wall of the town. Colonel Browne with the survivors returned to Rangoon on the 19th of March. Other outrages of the same character soon afterwards followed. On the 18th June some native soldiers at Chin-kiang insulted the American Consul and his wife. Two of them were arrested and temporarily confined in the British Consulate, which was shortly surrounded by Chinese soldiers and a mob, which endeavoured to force the release of the prisoners. The foreign residents at once proceeded to the Consulate to assist in repelling the assault. The Chinese authorities, however, ultimately succeeded in quelling the mob. On June 26th, a Custom House Officer, named Blacklock, was killed by pirates on Board the British Steamer *Douglas* at Foochow, under the following circumstances. Blacklock had, a few days previously, been concerned in arresting some men who had stolen a large quantity of opium from a steamer, and the companions of those men had threatened to be revenged on him. At about one o'clock in the morning a boat came alongside the *Douglas* with a large number of men on board. Blacklock ordered them off, but they attempted to climb up the ship's side. He then fired three shots from his revolver, leaning over the rail. The pirates in return opened fire, and Blacklock was killed, receiving no less than twenty-five slugs in his breast. In the month of July, Dr. Bushell and a Russian gentleman were assaulted in Pekin; and shortly after the Chinese fired into and seized a British vessel named the *Carisbrooke*. These occurrences are sufficient to indicate the present state of feeling in China, and portend a speedy rupture. But the most potent cause tending to the same result was the death of both the Emperor and the Empress of China during the year, and the accession to power of the party most inimical to foreign influence.

Our difficulty with Burmah was of a more important nature. In the year 1853, the northern limits of the British Province of Pegu were fixed, and in 1856 the boundary was demarcated as far as the country of the Karens which was then independent. The tract of country called Western Karennee, which adjoins British Burmah, from that time to the year 1873, was always considered by the British Government to be independent; and while the Government of India had no desire to extend the British possessions in that direction, they had received verbal assurances of the most formal kind from the Burmese Minister that the Burmese also recognized the independence of Western Karennee. In the course of 1873, however, the Burmese Government advanced certain claims to sovereignty over Western Karennee, claims which the Government of India could not admit. A special mission under Sir Douglas Forsyth had to be dispatched to Mandalay to settle this and other difficulties. The Burmese proved skilful negotiators, and refused to receive the British Envoy unless he consented to enter the Royal presence without his shoes,—a ceremony, which our Government agreed to. It was ultimately agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karennee shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that State. The English claimed the right to send troops through Burmese territory, and the refusal to permit their passage almost led to their hostile entry into Burmah. The King of Ava has however since consented to allow a British escort to accompany any future mission through Burmah to the Chinese frontier. Very significant of the king's feelings towards England was his cordial reception of Leesetahi, the Chinese officer who was strongly suspected of having been concerned in the attack on Colonel Browne's mission.

In every summary we have to chronicle some fresh movement of Russia affecting

the "neutral zone." Since last year the progress of Russia has been both important in its nature and considerable in its extent. Not only have Russian troops boldly advanced towards the point which is debateable ground, but it is asserted, with some show of authority, that the Court at St. Petersburg has shown a disposition to dispute the right of England to station troops in the territory of Khelat. What right Russia has to dictate to us in Central Asia, and whether the British Government will submit to be dictated to, remain to be seen. In the mean time Russia appears to be mistress of the situation. She is passing over the ground with the confidence of an irresistible invader. Province after province is being brought under her sway, and all Asia is watching her progress with anxiety and dread. Shere Ali, gladly receives money and guns from us, knowing that the conflict between himself and the great northern power is only a question of time. Persia cannot be less apprehensive of her fate. Great Britain, it is true, is as much interested in the future of Persia and Afghanistan as their rulers can be, but Great Britain has hitherto showed no sign of action, and their faith in her ability and desire to aid them is fast fading away. They have seen Great Britain in Abyssinia, and Comassie, but they also see Russia almost at her threshold, without England advancing one step forward to stay her progress. It is not thus that Great Britain will retain her prestige among Oriental nations. On the 16th of September, a Russian army under the command of General Kaufmann occupied Khokand meeting with no resistance; and the Khan of that place was compelled to accept all the conditions of peace demanded by the General. This settles the future of Khokand. The intentions of Russia might be gleaned from the fact that a detachment had been sent to investigate the ancient bed of the Amu, and that it had successfully acquitted itself of the task, inspecting the Usha line all the way from Krasnovodsk to the Sari Kamish swamp on the Khiva frontier. Whatever may have been said or thought up to within a very recent period, there can now be no doubt that the next Russian expedition, which is even now on the march, will go in the direction of Merv. It may be true that it would be difficult for the Russians to reach Merv without trespassing on Persian territory, but Russia is not over-scrupulous in such matters when she has no occasion to fear formidable opposition. It is not so very long ago that Russia, in spite of protests from Teheran, seized portions of the Caspian shore which belonged to Persia, if they belonged to any State; and she is just now engaged in pushing downwards with ominous speed to the important Persian town of Astrabad. She would display an altogether new delicacy of feeling if she were to hesitate about going to Merv. It should be borne in mind that Merv occupies a position of some commercial and great strategical importance. The least of its advantages is the fertility of the surrounding district—a bright spot in a forbidding desert. The frontiers of Afghanistan are only three or four days' journey from Merv; and in less than another week of easy marching, an invading force could reach Herat, which may or may not be the key to India; but it is at least a position of such moment that if it were to fall into the hands of Russia, the strength of our Indian army would instantly have to be increased considerably. A little while since Prince Gortschakoff desired that Lord Granville would agree to consider Merv beyond the Afghan frontier, and hinted the probability of its occupation by Russia some of these days. Lord Granville, thereupon, felt called upon to state that such a step might lead to serious embarrassments; and Lord Derby, still more recently, intimated that if Russia were to interfere with Afghanistan, England might interfere too. How long this state of suspense is to continue depends entirely upon the British Governments. Russian expeditions are not undertaken—as some would have us believe—with the amiable intention of merely examining the dry beds of rivers, nor is it purely on scientific grounds that she is anxious to examine the frontiers of Afghanistan and Persia. It is stated that the Government of India has been awakened to the dangers which the present state of things foreshadow, and that strong expressions of its opinion have been forwarded to the Home Government. There the matter rests for the present. We are now, however, only at the beginning of the end; but it is well to contemplate what the end is likely to be if Russian progress and English supineness are to continue.

The Government of India has at last resolved to interfere in Khelat affairs. Anarchy prevails in the Khan's territory, and the border tribes are a constant source of annoyance to dwellers on the British frontier. As far as can be ascertained, the Khan is virtually without authority in his own territories; and his Chiefs are continually quarrelling and fighting with each other. It is supposed that a good deal of the commotion is attributable to the son of the Ex-Jam of Lus Beyla, who

escaped from Hyderabad lately and went over into the Khan's territory with the avowed intention of raising his father's standard.

Our relations with Cabul remain as before. Shere Ali continues to maintain his authority with the aid of the sword and British subsidies in the shape of money and arms. His son, Yakooob Khan, who rebelled, subsequently surrendered himself and has been kept closely guarded ever since. Yakooob is said to have consented that his younger brother, Abdoolah Jan, should remain heir-apparent. Rightly or wrongly, Yakooob Khan—who is our most pronounced and bitter foe—and his party, naturally feel that the Amir has acted throughout under British instructions, and are not, therefore, likely to alter their feeling towards us. A day may come when that feeling will be exhibited in a manner to cause us much trouble. The arrest and imprisonment of Yakooob caused considerable excitement throughout Afghanistan, leading to armed resistance on the part of Yakooob's followers. The ostensible reason for his arrest was his refusal to make obeisance to his younger brother, the created heir-apparent. Herat revolted, but afterwards made submission. Lord Northbrook's government has since addressed a letter of strong remonstrance to the Amir of Cabul upon his treachery to Yakooob Khan. This, it is to be hoped, will save the credit of the English name.

The latest news from Kashgar is that Yakooob Khan, the Chief of that place, had captured several Chinese towns without resistance on the part of the inhabitants. The troops sent three years ago from Pekin against Kashgar had not reached their destination so late as last August, having been obliged to halt on the way, build quarters, sow grain, and await the harvest, in order to provide themselves with food before continuing their march. The Kashgar Chief has also paid the compensation demanded by Russia for his interference with the mercantile operations of a Russian caravan two years previous, thereby proving that he can be politic as well as brave.

The Duffla and Naga expeditions can hardly be said to have disturbed the peace of India. They were petty affairs which every now and again crop up, and which are speedily put down. The Dufflas showed a disposition to fight, and an expedition, under the command of General Stafford, was sent to cool their ardour. The first portion of the expedition reached Gowhatty on the 11th Nov., 1874. On January 2nd, 1875, all the Duffla Chiefs, but one, arrived at the British Camp with proposals of submission. On January 15th, the campaign was virtually ended, the Duffla Chiefs having tendered their submission and restored the captives on whose account the war was undertaken.

The Nagas commenced their operations against us on February 1st, by cutting off the head of one of the baggage coolies attached to a surveying party. Captain Butler, the political officer with the survey party, thereupon, sent for the headmen of the village to account for their followers' proceedings, and the result was a general attack on the camp, which was repulsed; about thirty of the Nagas being shot down. A portion of the survey, under Lieutenant Holcombe, was also attacked. Holcombe and eighty of the party were killed, and twenty-four wounded, Captain Badgley himself being among the latter. By April the Naga expedition had successfully accomplished its work. Seven villages had then been destroyed, and the power of the guilty tribes completely broken, the neighbouring Chiefs had tendered their submission, and the heads and rifles of the massacred party had been recovered.

The capture of the supposed Nana Sahib, which caused so much excitement in India, and especially in Gwalior, ended in a *fiasco*. Doubts having arisen as to the prisoner's being the real Simon pure, an inquiry was ordered, and he proved to be a Faqeer from near Benares, named Jumnadass. He was eventually restored to the Maharajah Scindiah who claimed him. The *bond fides* of Scindiah's conduct in this matter cannot but cause grave doubts; for it is difficult to believe that he could have been so deceived as he professes to have been. His intimate knowledge of the real Nana must have enabled him to detect any imposture; and it is an insult to our common sense to be told that the ignorant and miserable object he delivered to the British authorities had succeeded in seducing him to believe that he was Nana the Great Maharratta Chief. The letter said to have been written to Scindiah by the *so-disant* Peishwa of Bithoor, and which led to the latter's arrest, was either a forgery or it was not a forgery. If not a forgery, where is the Nana of Bithoor? if a forgery, how does Scindiah account for its origin? It is significant that the first meet-

ing between Holkar and Scindiah, after generations of jealousy and rivalry, occurred at this time.

The China difficulty was ultimately got over without war, and Mr. Wade was created Knight Commander of the Bath, in recognition of his success in diplomacy.

The latest news from St. Petersburg, however, asserts that the Russians have at last received a severe check in Khokend. The whole population is reported to have risen against them; and their army of 10,000 men is defeated past recovery.

On the 2nd of November another little war was thrown upon our hands by the murder of Mr. Birch at Perak. Captain Innes moved forward with a party to punish the Malays, but was compelled to retire; and now 1,500 troops are ordered from Calcutta and Hong Kong to operate against the aggressors. A tough struggle is anticipated; for the Malays are good men to fight.

FINANCIAL.

The Indian Budget statement in the House of Commons was listened to by one hundred and fifty honorable members. This is satisfactory, for on no similar occasion has so large a number been present. The Budget estimate for 1875-76, contains the following particulars, as given by Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for India. Revenue £49,820,000. The opium revenue for the year was taken somewhat lower than for preceding years. It had been found that the opium revenue since 1866 had averaged £6,755,318, and that it had never been below £6,000,000. The Government of India had taken it this year at £5,750,000, being £250,000 below the lowest amount since 1866. The other items of revenue showed a very small, but unsatisfactory increase. The expenditure was estimated at £49,314,000, and that was very considerably in excess of the ordinary expenditure of preceding years, being £1,189,000 in excess of the year immediately preceding. There was an increase of £184,000 for army charges; of £401,000 for guarantees of interest; while there was a loss on exchanges in 1874, amounting to £521,000, making a total of £1,156,000. With respect to the army expenditure, no large reduction could be made. It must be borne in mind that we had not only imported a great number of Europeans into India, but that the cost of each individual importation was increasing. A committee had been appointed before the close of the last session, composed partly of gentlemen from India, and partly of gentlemen connected with the War Office. Their report had been issued, and it realised the expectation that the system of short service would lead to the increase of the cost of the annual draughts to India. The increase was not large, but we must not look for any decrease. The increase was due to certain alterations which were made in the pay given to European troops in India, to the increased pay to majors of artillery, including those officers who were promoted by Royal Warrant in 1872. It was the fashion to attack the Indian Government for their military expenditure, but it was in no small measure due to the guarantee clause to which the House had given its assent, and by which the Indian Government was bound to make certain payments to all officers who were handed over to the Crown. The increase on account of the interest guaranteed on railways was more nominal than real, inasmuch as last year there was an immense amount of grain carried by the Indian railroads to relieve the great famine. There were other items of revenue in which a loss was caused by the famine. The loss by exchanges was somewhat serious; and the charges on the Home establishment had not been increased. The expenditure, though swollen, still left a fair margin of half a million of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. The surplus for the seven years, from 1869 to 1876, including the expenditure for the famine would be £4,996,000. There were two reasons why it was necessary to entrust the construction of railroads to guaranteed companies—first, they would not have been undertaken by private enterprise without a guarantee; and second, the East India Company could not have constructed them without exceeding their borrowing powers. Lord Lawrence pointed out that it was impossible that this system could go on much longer. His opinions were adopted by Lord Mayo, and the system of guarantee was now at an end. The calculation which the Indian Government had made was that they would annually spend for the next three or four years a sum of £4,000,000 upon the construction of public works extraordinary, and at the end of that time, owing to the reduction of the guaranteed interest, the charge for interest would be considerably less than at present. Unless something unforeseen occurred we should be able so to adjust expenditure as in most years to have a surplus of inconsiderable amount, which would be applied to the construction of public works extraordinary, the remainder would probably be borrowed at 4 per cent. and

at a premium. It might be said we were increasing our liability and raising money which would have to be paid off, and it might be asked where the sinking fund was? The railways might be expected to develop the latent resources of India and the increase of the revenue to furnish a sinking fund. The outlay upon State railways had been and was estimated to be as follows:—Up to 1873-74, £5,606,125; up to 1874-75, £2,777,550; up to 1875-76, £3,000,000; and from 1876 to 1880, £2,700,000. The other class of public works which it was proposed to construct was irrigation works. The total amount which had been spent on irrigation works up to 1873-74 was £11,703,775, and the return included one very bad bargain—viz., the Orissa Canal. Notwithstanding this, the return was £610,771, which showed a dividend of 5·2 per cent.; the annual outlay for irrigation works was at the rate of £1,300,000. If the guarantee as regarded railways had not always been satisfactory, the attempt to carry on irrigation works by means of guarantees had been an absolute failure, because the works had been carried on at a loss. All the estimates had been made with the greatest care; and if the anticipations were not realized it would always be possible to stop the expenditure upon public works which experience proved were unremunerative in their character. The deficits in the years 1873-74, 1874-75 and 1875-76, were respectively £5,360,975, £4,583,103, and £3,794,000. The Indian Government are now conducting their works under more favourable conditions, money can be borrowed at 4 instead of 4½ per cent.; and, if possible, the money necessary to be borrowed is to be raised in India.

In June the Viceroy borrowed Rs. 2,50,00,000 in Calcutta, in a most satisfactory manner. The minimum was fixed at par. The total amount at or above the minimum applied for amounted to Rs. 5,41,00,900; of that sum Rs. 3,56,15,800 had been applied for by Europeans, and Rs. 1,85,45,100 by natives. The tenders by natives were so much higher than par, that Rs. 1,42,66,500 were allotted to them, and Rs. 1,07,33,500 to Europeans. The average rate at which the loan was obtained was Rs. 102·3·8, and the tenders at 102 were 91·64 per cent. The credit of India since 1865 has risen in a greater proportion than the credit of England. Foreign trade is increasing. The two most necessary reforms are a reform of salt duties and the import duties. In two years the salt duties are to be placed in a satisfactory position; and certain alterations have been already effected in the tariff of India. One of the great advantages of Indian finance is that two-fifths of the total revenue are raised from land. That is a source of revenue which cannot slip away, and so far from being likely to diminish, is more likely to increase. The Customs, the Excise, the Stamps, and Salt, showed an increase of £350,000 on an average of the last two years, compared with the three preceding years. The actual deficits for three years are as follows:—1873, £5,360,000; 1874, £4,588,000, and in 1875, the estimated deficit was £3,794,000, making a total of £13,742,000. Estimated cash balance in India at the end of 1875-76, £14,967,642. There would be no fresh taxation in 1875-76.

On the 5th August a new Act revising the Indian Customs Tariff was passed, the main features of which are that all export duties are abolished except those on indigo, paddy, and rice. The general rate of import duty is reduced from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The tariff valuation of cotton piece goods is reduced, relieving trade to the extent of Rs. 8,08,000 annually. An import duty of 5 per cent. is imposed on long stapled cotton. The import duty on spirits, wines, &c., is raised considerably. The loss by the reduction of Import Duties will be £173,000 per annum, and that by remission of Export Duties an equal amount, or together £346,000. To this is to be added £62,000 for tariff valuations, making a total of £408,000 per annum. Against this loss is to be placed a gain of £100,000 per annum, making the net loss £308,000 per annum. The customer would get a net relief of £161,000 and the producer of £173,000.

Madras is after all to have a harbour. It was the late Lord Hobart who took the question in hand shortly after he arrived at Madras, and eventually succeeded in prevailing on the Secretary of State to give his sanction to the great work. The project is due to a Mr. Parkes. It will consist of two piers running out 1,200 yards from the shore, into seven fathoms of water, connected by a pier or breakwater, in the middle of which will be the entrance 450 yards in width, the whole enclosing a space of 170 acres, the pier converted into a pier for loading and unloading vessels alongside. A safe harbour has long been felt to be a necessity on local and Imperial grounds. Trincomallee, though greatly favoured by nature, has failed to satisfy the requirements of the British Navy; Galle, owing to the irrepressible industry of the coral zoophyte, has been doomed; and Cochin, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, is geographically out of the question. Successive Governments asked if

nothing could be done, at a moderate expense, to modify the cruel conditions of Madras and to supply the harbour of refuge that Military and Naval men consider would prove of inestimable value in the defence of the Empire against invasion. The total expenditure likely to be incurred is estimated at about £776,465, including interest on the money advanced before the harbour can become remunerative. The yearly interest on this sum would be £34,941, and adding the annual instalments to be paid in reduction of the debt a sum of £42,196, would be required. The annual cost of maintenance and repairs is put down at £10,650 and of establishment at £4,000; so that altogether a sum of £56,846, has to be provided annually. How to meet this appears to be the difficulty. Charging on the 440,000 tons of shipping, which is the average amount that visits the port every year, at eight annas per ton would give £22,000; and on 220,000 of goods landed, at one rupee eight annas a ton would give £33,000. This projected rate of charge would, no doubt, be materially diminished by the increased traffic which the harbour will certainly bring.

The loss to the Indian Exchequer by exchange is momentous, and there is every prospect that it will be greater in the future. The rate of exchange—when Sir William Muir made his statement at Calcutta on March 13th—was estimated at 1s. 9½d. per rupee; and to remit £14,300,000 to England entailed a net loss of £1,065,000. Lord Northbrook has endeavoured to calm the agitation the circumstance has caused, but his effort has added to the general uneasiness. His Lordship says that “the fall in silver may be produced mainly by the change in the currency of some European nations from silver to gold. It may arise from the increased production of silver. As long as it lasts, however, the Government of India suffers in common with private individuals. The Government of India has to make large fixed payments in gold out of income received in silver, and a fall in the value of silver raises the cost of those payments. This really governs the item “loss by exchange,” which has of late years figured so heavily on the wrong side of our accounts: for whatever temporary fluctuations in the rate of exchange may be produced by the balance of trade between India and other countries, these fixed payments in gold must in the long run constitute a lighter or heavier charge upon the Indian finances in proportion to the rise or fall in the value of silver. The net sum provided in the estimates of the current year for loss by exchange amounts to more than a million sterling, and if the value of silver should continue to fall this charge will be considerably increased.” Very true; but would not the loss by exchange be considerably reduced if the Secretary of State could be induced to abandon his determination to retain in his hands an annual balance of three millions sterling? The loss to private remitters is most serious; it is nearly one-eighth in every rupee; and to men with very limited incomes it means great privations, and utter inability to make provision for the future.

The Indian Government have now resolved to withdraw from any direct connection with the Presidency Banks. The shares held are to be disposed of gradually, so as to disturb the money market as little as possible.

SOCIAL.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India was among the most interesting events of the year. Some persons expect from the visit the best political results; while others look upon it as a royal progress under a blaze of glitter which, when it passes away, will leave nothing beyond fleeting memories of vanished splendour. The portion of the subject which caused most controversy, was the cost of the visit, and how and by whom it was to be defrayed. Previous raids on the Indian Exchequer, on the part of the Home Government, naturally created some apprehension, that India would be required to meet all the cost. People interested in India could not but recall to their minds, those little encroachments on the Indian treasury, in connection with the Abyssinian and China wars, and the visit of the Sultan of Turkey to England. The matter was eventually settled in Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Disraeli. A grant to His Royal Highness of £60,000 was sanctioned in aid of the expenses he would be required to incur; and the further sum of £52,210, as the cost of His Royal Highness' journey to India and back. This was deemed satisfactory. The smallness of the grant, and the conduct of the government was denounced as shabby and the total amount was ultimately raised to £160,000. While this wordy war was raging in England, the chief cities and towns in India were engaged in raising funds and devising plans for giving His Royal Highness a right royal welcome. Durbars and levees were to be held, and Delhi, the Imperial City, was to be the chief point of glory. Ultimately, His Royal Highness left England on October 11, and passing through France, where he was very cordially received by

the President of the Republic, reached Brindisi on the 16th. Here he embarked on board the *Serapis* and sailed to Piræus in Greece, where the king and people welcomed him with special rejoicings. The Prince of Wales then passed into Egypt, where he was very cordially received by the Khedive, and upon whose son he conferred the Grand Cross of the Star of India. Proceeding through the Suez Canal the Prince, after touching at Aden, reached Bombay on Monday, November, 8. Here most elaborate preparations had been made to receive so exalted a personage with becoming ceremony. Upwards of forty chiefs of various degrees had congregated at the Western capital, including the Maharanee of Oodeypore, the Maharajah of Kolapore, and the new Gaekwar. Immediately the Prince landed the utmost enthusiasm was manifested by all sections of the people. The stateliness of Oriental reserve was spontaneously laid aside, and hearty cheers shouted by the dense crowds of natives who flocked around him, expressed the gratification felt at the visit. Next day, November 9, the Prince celebrated his own 34th birthday. This gave occasion for one of the finest illuminations ever witnessed. The streets were literally blocked with natives, and the scene was one of wild, but good-humoured excitement. On Wednesday the Prince returned the visits of some of the principal Indian sovereigns; and afterwards attended a fête given to native school children, at which upwards of 7,000 children were feasted and made happy. Next day the Prince visited more Indian grandees, and took part in an entertainment given to 2,000 sailors, marines, and soldiers, in honour of his visit. On Friday the Governor of Bombay gave a grand party to the Prince of Wales in the Caves of Elephanta, on which occasion the caves were illuminated, and presented a most fairy-like appearance. On November 13 the Royal party proceeded to Poona, where the Prince held a review of troops; and on the 18th he started for Baroda, where some ancient but rude sports were witnessed. The next few days were given to hunting and shooting; the Prince then returned to Bombay and immediately set sail for Goa, where he arrived on the 26th. The Portuguese received him with royal honours, and entertained him for two days, after which he sailed for Ceylon.

Wherever the Prince went he met with a thoroughly enthusiastic reception, and his affability and pleasant manners won the hearts of all classes,—Indian gentlemen especially being charmed by his courtesy. Although the visit is still in its first stages it is evident that much good will result from it, and that it must tend to cement the bonds of friendly union between the English and the Indian people.

Unparalleled inundations devastated several parts of India in September, and especially in and around Ahmedabad. In that unfortunate district 20,000 people were rendered houseless, and half the city was at one time under water. To relieve the distress the balance of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, amounting to 21,000 Rs., was sent to Ahmedabad.

Mr. Cunningham has again pleasantly distinguished himself among his fellow townsmen. Two years ago he originated a movement for promoting more friendly and social intercourse between Europeans and natives; (a movement which, we are happy to say, is now being promoted at Calcutta) and this year, on October 9, he started an Association for promoting the effectual sanitation of Madras. We need only look at the open drains in our roads, and other such unsavoury objects, to realize the need of sanitary reform.

India received another visitor this year of some importance—no less a personage than the late Under-Secretary of State for India. As this was felt to be a tour of inspection preparatory to the better ventilation of Indian questions in Parliament, Mr. Grant Duff was conducted through the greater part of the peninsula. Starting from Bombay, he visited the North-west, crossing the country to Calcutta, and thence by Madras homewards. All offices were courteously opened to him, and information unstintingly supplied; thus if he does not become a useful Indian statesman it will be known where the fault lies.

The observations of the transit of Venus in December of last year were very successfully made at Peking, at the French, Russian, and American Observatories. The French Astronomers succeeded in taking nearly 150 perfect photographs and at the American Observatory about 80 were secured. At Roorkee 100 photographs were taken. At Madras satisfactory observations were almost impossible; the endeavours being frustrated by cloudy weather. At Shanghai, the weather was overcast and the sun obscured during the transit. The observations at Calcutta were excellent. Mean time ingress centre was 7-56 A. M.; middle, 10-5 A. M.; egress centre, 12-13 P. M. At Kurrachee the first external contact happened before sunrise at

10m. 26s. past 6. The first internal contact occurred when the sun was slightly above the horizon, at 6-47 A. M. The second internal contact occurred at about 10-35 A. M.; and the last external contact at about 11-3 A. M., when the planet quitted the sun not far from the highest point. The observations made at Kurrachee are no doubt a very welcome addition—provided they were made with anything like accuracy—the whole transit there had been observed with an extremely low sun. The observations at Roorkee were of much importance; it was the only English northern station at which the entire transit was visible.

An industrial school has been established in the Black Town, Madras, for the benefit of the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians. The Rev. Mr. DuBois, treasurer to the institution, states that everything is going on satisfactorily, considering the short time the school has been in operation; the committee were daily receiving fresh applications for admission.

The question of a Public Minister of Public Works in Bengal was solved by the appointment to that office of Sir Andrew Clarke of the Royal Engineers.

This year gave Bombay a Wet Dock, the result of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. It measures 632 feet in length, with a breadth at one end of 261 feet and 181 at the other. The depth of water over the lock-sill is at high water neap tides 18 feet 4 inches; high water spring tides 21 feet 4 inches; highest high water 23 feet 4 inches. The area is 3 and 25 acres, and the length of wharfage is 1,630 feet which will afford outside berths to five vessels of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons. It is stated that the stone excavated from the Dock measures 4,147,200 solid cubic feet, and that it would build a wall 6 feet high, and 2 feet in width, with the usual quantity of mortar, 66½ miles in length. On May 20 a general permission to land goods at the new dock was given to the enterprising firm which had constructed it; but in October the Revenue Department superseded the first order by excepting opium. Now as Messrs. Sassoon are the largest opium dealers in Bombay, one-third of the quantity leaving that port passing through their hands, it follows that the restriction prevents that firm from carrying on trade at their own dock, and seriously diminishes the value of the dock for other purposes. So impolitic and unfair an act has not often been perpetrated even in India. The cotton works of Bombay continue to thrive. There are now in that Presidency 25 steam mills at work, which employ altogether 7,000 looms, 600,000 spindles, and 15,000 hands, and turn out daily 130,000 lbs of yarn, and these numbers are month by month increasing. As few things can so surely advance the condition of the masses as manufacturing industry, the production of cotton fabrics in Bombay is an event of much interest. It may here be mentioned in connection with these works, that the prize of £5,000 offered by Government for the best machine for separating the fibre from the stem and bark of the Rhee plant has not been won. Of thirty-two competitors who entered their names, only one, Mr. Greig of Edinburgh, produced his machine at the proper time; but it was found deficient in several important particulars. The cause of failure is said to be that the mechanics had no means of studying the green plant, and that the dry stems to which they had access required a totally different treatment. Mr. Greig was, however awarded £1,500.

We pass now to accidents and matters of passing interest. A conflagration occurred at Peshwar on the 13th May, and continued for three days. All attempts to extinguish the flames were unavailing. Only a few deaths occurred but half the City was destroyed. The European troops rendered good assistance. Much less serious but still deserving of notice is the accident which happened to the Dewan of Nepal. Sir Jung Bahadoor was on his way to England with his two sons and suite; but at Bombay fell from his horse, and, thinking the omen a bad one, retraced his steps to Nepal. He talks of resuming his interrupted journey in 1876. So much is it to the interest of India that her most intelligent sons should visit England, that any accident of this kind is much to be deplored. An event of a different character was the mutiny of Chinese convicts at Singapore which occurred on February 3rd. Mr. Dent was killed and five European sub-warders were wounded; 15 of the prisoners were killed and 24 wounded. The native sub-warders, who were mostly old Indian convicts, fought bravely to rescue the Europeans, as did the European prisoners who were mostly soldiers and sailors. A discovery was made in Bombay of a gigantic system of black mail in the marked establishment there, which has been going on for years, and was yielding two thousand pounds a year to the wrong-doers. This iniquitous tax upon trade had been submitted to silently. The discovery led to the arrest of some fifty persons, servants of the municipality.

The Maharajah of Travancore, while at Calcutta, was robbed of jewels to a very large amount, among them being the "Star of India." They were subsequently recovered. His Highness has come to Madras and paid a visit to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness returned the visit. The Maharajah left this for Calcutta on the 18th December (instant) to be present at the reception of the Prince of Wales there.

Serious outbreaks of Cholera occurred in several places in the three Presidencies, and inundations in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, causing great loss of life and property. Disease among cattle also committed great havoc in many parts of India. These distressing outbreaks of disease have induced Holkar to offer Rs. 500 for a prize essay on the "Laws of health and sanitation, with special reference to the natives of India," to be competed for by the fifth-year students of the Calcutta Medical College.

It has been boldly asserted that female slaves are sold at Simla at the annual fair held at Seepree. All the females for sale are placed in a row, and any one wishing to buy one walks down the row and selects the one he fancies; the headman is then spoken to and he fixes the price to be paid, and if the intending buyer is willing to pay the price asked, the money is paid and the woman is led off holding on to her new lord and master's coat-tails, or in the absence thereof to the end of his dhotie, in token of her being for the future his property. All this is carried on under the very noses of the British, and within a short distance of the Viceroy's summer retreat. What have the Anti-slavists, with Sir Bartle Frere, and the Earl of Shaftesbury at their head to say to this? They mourn over the fate of the African slave and denounce his masters, but seem to care nothing for the unfortunate slaves at their very doors. A great many of the women sold are bought and kept within the boundaries of Simla. But this is not the only circumstance that drew attention this year to the Viceroy's summer retreat; for Simla has been sorely troubled by an attempt to send secret information to the press which was discovered. The packet on its way to the post was seized by a Police Inspector, and fifty or sixty Government Press employes were summoned before the Deputy Commissioner. An enquiry was also instituted in the Foreign Office to see how far other officials were implicated. This incident led to the issue of an order directing that no officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become the proprietor, either in whole or part, of any newspaper, or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any such periodical or publication. Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the public press; but, it is added, their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any document, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity.

M. Debrien, also, the acting Governor of Pondicherry and Governor-General of French India expired on June 30, a victim to the heat.

Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., of the Bengal Civil Service, and a Member of the India Council, died on September 10, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He was born in 1799, and entered the service of the East India Company in 1820. In 1840 he was made a Judge of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, Bengal, and in 1842 a Secretary to the Government of India. He was Lord Hardinge's Chief Secretary during the Punjab Campaign of 1845-46. He arranged the treaty of Umritsur, and accompanied the Maharajah Duleep Sing to his palace at Lahore, where he acted as British Resident. In 1847 he was appointed a Member of the Governor-General's Council, and retired in 1854 when he was nominated a Director of the East India Company. In 1857 he became Chairman of the Direction, and in 1854 was appointed Vice-president of the Council of India. The death of General Henry Hall, C. B., took place in August, at the age of 86. He served in the sieges of Unda, Bengowa, Cheemere and other places, and as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, under Sir David Ochterlony in the Pindaree war in 1817-18. Admiral Sir C. Elliot, K. C. B., nephew of the first Lord Minto, died on September 9. He was present at the battle of Algiers, and served in India and in the West Indies. From 1830 to 1833, he was Protector of slaves, and a member of the Court of Policy in Guiana. As H. M. Plenipotentiary in China he was present during the first Chinese war up to the ransom of Canton in 1841. Among the deaths of the year must be recorded that of Mr. Dorabjee Hormuzjee Dashi, who drowned himself at Bolton, in England, on September 26, for love of an English lass named "Nellie," to whom he had written an affectionate letter just before committing the romantic act.

EUROPEAN.

THERE has been a little fluttering in the state of Europe this year, scarcely enough to be called disturbances of tranquillity, but enough to set newspaper correspondents to work. The first cause of inquietude was a rumour of another war between Germany and France, and the second was an actual disturbance in Herzegovina, between this little-known people and their Turkish masters. The last event at one time threatened serious complications, for it was believed that Austria would interfere; in which case Russia, Germany, and England also would have had to take sides in the quarrel. There has been much visiting among crowned heads this year. The Czar and Emperors of Austria and Germany, and the Kings of Sweden and Italy, have all given and received visits from each other, in token of the amicable relations subsisting between them. The predominance of France for many years kept Europe in constant expectation of war; let us hope that the ascendancy of the Eastern powers will prove a guarantee of continued peace!

The event which continues to occupy most attention in Germany, is the struggle for the mastery between the secular and clerical authorities. Prince Bismarck, from his unkind habit of saying what he means, found an opportunity of uttering another of those cutting sentences for which he will long be remembered. On March 16, on the occasion of a debate on a Bill to withdraw State aid from Roman Catholic Bishops, he urged, that while obedience was more due to God than to man, it was certainly not more due to a Pope, misguided by Jesuits, than to a king. The Bill passed by a large majority. The Government also suppressed the monastic orders in Prussia, and a law to the same effect is proposed, which shall apply to the whole empire. At the latter end of May a pretended plot to assassinate the Emperor, Prince Bismarck, and Dr. Folk was discovered. It appeared that a clerk in a newspaper office, named Josef Wiesinger, proposed these assassinations to the head of the Jesuit Order, with the view of compromising that body, so that Prince Bismarck might have good cause to take yet more energetic measures against the Ultramontanes. As the defendant thus proved to be a good friend to the Bismarckian policy, he was acquitted. In the same month occurred the excitement about the supposed new war between France and Germany, which was calmed by the intervention of Russia and England. The visit of the Emperor of Russia to his brother of Prussia at the same time, showed that the intervention was of a friendly character. But the Germans are by no means disposed to forget the great things they have so recently achieved. On the 11th of August the Emperor was present at the unveiling of a statue at Detmold erected to the memory of Hermann, who in A. D. 9 destroyed the army of the Roman General Varus, and thereby laid the foundation of the German empire. Still more marked an occasion of rejoicing was afforded by the anniversary of the battle of Sedan on September 1, which was this year celebrated in Germany with much pomp and ceremony. A grand review of the troops in garrison at Berlin, Spandau, and Potsdam took place, in the presence of a large gathering of European and Asiatic princes and celebrities; and a State dinner at the palace, followed by a grand performance at the Opera, testified to the royal participation in the festivities, which were held generally all over the Fatherland.

Count Arnim's trial, to which we alluded last year, began on December 6, 1874. He was charged with having embezzled public documents while acting as ambassador to France previous to the war. The trial lasted till the 19th of December, when he was convicted, not of embezzling, but of misappropriating certain documents, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The Prussian Government appealed against this sentence, and a new trial took place on the 15th and 16th of June, which resulted in a sentence of nine months' imprisonment, instead of the three previously awarded. It was now Count Arnim's turn to appeal, and he has done so; but the third trial will not come off till about Christmas. Professor Ewald, the celebrated Oriental scholar of Göttingen, died in the first week of May.

France next claims our attention, where the struggle for mastery between the different sections of the National Assembly continues with unabated fury. The

first act of the Assembly was to reject the proposal of the President and Ministers to consider the formation of a second Chamber. The votes were 420 to 250. A new ministry was then appointed; and in February M. Wallon brought forward his motion confirming the election of the President of the Republic for seven years. This was passed by a majority of two votes, which was considered a Republican victory. The President's right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, with the concurrence of the Senate, was passed by a majority of 200 votes. M. Wallon's Senate Bill was finally passed on February 24, by 448 votes to 241. The Senate is to be composed of 300 members, 225 being elected by the departments and colonies and 75 by the National Assembly. On March 15 the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, an extreme anti-Bonapartist, was elected President of the Assembly in place of M. Buffet, who became Premier. A stormy debate arose in July about the election of a Bonapartist at Nièvre, whose election was ultimately declared void. Thus the political see-saw continues, each party being alternately victorious and defeated. On the 4th of August the National Assembly adjourned, to meet again on November 4 and renew the tiresome conflict. It is, however, expected that before the end of the year, the Assembly will be dissolved; and the state of siege under which Paris still suffers will be finally removed. In connection with this state of siege it may be mentioned, that the French Minister of Finance has published a summary of the cost to France of the war with Germany; it amounts to £ 395,440,000. To prevent such a disaster in future, the French Government have now resolved to raise a territorial army, to consist of 1,200,000 men.

The Comte de Jarnac, the French Ambassador to England, died at London on March 21; the Marquis d'Harcourt was appointed to succeed him.

The last week in June was signalized by most disastrous floods in the South of France. The department of the Upper Garonne and the Pyrenees and especially Toulouse and Agen, were devastated by an inundation which did damage to the extent of £15,000,000. The loss of life was great; upwards of 300 persons perished, while 25,000 were rendered houseless and destitute. Other serious floods occurred in the neighbouring districts in September, which destroyed property to the value of £4,000,000. In France 3½ millions of francs were subscribed to relieve the sufferers; and England sent £25,000. Another social event, but of a more pleasing character, was the visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Paris, by special invitation from the municipal authorities. On January 4 the visit began, and his Lordship quite dazzled the Parisians with the beauty of his State coach and the gorgeousness of his liveries. He was presented with all state to the President of the Republic, gave a grand dinner, and then witnessed the chief event for which he came, viz., the opening of the new Opera House. On January 5 this (to a Frenchman) great ceremony took place, amidst a blaze of splendour caused by the attendance of the chief notabilities of the country. But, alas, that we should have also to record a swindle! In June a curious fraud was brought to light. A photographer and two accomplices were convicted of pretending to photograph the spirits of dead people. One of their foolish victims had actually spent 2,000 francs (£80) for likenesses of his dead relations. But we must not part from France in this way; for the Geographical Congress, which met at Paris between the 1st and 11th of August, affords a more agreeable subject with which to close. This Congress was really a brilliant assemblage, and England received a good share of laudation for geographical work recently done. *Lettres de Distinction*, the highest honour conferred by the Congress, were awarded to the Trigonometrical and Topographical Office of India, and to the British Ordnance Survey.

Spain still presents a contemptible picture of idleness and its accompaniment—violence. The Spanish nation is positively too lazy to arouse itself to a decisive struggle, and too violent to live tranquilly under any form of government. Thus anarchy lives on, awaiting the strong arm which has not yet come to crush out factious opposition. The evanescent attempts at government called republics vanished suddenly with the year that had given them birth, and New Year's Day saw Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, son of the ex-queen Isabella, proclaimed king under the title of Alphonso XII. The army and the navy, supposed to be Republican, at once accepted him, and he therefore mounted the throne without immediate bloodshed. Whether he will rule more successfully than young Amadeus, remains to be seen; for although he has been in nominal possession of the throne for a twelvemonth, it would be a bold man indeed who would assert that he was, as yet, firmly seated thereon, much less in full possession of authority. On the 14th of March, Alphonso entered Madrid, and at once issued an amnesty to all Carlists who were willing to

accept thereof. The Carlists, however, declined the favour, and the campaign against them opened under the new régime. The commencement was not happy to the Royalists; for on February 3, they experienced a sharp defeat at Lacar, losing 500 men and three guns. This success of the Carlists was however short-lived, and they soon after began to suffer a series of defeats. Their most trusted leader, General Cabrera, deserted their cause, and issued a manifesto urging the Carlist forces to give up the struggle. This proclamation however produced but small effect; on the other hand both parties prepared to renew the war. The long-expected battle was fought on July 7 at Nájera, in the province of Alava, and resulted in the decisive defeat of the Carlists. Seo d'Urgel capitulated and was occupied by the Royalist forces on August 27, after a long siege. By this act the Carlists lost their principal resources in Catalonia, and are altogether in a very bad case. Still, however, they are able to keep the field; and the Royal party almost hope the civil war will last, as it is feared that tranquillity in the north will be the prelude to disturbances nearer Madrid.

Italy has attracted some little attention in consequence of the onerous duty it has to discharge in taking care of the Pope. The delicate state of that important individual's health caused Garibaldi to hurry to Rome on Jan. 25, to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. His residence at Rome was mainly for the purpose of opposing any dangerous concessions being made to a new Pope, in case the present incumbent should die. Garibaldi also brought with him a scheme for diverting the course of the River Tiber and for planting eucalyptus trees, with the object of improving the health of the Roman people. He also proposes a harbour at Fiumicino, and a ship canal thence to Rome. The king received the old General on January 30 with military honours, and entered into his views with the greatest cordiality. On March 15 the Pope created six cardinals, of whom the ex-Dean of Exeter, Dr. Manning, was one. A curious passage of arms occurred between the king of Italy and the Pope when, in retaliation for the Pope's excommunication of the king, and denunciations against the Freemasons, the king of Italy, in quality of Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons, formally expelled his Holiness from the order as a traitor and a perjurer, the Pope having formerly been a member of the brotherhood. At the close of 1874 the Chamber of Deputies paid a flattering compliment to General Garibaldi by almost unanimously voting him a handsome sum of money as a national gift, to raise him to a position of comfortable independence. The General declined the noble gift, on account of the state of the national finances. The principal cities of Italy caught at the idea, and began to vie with each other in voting money to the nation's favourite; but the Government disallowed such grants of municipal funds. Not to be defeated, private people then united to subscribe a purse; and this was accepted by the aged Deliverer.

The events we have to chronicle about Russia are connected with the extended influence of that Power in Central Asia, and therefore find their place in our Summary of Indian news. It will be enough here to mention that just before visiting Germany in May, the Czar signed a convention with Japan, by which the island of Saghalien, at the mouth of the Amour, was ceded to Russia. The extensive coal-fields of this remarkable island will be worked by convicts from Siberia.

In Turkey the new year opened with a famine in Asia Minor, which, indeed, is said still to continue. The Turkish officials treated the matter with the greatest indifference, although in one district as many as 20,000 people died, out of a population of 52,000. Relief was sent from England, France, and America, which served, to a small extent, to mitigate the misery of the sufferers. The Sick Man seems to be nearing his end; and the repudiation of half his debt in October will not raise up friends to prolong his life. This repudiation took the form of suddenly reducing the guaranteed interest on bonds to one-half.

The American scandal case which we mentioned last year, threatened to prove as protracted as that of the Tichborne Claimant. It began on January 5; and, after the examination of hundreds of witnesses, came to an end on May 13. The jury then proceeded to deliberate on their verdict; and, after much anxious expectancy, in the first week in July, they announced that they were hopelessly divided, nine being persuaded of Mr. Beecher's innocence of improper conduct towards Mrs. Tilton, and three being convinced of his guilt. Mr. Tilton threatens another trial; so that possibly the unsavoury details may be again before the public. The centenary of the battle of Lexington, the first in the war of independence, was celebrated in every part of the United States with demonstrative rejoicing on April 19.

HOME-POLITICAL.

A startling change in the political world heralded in the new year. Early in January, Mr. Gladstone formally retired from the leadership of the Liberal party, in order to give the whole of his time to literary and other pursuits. The Liberal party being in a scattered condition, and confessedly without plans for the future, rendered the task of guidance simple to any one with a definite policy. Unfortunately for the scattered army of politicians, none rushed to the front with a "blazing principle;" so that, after much dejected deliberation, the party elected to the post the Marquis of Hartington, on account of his harmlessness. On February 5, the Houses of Parliament were opened by Royal Commission; and the nation was complimented upon the steps taken to suppress slavery, and upon the annexation of Fiji. Hardly had business commenced before the Irish showed their capability for self-government. On February 16, Tipperary elected the rebel and escaped convict, John Mitchell, to represent them in Parliament. Of course the election was declared void, and a new writ was issued. Hereupon the Hibernians tried to virtually disfranchise themselves by again electing Mitchell, by 3,114 votes. The seat was, on the second occasion, contested by a Mr. Moore, who gained 746 votes; and to him the seat was adjudged. Further contest was prevented by the death of John Mitchell a few days after his election. Curiously enough, on the same day (February 16), an English borough was guilty of a somewhat similar vagary. Stoke-upon-Trent distinguished itself on that day by electing Dr. Kenealy—the counsel of the convict Orton,—as its representative in Parliament. The Doctor has rendered himself famous by unlimited abuse of all that is most respectable in England; and this seems to have been his sole recommendation to the inhabitants of Stoke. But his return gave rise to a singular scene; for when he wished to take the oath at the table of the House, no member would introduce him to the Speaker, as custom requires. A kind of compromise was at last allowed. Mr. Disraeli vouched for the man's identity, and Mr. Bright was good enough to say, that if another member would accompany him, he would undergo the form of presenting Dr. Kenealy. Things being thus adjusted the Doctor took his seat, and on February 19 gave notice of a motion on the subject of the Tichbourne trial, broadly impugning the conduct of the learned judges. The discussion of this motion was from time to time put off by Dr. Kenealy, who hoped that a number of people might be found to support his improper conduct. At length, on April 15, a petition, containing gross libels on the judges and on the Speaker of the House, was presented from Prittlewell. This petition was so gross that the extraordinary course of rejecting it was promptly adopted. Dr. Kenealy was urged to proceed with his motion, which he declined doing until he felt himself supported. Next day another petition was presented, and a general demand arose in the House that the motion should be proceeded with. On April 23 Dr. Kenealy was induced to bring on his motion; and in the course of a three hours' speech he uttered fearful warnings as to the result of rejecting the inquiry which he urged should take place into the conduct of the judges who tried Orton. Several eminent men of both political parties replied to his harangue, and after a crushing speech by Mr. Bright the House divided, when it was found that there were, for the motion, 1, and against it, 433. Strange to say, England survived the rejection of Dr. Kenealy's motion, and not one of the disastrous things he predicted came to pass; indeed, so far as appeared outwardly, no one was aware that the rash deed had been done. There was also some excitement in Parliament on the right of members to exclude strangers (including, of course, reporters) from the House by merely calling the Speaker's attention to their presence. Mr. Disraeli, however, did not wish to alter the standing orders of the House. To force him to do so, one of the Irish members, Mr. Biggar, stopped a debate on April 27, and had the Prince of Wales and other Royal visitors removed from the gallery, they being "strangers." This ungentlemanly proceeding caused much indignation; but finding that it failed of its purpose, another Irish member, Mr. Sullivan, repeated the process on May 4. To prevent a continuance of such interruptions, the matter was brought on for debate on May 31, and ended by making the exclusion of strangers depend upon a vote of the House without debate, but reserving to the Speaker the right to remove strangers from any part of the House at any time.

Another stormy scene was witnessed in the House on July 22, when Mr. Disraeli announced that the Shipping Bill could not be proceeded with. Mr. Plimsoll rose in a fever of uncontrollable excitement and entreated the Premier to proceed with the Bill, and not to consign some thousands of living men to undeserved and certain death. He denounced the shipping interest both in and out of the House as conspiring

with villains to send thousands of men to death and destruction, and shook his fist in the faces of some shipowners present, calling them "ship knackers." On being asked to retract this statement, he refused to do so; but ultimately, after the expiry of a week, he made an apology. The result was, that the Government brought in a temporary Bill of its own for the stoppage of unseaworthy ships, which was passed.

Among other Acts passed may be specially mentioned the Regimental Exchanges Bill, which permits officers to make unlimited money payments to each other on exchanging from one regiment to another. This was contested on the ground that it re-admitted under a new name the old system of purchase so recently abolished; and much ingenuity was displayed in showing that such was not the case. Another measure of some importance, was one called the Masters and Servants Act. This was designed to put down the coercive system resorted to by trades unions for effectuating their purposes. The Bill does not interfere with combinations, but allows to both master and servant full liberty of action; at the same time it seeks to protect both parties from breaches of contract, and defends the workmen from each other. The Bill passed amidst a chorus of praise from all sides of the House, and may therefore be regarded as a triumph of skill. It was accompanied by an Act for defining and punishing Trade Offences. This Act visits with special penalties such breaches of contract as produce grave public injury; and has special reference to affairs like that of the gas stokers, who, by a sudden strike, reduced a large part of London to darkness. A sharp battle was fought over the re-enactment of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, Irish members being of opinion that the peace of their own country could be preserved without any special measures. Dissenters sought the privilege of burying their dead in the churchyards of churches of the Establishment, to which there could be no objection; but they claimed the right to dispense with the services of the clergyman and to perform in the churchyard any ceremony they pleased. These worthy people did not see, that if they were accorded these extraordinary privileges—greater even than those enjoyed by Churchmen—it would be impossible to exclude the performances of any creed or no creed, heathen or atheistic. This Bill was rejected on April 21. Other Bills of a useful character were passed, such as the Friendly Societies, the Artisans' Dwellings, the Agricultural Holdings, and the Trade Marks Registration Acts. Nothing heroic was attempted, and the legislators separated on August 13.

The budget estimated the national revenue and expenditure at £75,685,000 and £75,268,000 respectively, leaving a surplus of £417,000, from which certain supplementary estimates had to be deducted.

Considerable excitement was caused throughout the country in the autumn by the issue of a circular by the Lords of the Admiralty respecting the reception of fugitive slaves on board Her Majesty's ships. It has been thought that if a slave touches British soil he becomes at once a free man. A British man-of-war has also been thought to accord him a similar privilege; but this the Lords of the Admiralty asserted was a fallacy. If a slave came on board a Queen's ship in the waters of a country where "involuntary servitude" was permitted, my Lords directed their captains to deliver the fugitive to his owner. It need hardly be said, that after the vast sums of money which England has spent and the blood she has shed to crush out slavery in the world, so monstrous a document was received with astonishment and rage. Condemnatory meetings were held throughout the country, and the odious document had to be suspended on October 7, preparatory to its final withdrawal.

The blunder just spoken of seems to have arisen from the personal failing of a single member of the Government. The ministry gave conclusive proof of able statesmanship by announcing at the end of November that they had purchased from the Khedive of Egypt all his shares in the Suez Canal for £4,000,000. This bold and wise act placed half the property of the Canal in the hands of the English Government, and gave an entirely new phase to the Eastern Question.

On August 5 what was called the O'Connell Centenary was celebrated at Dublin. A procession of about 40,000 people paraded the streets; and a banquet was held in the evening at the Exhibition Palace, at which the Lord Mayor of Dublin presided and several Irish members of Parliament were present. A row was speedily got up, between the Ultramontane and Nationalist gentlemen present; the Lord Mayor's voice was drowned; the gas was turned out; ladies rushed from the galleries; and the guests struggled out amidst shouts and screams. On the 12th of November the Committee met to consider the balance sheet. The proceedings had scarcely commenced when an uproar arose, which became so outrageous that the Mayor of Dublin

was at length obliged to leave the chair. A new Chairman was at once appointed, but then the Secretary refused to surrender the necessary documents; and this decision brought the affair to a termination in the midst of wild excitement. Thus ended a political demonstration designed to show the fitness of the Irish people for self-government.

SOCIAL.

The first social event we have to record, is that of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, on April 26. The chief significance of this event was deduced from the fact that the previous Grand Master, Lord Ripon, had just resigned that office because the Romish Church chose to denounce the brotherhood as an irreligious, seditious, and even anti-Christian association. The reception of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master was a national demonstration against this unjustifiable prejudice. Everything was therefore done to give dignity to the celebration, which took place with as much publicity as possible, in the Albert Hall. The brethren assembled to the number of 8,000. A procession was formed which took up the whole length of the hall, and the Grand Lodge was opened by the Earl of Carnarvon, who read the address, to which the Prince replied. The march from *El* was then performed on the organ, and the deputations from the various grand lodges were presented. But Royalty had its anxieties as well as its honours; for, in January, Prince Leopold was attacked with typhoid fever, which assumed very serious and alarming symptoms; and at one time his recovery was considered very doubtful. Almost as distressing to Her Majesty, was the sad accident which occurred in the Solent. On August 18, the "Alberta" royal yacht, with the Queen on board, ran down a small schooner yacht, causing the death of a lady and the mate of the schooner. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but blamed the officer in command of the "Alberta" for want of judgment.

On October 29 the Duchess of Edinburgh gave birth to a daughter.

The so called Sultan of Zanzibar, Sa'id Burghash, arrived in London on June 9th, accompanied by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, and a few servants. He was met at Gravesend by the Rev. Dr. Badger, who was appointed to be in attendance on His Highness during his stay in England. At Westminster bridge Sir Bartle Frere welcomed His Highness, and he was formally received by Mr. Bourke, M. P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His Highness was driven to the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, which had been selected by the Government for his residence during his stay in London. It was distinctly announced that His Highness did not come to this country in his royal capacity, but as a private gentleman. In the first week of his arrival His Highness received visits from Lord Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Honorable B. Disraeli, and the Lord Mayor. His Highness subsequently visited Aldershot, the Woolwich Arsenal, and other places, and on June 21 was received by the Queen at Windsor Castle. He also visited the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Drury Lane and Globe Theatres, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and the Mint. Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool were visited later; and on the 19th of July His Highness bid farewell to London, and reached Paris the same evening, had an interview with the President, Marshal MacMahon, and after a stay of a few days at Paris departed homeward. Sa'id Burghash, though neither brilliant nor great, was well received everywhere, and created a favourable impression among all classes in England. His quiet dignity of manner, kindly disposition, and prominent good sense secured him a cordial and flattering reception wherever he went.

An event of quite another character occurred in May, when public attention was drawn to the Honduras Loan, the price of which fell from 95 to 6. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the matter, which elicited the most startling facts, not only in connection with this, but with other foreign loans. The small State of Honduras, with a population of 350,000, most of whom are Indians, was found to have issued loans since 1867 to the amount of nearly 5½ millions, although it was insolvent before that date. This is only one sample of many, where utterly bankrupt States have succeeded in drawing large sums from incautious investors, mostly clergymen and single ladies. Another gigantic swindle, known as the Canadian Oil Works Corporation, came to light in February. Nearly all the persons implicated in this have a high East Indian reputation, and the case is chiefly interesting from the illustration it afforded of the

ease with which honest gentlemen may be deluded by unscrupulous "men of business." The most impudent deceptions were practised in the face of inexperienced directors sent to America for the purpose of ascertaining the productiveness of the oil wells. In June the failure of Messrs. Alexander Collie and Co. for three millions was announced. This was the first of several heavy failures, and was aggravated by fraudulent transactions which led to the offer by Government of a reward of £1,000 for the apprehension of Mr. Collie, who had thought it prudent to abscond. But episodes like the foregoing must be looked for when charges of "cooking" the money articles of our leading journals are publicly brought. In December, 1874, Mr. Robery charged Mr. Sampson, the City Editor of the *Times*, with writing a series of libels at the instigation of Sir Albert Grant (asserting that Mr. Robery was concerned in the great diamond fraud of 1872), with the object of influencing the money market. It will be remembered that at the time referred to rough diamonds were brought in London and taken out to California and there sprinkled over the ground, so that the place might be sold for a fabulous sum as a valuable diamond mine. The jury were persuaded that the articles were libellous; and, on January 18 of this year, gave their verdict for £500 damages against Mr. Sampson, but they exonerated Baron Grant from complicity in the transaction.

Several accidents of a disastrous character have to be chronicled this year. On Christmas eve a terrible accident happened to an express train on the Great Western Railway, at Shipton, near Oxford. The wheel of a carriage broke at a bridge, and the carriage fell over into a canal, dragging several other carriages with it. Thirty-four passengers were killed, and upwards of seventy others were seriously injured. The next day news arrived of the burning at sea, on Nov. 17, of the "*Cospatrick*," emigrant ship, with 480 souls on board. Of these only three were rescued, after being in an open boat for ten days, with no food except the bodies of their dead companions. On the 29th of December the "*La Plata*" sunk in the Bay of Biscay. Only two of its crew were saved, they having floated on a raft for three days. On May 7 the mail steamer "*Schiller*," from New York, with 355 persons on board, was wrecked on the Scilly Isles, with a loss of 312 lives. On the following day the steamer "*Cadiz*," from Lisbon to London, was wrecked off Brest, when 62 persons perished. Such a catalogue of disasters shows the urgent need of the regulations which Mr. Plimsoll is energetically striving to bring into force. Each accident, as it occurs, receives some specious explanation; but there can be no doubt that many, if not the greater number of shipwrecks, are occasioned by attempts to make profits by an improper reduction of expenditure. But the most astonishing disaster of this nature occurred on September 1st in the Irish Sea, near Kingston. While the reserve squadron was sailing in a light fog the "*Vanguard*," iron clad, of 3,774 tons, shifted her course to avoid a small vessel ahead; and by so doing placed herself in the path of the "*Iron Duke*" ram, of 3,787 tons, which ran into and cut open her side. In three-quarters of an hour the "*Vanguard*" subsided into Neptune's bosom, and the country lost a fine vessel which had cost half a million pounds to build. Happily the whole of the 500 men on board were saved; but the court-martial, which afterwards investigated the affair, thought that these disciplined men might have been directed to do something to save the vessel. Accordingly, in their finding, they reprimanded the chief engineer and carpenter, they severely reprimanded Commander Tandy and Lieutenant Thomas, they dismissed Captain Dawkins of the "*Vanguard*" from his ship, and recorded their opinion that the Admiral of the fleet had been guilty of neglect of duty in not keeping his ships well in hand. There seems but small chance of recovering the vessel. Curious to relate; two months after this affair the *Iron Duke* herself nearly foundered off Plymouth. On November 20 she started on a trip, and at once began to let water into her bottom at a dangerous rate. As sufficient powder to fire a gun of distress was not on board, the ship would have quietly sunk to its rest within reach of abundant help, had it not been discovered that one of the valves was open, upon closing which the vessel was speedily pumped dry.

There is, however, something more agreeable to relate of the sea than shipwrecks; for this year a sum of £98,620 was voted by Parliament for the fitting out of an expedition to reach the North Pole. The ships chosen were the "*Albert*" and the "*Discovery*," under the command of Captain Nares; and their instructions are, to proceed through Smith's Sound, push as far northwards as possible, and in the spring endeavour to reach the Pole by an ingeniously devised method of sledging. The expedition started on May 29, in the midst of almost national rejoicings; and was accompanied by the "*Valarous*" as far as Disco, in north-western Greenland. There

the "*Valarous*" handed over to the expedition the provisions she had carried and the ships then entered the frozen channel which is to separate them from the rest of mankind for a period of, at least, two years. On July 18 the heroic Lady Franklin died, at the age of 83, having a few days before despatched another expedition to explore the northern seas. It was to her untiring spirit and zeal that so many problems of northern latitudes have been solved; and she well earned the gold medal of the Geographical Society which had been conferred upon her. She was herself a great traveller, having visited all parts of the earth's surface.

Some great feats in natation have been achieved this year. An ingenious American, named Captain Boyton, had devised a water-tight dress which would support the wearer on the surface of the water, and permit him the free use of his limbs. It is even possible with this dress to carry provisions, to erect a small sail, and thus to pass several days on the water. To put this apparatus to an extreme test, Captain Boyton proposed to float in it across the English Channel. This he essayed to do on April 10; but, after being 15 hours in the water and having drifted 50 miles, he abandoned the attempt. On the 28th of May he again tried, and successfully crossed the channel, in 23 hours, having in that time floated 30 miles. This unprecedented feat attracted much attention, and the gallant man was highly complimented upon his achievement, the Queen herself sending him a graceful message. The English, however, were not to be beaten in their own waters. A young English sailor, named Captain Webb, volunteered to swim the distance unaided by anything beyond his own hands and feet. This enterprise was deemed impracticable, from the supposed impossibility of a human being to retain swimming power during so long an exposure to the coldness of the water. Nevertheless the gallant young fellow made the attempt on August 12, but was defeated when half-way across from having miscalculated the action of the tides. On August 24 he renewed the attempt, without any costume or aid whatever, except a little food from time to time supplied him from a boat. This time he accomplished the distance in 21 hours, 40 minutes, having performed the most wonderful swimming feat ever known, and such a one as few will dare to emulate. When he came out of the water, he could scarcely stand, and was for a short time delirious; but he speedily recovered himself. The hardy young fellow has received, besides compliments, several substantial tokens of esteem in the shape of handsome presents.

Last year we had to record a contest between labour and capital in the eastern counties of England, and this year the opposite side of the country has been impoverished by a similar event. A deplorable strike and lock-out at the South Wales collieries occurred on February 1, whereby the greater part of the inhabitants of Glamorgan and Monmouth shires, amounting to 120,000 men, were reduced to idleness, and continued in that state up to the beginning of June, when they came to terms with their employers.

As a pleasing contrast to the above, we record that "Professor" Holloway, the ubiquitous advertiser, and largest quack medicine vendor in the world, having amassed a princely fortune by his pills and ointment, proposes to spend it like a prince. He recently expended £100,000 in a sanitarium for the insane; and now offers £250,000 to establish a University for ladies. The land has been bought—95 acres—at Egham, and the building is intended to be one of the finest in Europe.

A vast place of public amusement, called the Alexandra Palace, at Muswell Hill, near Highgate, was opened by the Lord Mayor on the 1st of May. It will be remembered that this building was opened two years ago and burnt down a few days afterwards. The opening ceremonies were imposing; and the Alexandra Palace promises to become a formidable rival to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on the opposite side of London. Here, on October 25, was celebrated the 21st anniversary of the battle of Balaklava. This event was almost made the subject of a national demonstration; for 120 survivors of the heroic charge were feasted in grand style. Mr. Pennington, one of the Six Hundred, recited Tennyson's spirited poem on the Charge of the Light Brigade. The dinner was very happily conceived, and well carried out.

During November England was visited by a succession of disastrous floods, which completely wrecked several towns along the eastern and southern coasts. The water in the River Thames rose six feet higher than the highest tide ever before known, and inundated miles of property along the southern bank. Hundreds of families were rendered houseless by the disaster and the loss of property was immense. Efforts were immediately made to rehabilitate some of the most helpless among the sufferers.

Mr. Stanley, the intelligent young traveller who discovered Livingstone, has this year added largely to our knowledge of Central Africa, by sailing a thousand miles round the coast of the lake called Victoria Nyanza. He adopted the bold course of going straight to his point, without studying either the consent or the opposition of the African chiefs; and he found the method both quicker and more effective.

In connection with Africa it may be mentioned that the project for uniting the south of that continent into one Confederation began to take definite shape towards the end of the year, and will probably, before long, be an accomplished fact.

In September a murder of an unusually unpleasant character was discovered in London, which led to a trial of nine days duration and caused intense excitement. The perpetrator, Henry Wainwright, was sentenced to death on December 1; and his brother, who assisted in concealing the deed, was awarded seven years penal servitude.

Several men of fame have passed to their final rest this year, first among whom comes Canon Kingsley, the graceful writer, who died on Jan. 23, of inflammation of the lungs, caused by exposure to the prevalent east wind. On Feb. 22, Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated geologist, breathed his last; and his death gave rise to a scandalous outrage. As the learned baronet had not been seen by his medical adviser during the last attack of his disease, a coroner insisted on holding an inquest, and for the purpose of viewing the body, had part of the outer coffin broken off, and the inner leaden coffin roughly torn open. The whole proceeding was unanimously condemned as simply monstrous. Major-General E. Althorpe, C. B., died on March 3, at Tunbridge Wells. He entered the Madras army in 1821, served in the Chinese war of 1842, in the Burmese war during 1852-53, and commanded the 3rd Madras European regiment in Central India during the Mutiny, being present at the battle of Bunda, April 19, 1858. On March 7, General Sir James Hope Grant, G. C. B., ended his earthly career. His deeds in India and China are too well known to need any lengthened notice here; it is sufficient to state that he fought at Sobraon, Chillianwallah, and Gujerat; and that he commanded the cavalry brigade at the assault of Delhi during the Mutiny. He raised himself to a distinguished position entirely by his own exertions, owing nothing to favor. Sir John Paul Hopkins, Governor of Windsor Castle, died on March 8, at the age of 89. He was present with Sir John Moore at Corunna, and served throughout the Peninsular War. He was appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor, and became Governor in 1865. On March 15 died the venerable Field Marshal Gomm, at the age of 90 years. He also was one of the Peninsular heroes, and from 1851 to 1855 Commander-in-Chief in India. In this same month, Sir Arthur Helps, Clerk of the Privy Council, breathed his last. He was a writer of eminence, being the author of several essays and historical works which are much esteemed. On May 12 another soldier of the Peninsular campaign paid Nature's last debt. General Sir J. Aitchison, besides being present at most of the great battles of the old war, served in India from June 1845 to November 1851 as Major-General to the Staff of the Madras Presidency. He was 87 years old. Admiral Sherard Osborn, son of Lieut.-Col. Osborn of the Madras army, died on May 5, in his 54th year. He became famous by his search for Sir John Franklin in 1849, and for his gallantry during the Russian war. In 1857 he took part in the capture of the Taku forts in China, and in 1861 commanded H.M.S. "Donegal" in the expeditionary force sent to Mexico. In July, as we have formerly recorded, Lady Franklin died; and on August 22 Sir Edward Ryan ended his earthly career. Sir Edward was one of the oldest members of the public service. In 1817 he was called to the Bar; and after pursuing the profession for several years with great success, he was, in 1826, appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; and in 1833 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Bengal Presidency. His open and genial nature gained him many friends and many of our retired Civil Servants well remember his kindly hospitality. He resigned the appointment in 1843 and returned to England, where he was immediately made a member of the Privy Council. Afterwards he was appointed to the first Board of Civil Service Commissioners; and when that body received salaries, in 1862, he was made First Commissioner, an office which he held till his death.

HOME—RELIGIOUS.

Two American revivalists, by name Moody and Sankey, undertook to arouse a spirit of inquiry throughout the length and breadth of the land. They resolved to do the thing on a grand scale, and got a committee to manage all the details of the tour in an orderly manner. All the largest halls in the towns they intended to visit were engaged

ed and where no buildings sufficiently large existed, buildings of vast dimensions were specially erected. As a consequence, public expectation was on tip-toe, and the ground was further prepared before their coming by a series of prayer-meetings and other preparatory services. Their series of special services commenced on March 9, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and from 15,000 to 18,000 persons assembled to hear them each evening. Immense audiences congregated to hear them week after week at Her Majesty's Theatre, at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and at huge halls erected for them at Bow and at Camberwell. Among their hearers were many people of note, to wit the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Cairns, and Mr. Gladstone. There was nothing extraordinary about these preachers, except perhaps their earnestness. Mr. Sankey sang admirably; but Mr. Moody spoke without any pretensions to finished or effective oratory, and avoided all pulpit mannerism. These gentlemen held what was called a Christian Convention on May 5, in Her Majesty's Opera House. The Rev. Mr. Kelman, of Edinburgh, said that the result of the labours of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in that City had been truly marvellous, the number of converts having reached 3,000. Mr. Moody advised ministers not to waste time in arguing with infidels, but to make everybody in the Church work. "If you have only three, send them out to fetch three more, and so on. In all meetings never speak long, but to the point. Let them also sing good lively hymns." There is great diversity of opinion as to the real value of the American revivalists' work in London. It has probably aroused many whom the ordinary religious services failed to awaken; but, on the other hand, the masses of the people who never attend church or chapel, were conspicuous by their absence from the revival meetings, the congregations being composed of respectable middle and upper-class people, those who were, in fact, ordinarily church and chapel goers.

The breach between the two sections of the English Church is gradually widening. Sir R. Phillimore, Dean of Arches, gave judgment against Mr. Mackonochie on Dec. 7, for illegal ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn, and sentenced him to suspension for six weeks. The defendant appealed, but fruitlessly, and his sentence was put in force on June 13. During his suspension his curate, Mr. Stanton, glorified the Vicar and denounced what he called the execrable treatment which that gentleman had received, and refused to administer the Communion without its Romish accompaniments. Accordingly the congregation marched in a body to St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, where the Sacrament was administered in full ritualistic fashion. The curates of St. Alban's have since been inhibited from officiating in any other Church in the London diocese. Shortly after this event, Convocation took into consideration the desirability of legalizing a special dress for the celebration of the Holy Communion, and the propriety of the Eastern position. Hereupon the Low Church party showed a determined front, and presented to the Queen a petition against these innovations, signed by 140,000 persons, including 43 peers and 53 members of Parliament. Fears were entertained that the Low Church men would avail themselves of the Public Worship Act (which came into force on July 1) to institute a series of violent proceedings against Ritualistic clergymen. Accordingly, an Address of Counsel and Exhortation to the clergy and laity of the Church of England, signed by the two Archbishops and twenty-six Bishops, was published early in March. This document referred to the Public Worship Regulation Act, and counselled moderation and mutual forbearance among all parties in the Church. Whether it was in consequence of this appeal, or in consequence of the good sense of the less aggressive party, certain it is that no proceedings have as yet been taken under that much clamoured-for Act. On June 7, the Chancellor of Lincoln, on the application of "the Rev. Henry Keet," Wesleyan minister, for a faculty empowering him to erect a tombstone over his daughter's grave bearing the above-quoted words was refused, on the ground that the petitioner was a schismatic. On appeal to the Arches Court this decision was upheld, on the singular ground that the right of grazing belongs to the incumbent, and as gravestones interfere with pasturage, the incumbent need not sanction any gravestone to which he objects. "Five shillings to one on't, with any one that knows the statutes, he may stay him," was Dogberry's astute remark. The opinion of counsel has been invoked on the question whether it is unlawful for a Church of England clergyman to officiate or preach in a licensed place of Dissenting worship. This question arose in consequence of the Bishop of London's inhibiting the Rev. W. H. Freemantle from attending Dr. Parker's services last year in the new Tabernacle at Holborn. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, Q. C., and Mr. Benjamin Shaw are of opinion that it is unlawful for a clergyman to take part

in any ministration elsewhere than in the churches of the Establishment; but Mr. Stephens thinks that a clergyman would not be acting illegally in preaching anywhere out of England in any place of worship, whether the community to which it belonged were established or not, provided he preached orthodox doctrine. There the matter rests at present. In December of last year, Dr. Colenso, the highly-gifted Bishop of Natal, came to England to preach for charitable purposes, but was interdicted by the Bishop of London. The Dean of Westminster at once placed the Abbey at Dr. Colenso's service; but the good old Bishop shrunk from making himself the cause of strife. Mr. John Macpherson having been seen to put a shovelful of coal on his greenhouse fire four years ago, was prosecuted for desecration of the Sabbath by the Kirk of Scotland. He pleaded justification, inasmuch as he is a grape-grower, and the replenishing his greenhouse fire was a work of necessity. The Presbytery referred the matter to the Kirk Session for judgment, which latter in its turn has recently asked for an expression of opinion by the Presbytery as to whether growing grapes on a Sunday is a breach of the fourth commandment. The case is not yet decided.

In February Mr. Gladstone published a pamphlet called "Vaticanism" which with much judgment and vigorous logic showed that the pretensions of Rome were inconsistent with political freedom. This pamphlet had an immense circulation and in a few months ran through many editions. It has been reproduced in all languages and in all quarters of the globe, and at the end of the year was republished along with the pamphlet on the Vatican decrees, under the title of "Rome, and the Newest Fashions in Religion." Later in the year Mr. Gladstone published another pamphlet on the question "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" This was evidently intended as an answer to those who had charged him with an intention to disestablish the Church of England in the same manner as he did that of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, however, arrived at the conclusion that with all its defects the Church of England is certainly worthy of preservation: We breathe again.

Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, was installed as Rector of St. Andrew's University on March 31. Three days before, the Dean had preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey on the Real Presence in the Sacrament. He said that the essential part of Jesus Christ and of Christianity was, "love, or charity," and that it could not be supposed, except by very ignorant persons, that the bread and wine of the Sacrament, under any circumstances or by any theory, was the physical body and blood of Jesus Christ.

"Is it possible?" will be the exclamation of many who hear for the first time that on March 21, 150 English Baptists went to Rome to open a Baptist chapel there. The premises were bought for £12,000, there are 300 seats, also a school, printing office, and tract dépôt. The Peculiar People have also improved upon the verdict given in their favour which we recorded last year. They have taken a large house in London for a hospital for the treatment of sick patients without doctors or medicine. They call it a House of Faith, for the reception of such sick as are considered hopelessly incurable, to be healed by the prayer of faith. The hospital was opened in June, and the efficacy of "faith without works" is being practically tested.

The quarrel between Father O'Keefe and his bishop is still raging. On St. Patrick's day the bishop, insisting on having mass said in Mr. O'Keefe's chapel, sent 50 men to break open the door; but the alarm having been given they found the place already in the possession of a dozen men who disputed their entry; whereupon the bishop's party attacked them with carnal weapons, viz., crowbars, sledge hammers, &c. The doors were soon broken in and the whole place wrecked and then a curate read mass. Father O'Keefe has been kept for months a prisoner in his house by a band of men, who, in October, broke through the wall and ransacked the house and made it almost uninhabitable. They were driven out by the police and the military at the bayonet's point and the priest now lives in the only room with a roof over it, guarded night and day by armed sentinels. At Huy, in Belgium, a student in one of the elementary colleges, when receiving the Sacrament, took the consecrated wafer out of his mouth and put it in his pocket, and afterwards ate it in a cake. By a curious chance, the college was burnt down shortly after this act, and the accident was attributed to the Divine vengeance, which led to the students giving information of the occurrence. The boy was prosecuted for this act and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, together with a fine and the costs. Ever since the decision of the Privy Council against the Ritualists, Monsignor Capel has been preaching at them Sunday after Sunday at Kensington, and trying to convince them

that their position in the Church of England was no longer tenable, and that to Rome they must surely come however bitterly they might have spoken against her in the past. Monsignor's preaching has borne fruit. Twenty-three Clergymen of the Church of England,—some of them well-known men,—have recently seceded to Rome. Two of the perverts belong to All Saints', Margaret Street, and two are fellows of New College, Oxford, a college hitherto better known for good dinners and good wine than for Romish tendencies. A much more pleasant thing to Englishmen is the fact that the English Government has this year received permission to collect materials for English history from the secret archives of the Vatican, through the exertions of Cardinal Manning; so that Protestant England owes a privilege never before enjoyed by any nation to a Romish ecclesiastical dignitary.

During the year the religious meetings have been unusually interesting. Among those held during May we may mention those of the Propagation of the Gospel Society, whose income amounted to £134,826, the largest amount ever received in one year. The Baptist Zouana Mission has more than 600 women and 280 children under tuition in various parts of India and in Syria and Turkey. The staff consists of 11 European lady visitors and 33 native teachers and Bible women. The income of the past year was £1,456, being an increase of £200 over that of the previous year. The Church Missionary Society had an income of £175,835; it has 157 stations and employs 211 European and 154 native clergymen, and 35 European and 2,391 native teachers. The Wesleyan Missionary Society received £184,039 from its subscribers. In the missions in India and Ceylon they had 80 missionaries, 3,541 members, and 17,095 scholars; in China, 12 missionaries, 254 members, and 478 scholars. The British and Foreign Bible Society's income was £222,191. The issues of the Society were 2,619,427 Bibles and portions of Bibles. A conference on foreign missions was held on June 22 at the Cannon Street Hotel. The Bishop of London presided in the morning, and in his address said it would have been better if the English Church had spent their strength almost wholly on their vast Indian empire. The Bishop of Edinburgh read a paper on a native ministry. Sir C. Hobhouse and the Rev. J. Vaughan referred to their missionary labours of 15 and 19 years in Bengal. In the afternoon the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and Professor Monier Williams read an essay on the False Religions of the World and the best way of dealing with them. He said the four chief religions of the world are Christianity, Brahminism, Buddhism and Islam. In treating with heathens we should follow the example of St. Paul, and appeal to them as very God-fearing people, not denounce them as atheists or idolaters. Two missionaries from India contended that the renunciation of caste should not be required of candidates for baptism.

OUR SUPPLEMENTARY RETROSPECT FOR 1875.

DEATH OF LORD HOBART.

ONE of the most remarkable of the events of the past eventful year has been the death of Lord Hobart. He at his advent among us failed to create a favourable impression of himself in social life, and, from the little that was known of his doings in council or in office an opinion was formed that his life was one of idleness and petulance. And it can scarcely be said that he was fortunate in other respects as either his predecessor or successor. His fondness for the Neilgherries and the possible consequence in the doings of the official mice in Madras made people think that duty was neglected by him in order that he might live in luxurious retirement in a genial climate. And when we witnessed one day a single spark sputter up as from the bowels of a slumbering volcano it was seen to be one of an ill-judged type. Hopes were held out to Mahomedans which can never be fulfilled while other classes felt that the singling out of one class for special notice with a special view to their official advancement was to make broader the lines of demarcation between classes and to give an artificial prominence to one. No one feared any serious result from the pronounced policy of the Government, but the Mahomedan of Southern India, expectant of something turning up, was led to think that the old days of Mahomed Ali were to return and Brahmin squeezing begin again. Advertisements appeared in the Gazette "Mahomedans preferred" but not for such appointments as the ambition of Triplicane soared after. It is probable, however, that Lord Hobart's love of the Turk was only one reason why he advocated the claims of Mahomedans. Discontent is everywhere rife at the almost exclusive employment of Brahmins in public offices to the exclusion of every other caste and class in the country. Whenever pressure is placed from without upon the Government to advance natives, the effect of it is to add to the brahminical influence in administration and virtually to maintain artificially the marked superiority of the sacerdotal caste. Whatever force there might be in Lord Hobart's arguments in favor of pushing Mahomedans to the front it would be much greater when applied to the predominance of Brahmins which is far more marked in official circles than that of the class which owes its origin to a body of men imported for official purposes.

The charge of living too long at the Hills instead of in the Plains is one which has been maintained with great persistence, amounting almost to unanimity. If there was nothing to be said in favour of it, the arguments against it would be overwhelming, and the taunts embodied in them cutting. But it has been assumed that because the members of Government enjoy themselves at Ooty more than they could do in Madras that they commit some crime against those who, not only have to bear their ordinary work but also the heat of the plains. There is in this a remnant of the ancient faith in the efficacy of penance in which most of the complainers profess not to believe. The only argument of any potency which can be used against the "Neilgherry picnic" must show that it is too costly or that practical inconvenience of a serious nature is a consequence of it, and to such an extent as to more than counterbalance what can be said in its favour. One advantage of the trip to Ootacamund is the health-giving effect it must have on the office establishments as well as on the Members of Government. Another is that, if the Government is at Ootacamund, ladies and gentlemen official and non-official, will go there holiday-making. And, if Badminton or Archery seems to the superficial observer the business of the day, there will be those playing Badminton who will have thoughts in their heads beyond the pleasures of the climate or the mild excitements of the game, who will be bent upon giving a practical turn to the fine phrases which have depicted the smiling beauty of the gardens, the productiveness of the orchards, and the tall mast-like *Eucalypti*. There will be those who will see that a more varied produce than coffee and tea can repay the Planter's toil on those sweeps of ground that stretch to Kotagerry on the one hand, beyond Coonoor on the other, and on in an opposite direction from the stand point of Dodabettah to the more remote Koondahs. The fact, again, that Government will

incur the odium of selfishness rather than forsake the delights of Ooty is carried on the wings of the mail trains all over India, the consequence being that Calcutta and Bombay send forth visitors to the noted hills to carry back no libel on their merits but to bid others go and do likewise. So that soon the Neilgherries will be one of the best known places in India and be ultimately the seat of a permanent industrial population. A melancholy fact supports these arguments and that is that had Lord Hobart not lingered too long in the plains, he might have been spared to us a little longer and been enabled to carry out a principle the vital importance of which not one of his predecessors has been able to appreciate. Indebted as he may have been to his Council and to Colonel Mullins for being led to a correct conclusion, Lord Hobart had a mind open to argument and a determination to follow up his convictions which must have commanded the admiration of all who understood the subject no more delusive accounts have been presented to the British Parliament than those which relate to the expenditure on Public Works in India. The gross amount has often been given as if the whole represented an investment calculated to return income, whereas it may be doubted whether we are improving, for instance, our irrigation works. The amount spent upon them may be divided into original and repairs, but there is no answer offered to the queries, are the repairs which are made efficient? Have all the repairs been made which are necessary to prevent disaster? Is not the efficiency of irrigation works being constantly impaired by setting against which there is no remedy except the construction of new works. And the balance may be summed up in the query, is the capital value of irrigation works, as a whole, increased, and, if so, to what extent? Some of them may be a species of white elephant like the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works, which have been more productive of eloquence and philanthropic maxims than interest on money or extension of cultivation. This is the point to which Lord Hobart timed his gubernatorial faith and it is more creditable to him because the belief is not in accordance with the ritualistic Shibboleths regarding "developing the resources of the country" current among the many "friends of India" in England. They demand the necessary claptrap in the enunciation of opinions which are to be accepted, just as the British public demand palm trees in all pictures of Indian scenery.

Again he laid the axe to the root of an evil which is spreading with a rapidity which it will soon be impossible to control on the last memorable occasion when His Lordship spoke in public. It is very well to press clay into bricks in the same mould, when we have the selection of the clay, and a perfect control over the machinery. But the effect of Government undertaking all education, upon a fixed routine of marks and text books would be fatal to the tender thought and also to freedom of opinion in riper years. We shall not, however, go into an extensive review of his Lordship's views on educational matters, but let the following three utterances speak for themselves, throw light on each other and prove the clearness of Lord Hobart's views with regard to education:

Lord Hobart's Speech at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, September, 24, 1873.

It now remains for me, ladies and gentlemen, to say a very few words, if only for the purpose of expressing the great pleasure which it has given me to take part in these proceedings. To all those who have shown, by their presence here to-day, their interest in this Institution, I may confidently appeal for sympathy in that pleasure. We have seen for ourselves, as well as learnt from the report, its prosperous condition; we have noticed the look of health and comfort that everywhere pervades it—the mental progress and proficiency which are implied in the distribution of these rewards. Our best thanks are certainly due to all who have been connected with the foundation and management, but especially to the gentlemen of the committee who, with the able and zealous co-operation of Mr. Bliss, have fulfilled their anxious and difficult trust with so much prudence and success. But in truth such disinterested exertions need no thanks of ours. They bring with them their own rewards. After all, anxious and difficult though it must often be, there is no work so pleasant as that which we do for others; there is no gratification half so great, or one hundredth part so pure.

From one point of view this Lawrence Asylum appears to me to possess a singular interest. When I arrived at Madras last year, I was struck by the fact that, go where I might,—in churches, in cemeteries, in public places, I was confronted at every step with the records of Englishmen who had died for their country. Every-

where around, epitaph, or monument, or statue told, in short and simple words how, for the welfare of England, they had fought, and suffered, and yielded up their lives, upon those burning plains. There—in that vast and hardly-won Carnatic—it is not too much to say, that the whole land (in the words of the great Athenian orator) the whole land is a sepulchre of illustrious men. I came to these mountains, and here I found this noble and peaceful structure, assigned as a home to the children of British Soldiers who serve their country in this distant land,—a home where they are prepared, in a health-giving climate, for occupations suitable to their class of life. There I had seen how England could send forth men in endless succession to perish, if need be, without a murmur in her cause:—here I saw how she could care, while they lived, for those whom they cannot fitly care for themselves:—here I saw how she could respect their memory, and concern herself for those whom they have left behind.

These two facts—the devotion to duty and the appreciation of it, the heroism and the gratitude,—go far to explain how our great empire in the East was won. I hope also they afford some indication that in the eyes of the world and of history, we shall not be unworthy of the prize. That however, I am afraid we must admit, is still a doubtful question. We have given to India material prosperity, firm and liberal government, some partial measure of mental cultivation: what we have now to do is to win her loyalty and her love. But for that great object some change is needed. We must care for our Indian populations as we care for those who are nurtured in this privileged place: we must show them that we are here, not for power and pelf, but to cherish, improve, and elevate the millions committed to our charge. We have given them roads, railways, and canals in plenty: but excepting always a favored few, we have left their minds in a state of ignorance compared to which roads, railways, and canals are of small importance. For us who are here assembled it is surely a sad reflection, that over all that rich and varied scene which spreads from these mountains to Cape Comorin and from sea to sea,—rich in beauty, rich in material products, rich in all the wealth of natural creation,—the human mind, the mind of the vast majority of human beings is still—a desert. The question, the great question, which ought now to occupy the rulers of India is this—how to provide her, gradually but completely, with a system of popular instruction without increasing (and this is a consideration of which I am afraid we are inclined to lose sight) without increasing the pressure of our yoke upon her, without laying upon her a burden of taxation greater than she can bear. The problem is a difficult one; but it can, it must, and it will be solved. There are other changes which are required. About the intercourse of our public service, and especially of the more subordinate members of it, with the natives of this country there still lingers that which is of all things the most senseless, the most groundless, and the most impolitic—a tone of superiority and contempt. When we tax them we are apt to forget that they cannot and dare not complain: when we punish them we are apt to remember that they are not of the same race as ourselves. But I think—I trust—that I already see signs of improvement in these respects: I indulge the hope that of late we have made some progress—some beginning of progress—in the affections of the people of India: and that the day is not so very far distant—that the day perhaps has already begun—when this magnificent dominion of ours will rest (as was once said by a great statesman) not on the narrow edge of the sword, but on the broader basis of a people's happiness.

And now, my young friends, inmates of this Asylum, I will just say one word of congratulation to those who have gained prizes to-day, of encouragement to those who have failed to gain them, and of advice to you all. To those who have gained prizes I would say—keep them carefully; but keep still more carefully the industry and intelligence by which you obtained them, and which you will find the best friends that you have in the world. To those who have desired and endeavoured to gain prizes, but without success I would say—you have not been unsuccessful after all. You have won a victory of your own. You have gained that which is of more value than any prize—that object for which alone the prizes are offered—knowledge, and the habit of industrious exertion. Knowledge, let me tell you, is the surest road to whatever of good this world can give:—knowledge, however humble and difficult may be your path in life, will make it bright and easy before you. To you all I would say—let the comforts and advantages which you here enjoy—which you have been so fortunate as to meet with here—determine you never to discredit the home of your childhood, and the kind friends who have placed you there. Bear with you through life the lesson you have learnt in these blue hills; the lessons of

truth, of honesty, of temperance, of industry,—above all the lessons of kindly feeling to those about you. That so, when the time comes that you must have done with life, you may look back upon happy and useful days—upon lives of which you need not be ashamed. I can wish you no better fate; and, believe me, from my heart I wish you well.

Lord Hobart's Speech at Patcheappah's Hall, April 6, 1874.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I may assure you, on Lady Hobart's account, that she has felt no ordinary interest and gratification in presiding here to-day. I know that she considers it not only a pleasure but a privilege to see before her so bright and intelligent an assemblage of grateful students as this Hall contains, and to have been instrumental in the reward of so much successful industry—a deeper pleasure, and a higher privilege, to take any part whatever in the promotion of a cause upon which such mighty issues are depending—the intellectual improvement of the women of India. That cause is indeed important. Nations rise or fall, are happy or are miserable; and it is not too much to say that the course which they follow depends, more than upon anything else, upon the mental condition of the feeble half of their population. Man in his maturity, stands forward in the forefront of the battle of life. Ostensibly and directly, his ambition, his intellect, his energy and his courage, give to history its color and to social institutions their tone: but it is to feminine teaching and association that are all the while owing his language, his thoughts, his moral development, the character of the object which he pursues; it is the Mother, the Wife and the Sister, who shape the destinies of the World. Therefore, we have every reason to rejoice in the success of these institutions; therefore we have every reason for gratitude to the munificent founder, who, in the direction thus given to his bounty, has struck the true key-note of national advancement,—has seen with an unerring instinct, that the most patriotic employment for his wealth lay in the furtherance of this movement for Female Education, which I trust is already beginning to make itself felt, and will flow onward for the future in an ever-increasing current of gentle but resistless influence, fraught with new life, and happiness, and prosperity, for this great Empire in the days that are to come.

Lord Hobart's Speech at the Presidency College, April 19, 1875.

MR. THOMPSON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I may assure you in all sincerity that no public meeting in which I might have been called upon to take part could have been a subject of greater interest and satisfaction to me than this, which commemorates the foundation and illustrates the success of an institution in the highest degree important to the present and future welfare of this Presidency. Certainly in speaking thus of it I am speaking in no exaggerated language. Other institutions—and I am glad to be able to say it—other institutions, some of them originated and largely supported by voluntary effort, are pressing eagerly forward to imitate, to emulate, and to aid this their leader in the great work which is set before it. But to this we still look as our surest stronghold and our highest example, the keystone, as I may call it, of the stately fabric of which our University is the consummation and the crown. And I believe that this Presidency College will still justify our expectations—thanks to the talents and energy of its Principal—thanks to the able and accomplished gentlemen who, under his guidance, have done so much to place and to maintain it on its well-earned eminence of efficiency and repute.

Now I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves—considering especially how limited have been the means which have been applicable to the purpose—I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the condition and prospects of the higher education in Southern India. All parts of India have indeed been vying with each other in successful action to this great end and we may claim for Madras, without arrogance or presumption, a place in that beneficial rivalry of which (to say the least) she has no reason to be ashamed. It would be sufficient, if this were questioned, to point to the distinguished men who have owed to a course of training in our schools and colleges their high position, their splendid powers, and their imperial renown.

But, while we have cause to be satisfied with the success of our work, there is need of vigilance and caution, lest we should be blind to any defect in the machinery or any imperfection in the results. It has been frequently said, for instance, and I suppose there must be some truth in the statement, though I have never for a

moment suffered it to be generally true, it has been said that students in our Indian Schools are students for one exclusive reason, the hope of obtaining employment in the public service; that among those who have been brought up in them reading or writing for the pleasure of it is scarcely known; that books are looked upon as mere stepping-stones to office, and as providing in themselves no food for enjoyment and no incentive to exertion. If this be to any extent the fact—for my own part I do not doubt that the case has been greatly overstated—but if this be to any extent the fact, it is deeply to be deplored. One object, one most desirable and valuable object, of the statesman who planted and have followed with so much hopeful solicitude the growth of education in this country, was to prepare any who might receive it for taking, if opportunity should offer, a part in the conduct of public affairs. But it was a secondary, not a primary object. The primary object was not to clothe them with official authority, but to adorn and invigorate the current of their lives; not to put money into their coffers, but to give grace and strength and elevation to their minds; not to qualify them for public employment, but to make them better and happier men. And for those who have interested themselves in this subject a bitter disappointment would be in store, if it should prove that in response to their efforts and in return for all their anxious care the youth of India were crowding to drink at the fair fountains of knowledge without one thrill of admiration or one sensation of delight; and that the choicest treasures of literature—of history—of poetry—of science—were cast contemptuously aside, as soon as they had served the coarse purpose of material advancement. Nor is this the only consideration. Among all the great motives of human ambition knowledge is incomparably the worthiest. But knowledge is jealous and exacting; she brooks no rival near the throne. And those who value her for the sake of the physical advantages which she brings to them will find that the physical advantages which she brings to them are less than if they valued her for her own. Whatever is most essential to success in life—prudence, energy, self-command, swift apprehension, eloquent expression, developed faculties and high aspirations, proceed from literary and scientific study; but proceed from it in any but a very imperfect degree only when it is regarded not as a means to an end, but with a zealous, earnest and devoted affection.

There is a feeling which should result from the education imparted here, and of which it would not be easy to over-estimate the importance. In Englishmen it is a gratifying and encouraging thought that we have been able to present, however partially, to the people of India the glorious gift of mental culture. But the encouragement would be less keenly felt, the gratification would be seriously alloyed, if we could not hope among the effects of our exertions upon the comparatively few who have profited by them was this—a sincere and earnest desire to extend to others—to extend to the millions who are now excluded from it—a participation in the benefits of the boon. Ever since my arrival in this country I have felt that an imperative and paramount duty was now incumbent upon her rulers—some serious attempt to remedy, without adding to popular burdens, the colossal evil of popular ignorance. (I say without adding to popular burdens, because to refrain from impoverishing the people of India is even more important than educate them). It is impossible to conceive that any wish so unworthy as that for a monopoly of intelligence—any thought but of compassion for all who are shut out from the light which they themselves enjoy—could find an entrance into the minds of those who have been instructed here. And I call upon them—upon you my young friends when you go forth into the world—upon all throughout this Presidency who have tasted the pleasures and advantages of intellectual cultivation—to assist by every means in their power—to assist the Government in the anxious and difficult but great and enviable task which lies before it—that of dispelling (though it is but by slow degrees of dispelling mental obscurity which effects the poor, the industrious, the peace-loving, the law-abiding population committed to its charge. Much has been done, admirably done, by public expenditure for the higher instruction among us, but it has been done in the hope and the belief that sooner or later, and however gradually, the higher instruction would reach a stage beyond which it might advance, as rapidly and as prosperously, without depending upon assistance from the State. It would seem that the time has already come, not indeed for such independence, but when some portion—some limited portion—of the funds now devoted to that purpose should in future be applied for the benefit of those who on the one hand are most in need of teaching, and on the other are least able to provide it for themselves. And we may confidently expect, from the generosity and good sense of that less numerous but more fortunate class which will have to submit to some

small sacrifice by reason of the change, we may confidently expect, not reluctance and dissatisfaction, but cordial approbation and unhesitating support.

One other remark I would offer, suggested by these proceedings. Some persons assert, that by promoting education in India we are doing that which is injurious both to India herself and to the stability of our own Government:—that education bears pernicious fruit in personal independence and political discontent, which may result in changes disastrous to the interests of this country. Let no one believe it. Ignorance, not knowledge, is the parent of political as well as of moral evil. Every step in the progress of reason and reflection adds depth and strength to the foundation of an empire based on principles such as ours. Education brings with it a sense—a delighting and ennobling sense—of power and freedom; but brings with it also a sense of the great duty of political subordination and enlightened liberality of thought which can appreciate the value, understand the difficulties, and make allowance for the defects of a firm and liberal administration. There is another and yet greater advantage. This invitation of the West to the East—this call to intellectual association—will prove (as I firmly believe) to have been the knell of every painful feeling that ever marred or impeded their intercourse. Misunderstanding, which is another name for ignorance, lies at the root of every kind and degree of national antipathy. Religious animosity, which is another name for unreasoning folly, cannot breathe in the pure atmosphere of mental advancement. The prejudice which could resist both time and civilization melts away before the sympathy of thought. Men learn that the mere accident of race or faith can never affect either the motive or the obligation of mutual friendliness and respect, and that whether born in England or in India, and whatever may be the creeds and dogmas which have kept them so long and so lamentably asunder, their duty and interest for the present, and their hope for the future, is in reality the same.

The rest of Lord Hobart's career in Madras so far as has transpired, is almost a matter of dates. He took his seat on the 15th May, 1872; and died 27th April, 1875. The doctors have not yet decided as to the cause of his death. We pass over his funeral with this remark that it raised the question, which we hope will not be allowed to sleep, of the desirability of reforming the present system of the conduct of funerals in Madras generally.

THE HONORABLE MR. ROBINSON, C. S. I.

We have to congratulate Mr. Robinson upon the advancement he will have received in the order of the Most Exalted Star of India, before the pages which we present to the Madras public have had time to be thumbed. And, with our regrets that Lord Hobart did not live to give practical effect to his well matured ideas on education and irrigation, and that Mr. Ellis was deprived through sickness of the honor which might have befallen him had he maintained his original rank in Council, still Madras has eloquently and demonstratively expressed her high appreciation of the services of Mr. Robinson while he held the high position of Governor of Madras, and the provinces in which he had been more especially engaged have shewn that the honors bestowed on him, or to which he succeeded, were reflected on themselves. To him was deputed the duties of offering the first welcome of Madras to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and, along the route where welcomes had been prepared for the Prince, they were showered upon Mr. Robinson when it was known that His Royal Highness had chosen other routes. Mr. Robinson's career as detailed in the Gazette Notification, is no ordinary one, and though he gained the affections of the people in the heterogeneous District of Malabar, still he will remain best known as the organiser of our Police Force and as its Superintendent or Inspector General for ten years. For his services in this capacity in all probability Mr. Robinson was admitted to the third class of the order of the Star of India on the occasion of the only public investiture in Madras. In 1868 he reached the Board of Revenue, since when he has been constantly in Madras and before the Madras public. When summoned to the highest position in the Presidency, he assumed it with dignity and without ostentation and, in the extraordinary duties of office consequent upon the expected arrival, non-arrival, postponement of arrival, transmission of cholera and fever statistics, &c., he achieved an end in Madras of giving a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales and of preventing the dilution of the first burst of enthusiasm with which the gracious intention of the Prince's visit was

received. That he was well supported no one denies, but a bad commander might have set at naught the ardour of his officers. And Madras feels, though great in herself, still small in repute at home, that however much she may deserve that a Duke should reign over her, still she does not expect the reign of "the Duke" to last long. And at its termination, when we have to wave our hats and offer our farewells and God-speeds to the Grenvilles, we hope to turn with satisfaction to Sir William and Lady Robinson and say the King and Queen are gone, long live the King and Queen.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Scarcely had the remains of the son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire been laid by the side of those of other Governors who have left their bones among us, and months before the memorials at Wallajah Bridge of the sad accident that occurred during the funeral procession were effaced when we were surprised by learning that the Duke of Buckingham was to be our next Governor. It seemed about as probable when we first heard of it, as did the coming of the Prince of Wales when it was first rumoured. One felt disposed to regard both as "special" inventions regarding which we should soon read "it after all turns out that my informant was premature," &c. But the first Duke who has ever filled an official position in India is our present Governor. Of ancient and princely lineage, his Grace is most acceptable on that account, not only to his own countrymen but to the Hindus who lay still greater store than do Englishmen upon nobility of birth. It is to this conservatism that, in spite of the devastation of the Carnatic by Mahomedans, Mahrattas, and the marauding parties of the end of last century the representatives of the old noble families still remain. There might often be a drawback in having a scion of the aristocracy so distinguished by birth and family connexions appointed as Governor, for we are not without experience of merely ornamental Governors. But, had His Grace been without a title, his previous career would have been a far higher guarantee of his efficiency as Governor than any of his predecessors have possessed. In every position of life he has been distinguished as a Statesman, as Director of one of the most important railways in the world, and as restorer of his ancient patrimony he has contributed materially to the proud annals of the Temple and Grenville family. And we hold His Grace to the high, though unexpressed, promise with which he has come among us. We look forward to him as a Statesman to prove that Madras is worthy a more prominent place in the topics of the day than is awarded to her. The question of the native army is growing more and more pressing as it is approaching the position of a famished under-officered body. The clamour about employing natives in the public service if not controlled, must not be yielded to try a too exclusive introduction of Brahmins into public offices. The question of irrigation repairs is ripe for disposal as soon as the holiday-making in Calcutta shall be over. Then there is the question of what steps shall be taken as a consequence of the enquiries of the recent railway commission. In this last question His Grace will doubtless take particular interest, not merely because he has been accustomed to deal with kindred affairs in reference to the London and North-Western Railway, but also because it is, as far as it goes, an excellent exposition of one phase of the indigenous conditions of life in this country. The Administration of Justice, as we call it, is a crying evil, not as it is generally understood, as applicable to civilian judges. Their part in it is comparatively small. The business of dispensing decisions is almost entirely in the hands of a lower order of officials of whom it is believed that holding the scales is not an unfit emblem of the mode in which they discharge their functions. The Local Funds Board is a new and experimental complication in the general machinery of Government, and its tackling, so to speak, is connected with nearly every department of Government, often causing in working, strains in unlooked-for places and suggesting the probability of the loosening of screws. Education is a topic ever inviting attention. In India a greater freedom is wanted. The system at present in vogue is to run the minds of all youth through the same groove whether they fit it or not, and make them all simultaneously learn the same thing and therefore monotonously and constrainedly talk about the same thing. But we will not add to the string of our forecasts of subjects which will invite the attention of the Governor. His Grace can scarcely as yet have got the reins into his hands. He has been compelled to act the part of host in preparing for, receiving, entertaining, and bidding adieu to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The most memorable event of the year has been the visit of the Prince of Wales which almost made us forget the approach of that season, when millions of hearts rejoice and make merry, forget wrongs and petulances, recall the doings of previous anniversaries, and the memories of absent friends. From the time of the Prince's arrival in Bombay to the time of his arrival in Madras in spite of that grammatical apology for pronouns, the too frequent repetition of the same words: *e. g.*, it is now definitely settled that the Prince will or will not do so and so, all was uncertainty. Telegrams were more than usually uninformative and unreliable. We began to lose faith in the veracity of the wires, in the reverses in Perak, and in the mild intentions of Christian Emperors regarding the impecunious Turk. We have forgotten how many times it was "finally" settled what was to be done with regard to the trip to Michael's valley. The bursts of poetry that jumped before us into the columns of newspapers with a pride and enthusiasm which we question whether the author of Pollio ever felt at his composition, showed what might have been expected had not the uncertainty of the Prince's movements quenched the poetic fire which burnt in unknown breasts. Still general enthusiasm exhibited itself in a form as lasting as ode, song, or poem. Neglected Beypore, Coimbatore, Ootacamund, Mysore, Bangalore, poured forth its rupees in loyal disregard of the uncertainty of the effect that the phantom cholera might have upon the direction of the Prince's movements. Madras, too, laboured on in glorious uncertainty. Masons began to think a little more of themselves and Hiram Abiff. They donned new clothing, prepared an address and a nocturnal welcome for their Most Worshipful Grand Master. But, after receiving explicit commands as to the details of an intended ceremony, it was finally decided that there was to be no ceremony. At length the day is definitely fixed for the Prince's arrival, and old and young prepare to welcome His Royal Highness with all the force of numbers. So eager was the desire to see the Prince that tens of thousands took up their places in the afternoon of Sunday the 12th, though the Prince was not expected to pass them before seven of the following day. Before three on Monday morning all Madras was astir to secure places, and the little holders of tickets for the seats in Mount Road were trudging cheerfully before grey dawn, led by their respective banners to the excellent seats provided for them by the wisdom of the Municipality. All castes and creeds without respect to sex met regardless of custom, and presented (combined with the pandals) a most striking picture of loyalty, comfort, and beauty. The Prince was received at Royapooram by the Governor, the Governor-General of the French Settlements, the Maharajahs of Travancore, Cochin, Vizianagram, and the Jaghirdars, Zemindars and other nobles residing in or connected with the Presidency, beside the leading representatives of the ecclesiastical, civil, and military professions. There was then formed a procession, under an escort of the 16th Lancers, Body Guard, Horse Artillery, and Infantry of the Prince's suite, the Prince, Maharajahs and Rajahs, Judges, Members of Council, Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners which left the Station under volleys of cheers from all parts of the building. The procession then proceeded through Thumboo Chetty Street between masses of human beings and under pandals decorated with the greatest taste, some erected by wealthy natives and others under European supervision, bunting waving on the margin of the procession throughout the whole distance. In the Mount Road was the gay throng of the youth of Madras who will relate to the coming age the pleasure of seeing and greeting their Prince, the pomp of the procession, the incidents of gathering, the jokes that relieved the monotony of long

waiting, and the contretemps of dispersing. Hurry, bustle, excitement, the movement of heels, the action of which was not economised by head, all added to the amusements of those who had no responsibility but to take care of themselves. Then came the Levee at which the Prince had to practice patience in waiting for those who, to reach the Banqueting Hall, had to submit to extortion from over-sanguine bandy owners. The day following came the reception at which an Ode was sung by ladies and gentlemen. The words were said to be written by the best poet in Madras. Then came the State Banquet and the Club Ball, both of which have been duly chronicled by those whose office it has been to do so. The following day (Friday) events had been pressed by some State Brunton into we cannot tell how few inches to the pound. The Children's fun was to be inspected at four, a review held at five and the Grand Entertainment at ten for twelve, with illuminations all the live-long night. On Saturday, the 18th December, 1875, the Prince of Wales bade good bye to Madras as represented by gentlemen in gay uniforms and ladies in more varied and tasteful dresses. The welcome given to His Royal Highness exceeded in its display, enthusiasm, taste and patience any estimate that we could have formed of it. And now Madras has seen the Prince. His Royal Highness has left behind him no titles to commemorate his visit and few souvenirs; still our children and our children's children shall know that he came amongst us, and, if Madras has been less distinguished by His Royal attentions than Bombay and Ceylon, let us hope that she will be amply compensated by the career which her new Governor will direct her to carve out for herself under the extraordinary advantages of his influence.

If Madras is not quite satisfied with the frequent changes of programme and the frequent instances of unpunctuality in carrying out the programme, still there are in Madras many pleasant recollections of His Royal Highness. His presence on the race course, and with the hounds, and the freedom of his informal intercourse with the Society of Madras, have caused us to extend more than the usual indulgence to one whose public movements are constrained by high social position, and we may rejoice that the comparative ease and his sojourn in Madras will have afforded him ample means for the recuperation of his strength so as to enable him to receive the more colossal welcomes of the metropolis and to take part with pleasure in what fainter hearts "mistrusting ask if this be joy." We cannot attempt to trace the Royal progress from the day when the Princess of Wales last saw the Prince. This is being done elsewhere and they will probably form a Hand-book for future visitors to the Adriatic, the Piræus, Egypt, and India.

LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CALCUTTA.

(From the *Indian Daily News*.)

The place chosen for the purpose was Prinsep's Ghaut a little south of Fort William, which is one of the most imposing of the ghauts in the city—though that is not saying very much—and has the advantage of being isolated from other buildings and having in the adjacent *maidan* a large available space of ground for carriages and spectators. Preparations had been made on the river front of the ghaut for the accommodation of about 2,000 spectators for whom seats were provided; and beyond these again, there was standing accommodation for a thousand sailors, whose special duty seemed to be to do the cheering in a style to which orientals are not equal, and to which even Britons who have become Indianised never again rise. Much has been done to make the best of the very imperfect landing place: and it is much to the discredit of the country that even at the capital there is not yet a landing place in the capital that is equal to the pontoon stage of the East Indian Railway. Prinsep's Ghaut, though a classical looking thing in fresh whitewashed Corinthian pillars is a poor affair, and in ordinary times, it is beset with mud over which the amphibious mudlarks in charge of dinghies usually carry passengers either on a small hand platform like a pig-killer's block, or else take them by the legs and offer their necks and shoulders for hand-hold for the transit. This is not a very dignified method, nor one that is attractive to those not accustomed to it. The Prince might have realized a new "sensation" had this method of landing been adopted. But instead of this, the knee-deep mud has been covered with clean sand, forming at least a decent, if not a "coral strand."

Prinsep's Ghaut was profusely decorated. The building itself had of course been duly whitewashed, if such a term may be used for the process that gave it the color of stone. The river front presented a most lively appearance. The columns having plants at their base, and being themselves covered with decoration by garlands of leaves and flowers, wound spirally round them to their capitals. These again were decorated with flags and pennants. The cornice of the ghaut both on the eastern and western front presented a conspicuous legend wrought in flowers, "Welcome to Calcutta;" while over the two small

side arches were inscriptions also in flowers. On the river front "God save the Queen" and "God Bless the Princess of Wales." These again were surmounted with flags and other materials, and in the centre were the "Plumes," also surmounted with flags, pennons, and other forms of decoration in the greatest profusion. These brilliantly coloured flowers, &c., showed to great advantage in the declining sunlight; though we should explain that all these flowers were artificial, not the production of nature. For the sun that showed them to advantage would of course have proved speedily fatal to any natural flowers separated from the plants that produced them, as it did to the leaves forming the wreaths. On the eastern front the decorations were similar, flags, wreaths and flowers in which were wrought on the words "Albert Edward," and "Alexandra."

Looking from the Ghaut to the river, the scene was very effective. On either side were raised tiers of seats covered with crimson cloth, affording a cellent view of the ceremony to many hundreds of people. An awning or *shamiana* afforded protection from the sun and the glare, while throwing a soft rich glow over the vast assembly. The space under the ghaut was filled with seats, decorated with plants and flowers, and also afforded accommodation for a large number of people. Below these there are a few steps, which were also utilized; and below these was the Reception Platform, also having similar decorations. Again there were some reserved seats and steps, from the bottom of which a gangway over 200 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth was projected into the river, forming a sort of bridge between the ghaut and the landing stage. This gangway was covered with scarlet cloth, and the pontoon landing stage was profusely decorated. At the point where the gangway commences, which may be considered the "water-mark" for the occasion, there arise two tall venetian masts, which are flanked by others as supports on either side. From these are suspended floral wreaths, flags, &c., the central piece being a large Union Jack of which the "bull's eye" is the insignia of the Star of India. This second frontage to the ghaut somewhat obstructed the view of the river, but it answered another purpose. It partly concealed from the landing party what was practically the reception room. Being itself a sort of entrance gateway, on passing which and ascending a few steps, His Royal Highness would find himself in full view of the decorations of the Ghaut. Brilliant as was the river front of the Ghaut, it paled its ineffectual fire before the vast *parterre* of flowers that filled the huge space beneath, stretching on either side, down almost to high water-mark. The stands, were filled with spectators far more varied than the flowers, and some of them far more beautiful than anything that the decorator's art could furnish or money supply. There can be no more pleasing picture than the myriad-power expression of the human face. And here there seemed to be assembled many types of it: but all were concurrent in expressing gratification, or intelligent interest in the scene. The gay dresses of the ladies, the splendid apparel of the native gentlemen, the scarlet uniforms of military officers contrasting with the policemen's blue, of the political civilians, and the black coats of the general masculine public, formed a picture difficult to describe, yet one not easily to be forgotten. All were required to be in their places by 3-45, and by that time the seats were filled, some of the spectators having been very early; and we should think tired of waiting.

At 4 p.m., a deputation from the Government of India, consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India, in the Home, Foreign and Military Departments, and the Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, proceeded on board the *Scrapis* to wait upon the Prince of Wales, and were presented to His Royal Highness by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who had come up the river with the Prince. This Deputation was watched with interest as being something like "drawing up the curtain" for the anticipated enactment of a great historical scene. However, there was still a considerable interval before the appearance of the "Star" of the occasion for whom all eyes were looking so anxiously. All now began to be on the *qui vive*, and speculation was rife in all possible direction as to the coming event. The vast crowds at and outside Prinsep's Ghaut were engaged in anticipations that might be almost read upon their animated countenances.

At 4-30 p.m., His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and attended by His Royal Highness' Suite, entered the Royal barge under the usual Naval honors of manned yards and the thunder of guns. The members of the deputation from the Government of India and the officers of the Lieutenant-Governor's Suite preceded His Royal Highness to the shore.

The Prince of Wales thus landed at Prinsep's Ghaut under a salute of 21 guns from the Ramparts of Fort William.

TO OUR BELOVED PRINCE.

WELCOME!

May it please your Royal Highness.—We feel that it is not fitting that your Royal Highness should have made this long, and wearisome and most trying journey to India, and that no special welcome should be given to your Royal Highness by the representatives in this country of the Fourth Estate of that Kingdom, which all the subjects of the English Crown so earnestly hope your Royal Highness may be spared to administer as its Chief Magistrate, when in the far future our beloved Queen rests from her long sorrow, and the faithful and tender charge she has ever taken of all classes of Her subjects.

It may interest your Royal Highness to learn that it was in this City forty years ago, and from the hands of the Noble and Lamented Metcalfe, that the Estate we represent first received the great Charter of its liberties and privileges, and was called to take its place in the Constitution which it is the happiness of Englishmen to possess in their own beloved land, and to carry with them as their best gift to the nations admitted into the Commonwealth of England's own children.

Your Royal Highness stands to-day in this Capital City, the Heir of an Empire such as the ages that have gone before us never saw, and in the midst of two hundred millions of people, upon whom the English Crown has conferred as a birthright all the privileges of free men; casting itself upon their loyalty, and challenging their allegiance by adding thereto the right of free speech, without let or hindrance, in every part of the Empire. Your Royal Highness does not need to be reminded of the equal strangeness and the moral grandeur of the course, to which the Crown has thus committed itself; strong in the simplicity and godly sincerity of its purposes, as Paramount Power, towards the multitude of nations, and peoples, and tongues, of which the Empire consists. Nor does Your Royal Highness forget the momentous trust confided by the Crown to its servants, in the administration of so unique and wonderful an Empire.

Nor may we Your Royal Highness, on our part forget, that in bidding the Press be free, and become an Estate of the Realm, the Crown has placed in our hands the honorable, and responsible, and vital trust of showing ourselves "Her Majesty's Opposition" to all misrule in the country, and to any failure on the part of the Executive to reflect the pure and gracious intentions of our beloved Monarch towards her people. Your Royal Highness knows that it is not our place to be courtiers, but to show ourselves, in Her Majesty's behalf, watchful guardians over the purity of the administration, and the interests and freedom of the people.

Having said this, it is our happiness and bounden duty, in presence of Your Royal Highness, to speak our convictions on this subject, and to assure your Royal Highness that the Crown has no need to be ashamed of its servants, but that making just allowance for necessary human infirmity and error, no Government the world has ever witnessed has been administered with so much purity and uprightness, as have animated and guided, and do to-day animate and guide, the servants of the English Crown in this country.

In the earnest hope that Your Royal Highness may find the fatigues, and weariness of this long journey, compensated to some extent by the warmth of the people's loyalty, and the knowledge of the deep satisfaction which the Royal visit has given to all classes and to none more than to your humble Memorialists—We are, your Royal Highness' faithful and loyal servants,

THE FOURTH ESTATE OF THE REALM.

Calcutta Statesman.

MESSRS. POWELL AND SIM.

Amid the bustle of hasty breakfasts of two successive Governors, the landing of the present Governor, the crowded receptions of the Lady Mary Grenville, and the doings of the Prince, it is difficult to call to mind those who, during the past year, have left us to go into retirement. Two names, however, present themselves to us both honored with having C.S.I. appended to them. We will mention Mr. Powell first. He and Mr. A. A. Gordon were the pioneers of education in Madras, and for zeal and energy have had few equals, and both can look back upon the success of their labours with just pride. Mr. Powell's views of education were decidedly in favour at the outset of giving a high class education to a few rather than of extending elementary education over a wide surface. It is well that both opinions are held as neither class of education can well exist without the other. With faith in his theory Mr. Powell carried it successfully into practice, and sent into the world men of intelligence at least equal to the present race of graduates, and with far greater freedom of thought. But the zenith of his labours had been passed before he left the Presidency College to become Director of Public Instruction. And, at the close of his career, the gratitude of his old pupils showed itself in a substantial form. The other name we have to mention is that of a gentleman, Mr. J. D. Sim, whose departure was regretted by nearly every one. His house was the home and the school of the young civilians who still treasure his sayings and his advice and profit by his example. He was respected by his equals and almost revered by his subordinates. If there be any who feel themselves aggrieved at any portion of his conduct, they must bear in mind that no human judgment is perfect and that honest verdicts are often wrong.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1876, BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	15	Dominical Letters.....	BA
Epact.....	4	Roman Indiction.....	4
Solar Cycle.....	9	Julian Period.....	6589

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 luna*.

* 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, Period 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 14. During the present century, supposing the New Style had not been adopted, the error would be 12 days, and this difference must therefore be allowed in Russian and Greek dates. Thus a Russian bill dated March 2, must be reckoned as dated March 14.

ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Marriage of Queen Victoria.....	Thurs..Feb.	10	Proclamation of Queen Victoria.....	Wed....June	21
Birth of Princess Louise.....	Sat....March	18	Coronation of Queen Victoria.....	Wed....June	23
Birth of Prince Leopold.....	Fri....Apr.	7	Birth of Princess Victoria.....	Wed....July	5
Birth of Princess Beatrice.....	Fri....Apr.	14	Birth of Prince Alfred.....	Sun....Aug.	6
Birth of Princess Alice.....	Tues....Apr.	25	Queen's Proclamation assuming		
Birth of Prince Arthur.....	Mon....May	1	the government of India from		
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	Wed....May	21	the East India Company.....	Fri....Nov.	3
Birth of Princess Helena.....	Thurs..May	25	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Thurs..Nov.	9
Accession of Queen Victoria.....	Tues....June	29	Birth of Princess Royal.....	Tues....Nov.	21

THE NEW LECTIONARY—ARRANGED FOR THE YEAR 1876.

MATINS.			EVENSING.		
	FIRST.	SECOND.	FIRST.	SECOND.	
JAN.	22 af. Christ. Isaiah 42	Matthew 1 v 18	2 Isaiah 43 or 44	Acts 1	
	91 af. Epiph. 51	5 v 33	9 52 v 13 & 53 or 54	5 v 17	
	162 55	9 v 18	16 57 or 61	9 v 23	
	233 62	13 v 24 to 53	23 65 or 66	14	
	304 Job 27	16 v 24 to 17	30 Job 23 or 29	18 to v 24	
		[v 14]			
FEB.	65 Proverbs 1	21 to v 25	6 Proverbs 3 or 8	21 v 37 to 22 v 23	
	13 Septuages. Gen. 1 & 2 to v 4	Rev. 21 to v 9	13 Gen. 2 v 4 or Job 38	Rev. 21 v 9 & 22 to v 6	
	20 Sexages. 3	Mat. 27 v 27 to 57	20 Rom. 4	9 v 19	
	27 Quinquages. 9 to v 20	Mark 3 v 13	27 12 or 13	11 v 2 to v 18	
	1 Ash Wed. Isa. 55 to v 13	Mark 2 v 13 to 23	1 Jonah 3	Psalm 102, 130, 148	
		Psalm 6, 32, 38		Rom. 14 & 15 to v 8	
MARCH.	51 in Lent Gen. 19 v 12 to v 30	6 v 30	5 Gen. 22 to v 20 or 23	2 Cor. 6 & 7 v 1 [for 21	
	12 27 to v 41	10 v 32	12 23 or 32	Luke 10 v 23 or 20 v 9	
	19 37	14 v 27 to 53	19 39 or 40	1 Peter 2 v 13 & 63	
	26 4	Luke 2 to v 21	26 43 or 45	John 20 v 11 to v 19	
	25 Exod. 3	6 to v 20	2 Exod. 5 or 6 to v 14	John 20 v 24 to v 30	
	9 Palm Sun. 9	Matt. 26	9 10 or 11	Colos. 2 v 8	
	14 Good Friday Gen. 22 to v 20	John 18	14 Isaiah 52 v 13 & 63	1 Thess. 4	
		Psalm 22, 40, 54		2 Tim. 4	
APRIL.	16 Easter Day Exod. 12 to v 29	Rev. 1 v 10 to v 19	16 Exod. 12 v 29 or 14	3 v 7 & 4 to v 14	
		Psalm 2, 57, 111		Gal. 5 v 16 or Acts 18	
	23 Low Sun. Numa 16 to v 36	1 Cor. 15 to v 29	23 Num. 16 v 36 or 17	[v 24 & 19 to v 21	
	30 2 af. Easter 22	Luke 21 v 5	30 20 v 14 & 21 to v 10	[Psalm 104, 145	
		23 v 50 & 24		1 Peter 3 v 8 & 4 to v 7	
		[to v 13]			
MAY.	14 4 Deut. 4 to v 23	John 4 to v 31	7 23 or 24	1 John 1	
	21 Rogation S. 6	7 to v 25	14 Deut. 4 v 23 to v 41 or 1	1 John 5	
	28 S. af. Ascen. 30	John 11 to v 17	21 Deut. 9 or 10 [Deut. 5	8 to v 18	
	4 Whitsun D. 16 to v 18	Rom. 3 to v 18	28 Deut. 34 or Joshua 1	12 to v 22	
		Psalm 48, 68		15 v 21	
JUNE.	[S. Barnab. 11 Trinity S. 25	Isaiah 6 to v 11	11 Gen. 18 or 1 & 2 to v 4	19 v 27 & 20 to v 17	
	18 1 af. Trin. 12	Joshua 3 v 7 & 4	18 Joshua 5 v 13 & 6 to	23 v 13	
		[to v 15]		26 v 57	
		Judges 4	25 Judges 5 or 6 v 11	Mark 2 to v 23	
		1 Sam. 2 to v 27	21 Sam. 3 or 4 to v 19	6 v 14 to v 30	
		12	9 13 or Ruth 1	10 to v 32	
		15 to v 24	16 16 or 17	14 to v 27	
		2 Sam. 1	23 2 Sam. 12 to v 24 or 18	Luke 1 v 57	
		1 Chron. 21	30 1 Chr. 22 or 28 to v 21		
		20 v 9 to v 29	31 1 Chr. 1 or 1 Kings 3		
		Rom. 6	13 1 Kgs. 11 to v 15 or 11 v 20		
		1 Kgs. 10 to v 25	20 1 Kings 13 or 17		
		12	27 19 or 21 [v 8 to v 33		
		18			
		22 to v 41			
		2 Kings 5			
		2 Cor. 1 v 23 & 2			
		[to v 14]			
SEPT.	17 14 9	9	3 2 Kings 2 to v 16 or 4		
	24 15 18	Galat. 3	10 6 to v 24 or 7		
	1 16 2 Chron. 36	Ephesians 2	17 10 to v 32 or 12		
	8 17 Jer. 5	Philipp. 2	24 19 or 23 to v 31		
	15 18 36	Colos. 3 v 18 & 4			
	22 19 Ezek. 14	2 Thess. 2			
	29 20 34	1 Tim. 6			
	5 21 Dan. 3	Titus 2			
	12 22 6	Heb. 6			
	19 23 Hosea 14	James 5			
	26 24 Amos 3	1 Peter 5			
		1 John 3 to v 16			
		Rev. 1			
		14			
		Luke 2 to v 15			
		Psalm 10, 45, 85			
		Rev. 21 v 15 & 22			
		[to v 6]			
DEC.	31 1 af. Christ. 35	Rev. 21 v 15 & 22	31 38 or 40		

Where a Saint's Day falls on a Sunday, the Lessons for both are given, those for the Saint's Day being in italics.

If there be a third service on Sundays, the Second Lesson for that Service may be any Chapter from the four Gospels, or any Lesson appointed in the Calendar from the four Gospels, at the discretion of the Minister, except on those Sundays for which alternative Second Lessons are specially appointed in the above Table.

Upon occasions to be approved by the Ordinary, other lessons may, with his consent, be substituted for those which are appointed in the Calendar.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN MADRAS

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICE BEARERS AND TIMES OF SERVICE

Note.—Sunday Evening Service during the cold season (from 15th October to 15th March) is held in all Churches and Chapels at 6 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, TEYNAMPET, (1815.)

Ven'ble Archd. C. R. Drury, M.A., Joint Chaplain.

Rev. H. Pope, Joint Chaplain.

Sunday Morn. 11 A.M. Daily Matins. 7 A.M.

Even. 6 P.M. Wednesday 6 P.M.

The Holy Communion is administered on the

first and third Sundays in the month at 11

o'clock service; and on the other Sundays at 8 A.M.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, FORT ST. GEORGE, (1630.)

Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Chaplain.

Sunday Morn. 11 A.M. Wednesday 6 P.M.

Even. 6 P.M.

Holy Communion is administered on the first

Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock service, is also

administered on the principal feasts of the Church.

An early service, by the Scotch Chaplain, is

held for the Presbyterian Soldiers, when required.

BLACK TOWN CHURCH, NORTH, NEAR THE

GRAND JAIL, (1804.)

Rev. J. F. Browne, Chaplain.

Sunday Morning Service 7½ A.M.

Evening 6 P.M.

Wednesday, Litany 8 A.M.

Evening Service 6 P.M.

Friday, Litany 8 A.M.

Service on Holy Days 7½ A.M.

Holy Communion, 1st & 3rd

Sundays 7½ A.M.

Holy Communion, 2nd & 4th

Sundays 11 A.M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTH BLACK TOWN, NEAR

GENERAL MARKET, (1802.)

Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Chaplain.

Sunday Morn. 8 A.M. Wednesday 6½ P.M.

Even. 6 P.M. Friday 9½ A.M.

The Holy Communion is administered on the

first and third Sundays of the month, and on

Great Festivals.

Baptisms and Churchings on Wednesdays.

On Saints' Days there is service at 7-30 P.M.

There are excellent Parochial Schools attached

to this Church.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, VEPERY, (1826.)

Rev. A. C. Taylor, B.A., Chaplain.

Sunday Morning, Holy Communion 7 A.M.

Matins 8 A.M.

Sunday Evening 6½ P.M.

Daily Morning Service with Holy Com-

munion on Saints' days and Thursdays 7 A.M.

Daily Evening Service with Sermon on

Wednesday Evenings 6½ P.M.

The celebration of Holy Communion on the

third Sunday in the month is at 8½ A.M., the early

Communion on this Sunday being celebrated at

the School Chapel in New Town at 7 A.M. On

the first Sunday in every month the Holy Eucharist

is also celebrated at 6 A.M.

SCHOOL CHAPEL, New Town, (1872), served by

the Chaplain of Vepery, assisted by Rev. W. G.

Hubbard.

Sunday Morning—Holy Communion (on the

third Sunday in each month) and Matins.

Sun. and Fri. evenings—Evensong and Sermon.

Hours of Service as in the Parish Church.

There are Services at the Gun Carriage Factory

and Gun Powder Factory each week.

Instruction Classes for men and women once a

week at the Church.

CHRIST CHURCH, MOUNT ROAD, (1852.)

Rev. J. Barton, M.A., (Secretary to the Church

Missionary Society.)—Minister.

Sunday Morning 11 A.M. | Sunday Evening 6½ P.M.

Services are also held on Sunday and Wednes-

day Evenings at the C. M. S. Tamil Chapel,

Chintadrepattah, and on Saturday evenings at the

Poor School, Narasingapooram.

The administration of the Lord's Supper takes

place at Christ Church on the first Sunday after

the Morning, and on the third Sunday after the

Evening Service; also at the C. M. S. Chapel on

the last Sunday after the Evening Service.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, ST. THOME, (1842.)

Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan, has charge of the Dist.

Sunday Morn. 7½ A.M. | Sunday Even. 6½ P.M.

Holy Communion is administered every Sunday

morning and on Holy days.

CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL, BROADWAY, (1820.)

ENGLISH CONGREGATION.

Rev. E. H. DuBois, Minister.

Sunday Morn. 11 A.M. | Sunday Even. 6½ P.M.

NATIVE CONGREGATION.—Rev. V. Simeon,

Minister. Sun. Morn. 8 A.M.; Sun. Even. 4 P.M.

TRINITY CHAPEL, JOHN PEREIRA'S, (1831.)

(ENGLISH.)

Rev. E. Sell, Incumbent.

Sunday Morn. 6½ A.M. | Sunday Even. 6½ P.M.

TRINITY CHAPEL, JOHN PEREIRA'S, (NATIVE.)

Sunday Morn. 10 A.M. | Friday Morn. 7-30 A.M.

Even. 4 P.M.

C. M. SOCIETY'S SOUTHERN PASTORATE, CHIN-

TADREPATTAH C. M. CHAPEL. Rev. W. T. Sat-

thianadhan, Minister. Sunday Morn. 7-30 A.M.;

Sunday Even. 4 P.M.; Daily Service 6-30 A.M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, HUNTER'S ROAD, VEPERY,

(1858.)—Rev. H. Bower, D.D., Minister. Sunday

Morn. 8 A.M.; Sunday Even. 4 P.M.; Daily Morn-

ing 7 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S, PANTHEON ROAD, EGMORE, (1842.)

Rev. C. E. Kennet, Incumbent. Sunday Morn-

ing 8 A.M.; Sun. Even. 4 P.M.; Saints' Days 8 A.M.

Holy Communion every Sunday morning and

on all Saints' days.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

ST. ANDREW'S, POONAMALLEE ROAD, (1821)

Rev. A. Walker, Senior Chaplain (Europe.)

Rev. J. P. Lang, Joint Chaplain.

Sunday Morn. 11 A.M. | Sunday Even. 6½ P.M.

Holy Communion on first Sunday of every

month.

NATIVE CHURCH.—Rev. W. Samuel, Pastor.

Sunday Morn. 8 A.M.; Sunday Even. 4 P.M.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE, (1862.)

Rev. W. Miller, M.A.

Rev. W. Stevenson, M.A. } Ministers,

Rev. G. M. Rae, M.A. (Europe.) }

Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, Native Minister.

Sunday 6½ P.M.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, DAVIDSON STREET,

BLACK TOWN, (1812.)

(ENGLISH.)

Rev. S. Organe, Pastor.

Sunday Morn. 7½ A.M. | Wednesday 6 P.M.

Even. 6½ P.M. | Saturday 6½ P.M.

NATIVE, PURSEWALKUM, (1824.)—Rev. C. Run-

ganathan, Native Pastor. Sunday Morn. 9 A.M.;

Sunday Even. 4-30 P.M.

WESLEYAN MISSION CHAPEL, BROADWAY, (1812.)
(ENGLISH.)

Rev. Nicholas Cooke, Minister.
 Sunday Morning Service... 8½ A.M.
 Evening " " " " " 6 P.M.
 Sunday School... 7 A.M.
 Ragged Sunday School... 11 A.M.
 Saturday Bible Class... 7 A.M.
 Thursday Service... 6½ P.M.
 Saturday Prayer Meeting... 6½ P.M.

During the warm season, at 6½ P.M. on Sunday, and 6-45 P.M. on Thursday and Saturday.

TAMIL CONGREGATION.—Rev. James Hobday, Minister. Sunday Morning 9-45 A.M.; Sunday Even. 4 P.M.; Thursday 5 P.M.

ROYAPETTAH WESLEYAN CHAPEL, (TAMIL.)—Revs. James Gillings, G. Patterson, S. Somasundrum, and M. A. Cooposawmy Rau, Ministers. Sunday Morn. 10½ A.M.; Sunday Even. 4½ P.M.; Thursday 5 P.M.

ENGLISH SERVICE.—Sun.—Royapettah Chapel, 6½ P.M.

FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHAPEL, VEPERY HIGH ROAD, NEW TOWN, (1847.)—Rev. William Money, Pastor. Sunday Morn. 7½ A.M.; Sunday Even. 6½ P.M.; Wednesday 6½ P.M.

1st April to 30th September, ½ past 6 o'clock.
 1st October to 31st March, 6 do.

STRICT BAPTIST CHURCH.—Meeting House—Lafond Street, Napier Park. Mr. H. F. Doll, Pastor. Lord's Day evening, ½ past 6 o'clock; Thursday evening, ½ past 6 o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Armenian Street.—Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic, Very Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar General, Revs. E. Lee, T. D. Doyle and E. H. DeSilva. *St. Peter's, Royapooram.*—Revs. F. Aloysius Nader and T. A. Dorasamy Nader. *St. Andrew's, Vepery.*—Rev. H. Hennessy. *St. Anthony's, St. Thome.*—Rev. B. Sheridan. *St. Anthony's, Poodooppett.*—Rev. J. Balanader.

St. Thomas' Cathedral, St. Thome.—The Very Rev. B. F. Amarante, Vicar General and Episcopal Governor, Rev. J. A. Vas, Acting Prior of the Cathedral and in charge of St. Domingo's Church. *Madre de Deus, St. Lazarus and Descance, St. Thome.*—Rev. A. S. De Andrade, Vicar. *Luz.*—Rev. J. T. Fernandez, Vicar. *Sacred Heart of Jesus, Poodooppett.*—Rev. F. X. Ponniah, Vicar. *St. John's, Black Town.*—Rev. N. F. DeMello, Vicar. *B. V. M. of Assumption, Big Parcherry.*—Rev. J. L. Dos Reis, Vicar. *B. V. M. of Refuge, Big Parcherry.*—Rev. S. M. Figueira, Vicar. *St. Anthony's, Royapooram.*—Rev. C. E. Fernandez, Vicar.

Armenian Church of St. Mary, Armenian Street.—Rev. Mackertich J. Lucas, Diocesan Priest.

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, AND JEWISH ERAS.

The year 4973 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyugum, commences on March 26, 1876.
 The year 1934 of the Hindu Era of Vikramajit, commences in the Madras Provinces on March 26, 1876. And in the Provinces of Guzerat, Deccan and Concan, it commences on October 18, 1876.
 The year 1799 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana, commences on March 26, 1876.
 The year 1052 of the Hindu Era of Collum Aundoo, in the Malabar Provinces, commences on August 15, 1876.
 The year 1293 of the Mahomedan Era Hegira, commences on January 23, 1876.
 The year Fusly 1286, commences on July 1, 1876.
 The year 5637 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 19, 1876.
 The year 1283 of the Hindu Bengalee Bellalisanna Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commences on March 26, 1876.
 Ramzan (Month of abstinence observed by the Turks), commences on September 20, 1876.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany.....	Thurs.	Jan.	6	Rogation Sunday.....	Sun.	May	21
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Sun.	Feb.	13	Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....	Thurs.	May	25
Sexagesima Sunday.....	Sun.	Feb.	20	Pentecost—(Whit Sunday).....	Sun.	June	4
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday.....	Sun.	Feb.	27	Trinity Sunday.....	Sun.	June	11
Ash Wednesday.....	Wed.	March	1	Corpus Christi.....	Thurs.	June	15
St. David.....	Wed.	March	1	St. John the Baptist—(Midsummer Day).....	Sat.	June	24
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.....	Sun.	March	5	St. Michael—(Michaelmas Day).....	Fri.	Sept.	29
St. Patrick.....	Fri.	March	17	All Saints' Day.....	Wed.	Nov.	1
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	Sat.	March	25	All Souls' Day.....	Thurs.	Nov.	2
Palm Sunday.....	Sun.	April	9	St. Andrew.....	Thurs.	Nov.	30
Good Friday.....	Fri.	April	14	Advent Sunday.....	Sun.	Dec.	3
Easter Sunday.....	Sun.	April	16	St. Thomas.....	Thurs.	Dec.	21
Low Sunday.....	Sun.	April	23	Christmas Day.....	Mon.	Dec.	25
St. George.....	Sun.	April	23				

PRINCIPAL MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Mohurram.....	Fri.	Jan.	28	Kader-Wallee's Ooroos.....	Mon.	July	3
Peerpleivan's Ooroos.....	Tues.	March	7	Yeedi Rujub.....	Fri.	Aug.	18
Tharah Tajee.....	Fri.	March	10	Shabbabarath.....	Sun.	Sept.	3
Akahari-Chahar-Shumba.....	Wed.	March	23	Ramzan.....	Wed.	Sept.	20
Welant-i-Shareef or Barawafat.....	Sat.	April	8	Yeedi Ramzan or Kuthba.....	Fri.	Oct.	20
Yazdahoom or Garveen.....	Sat.	May	6	Bukreeth.....	Wed.	Dec.	27
Buttoo Shaheed's Ooroos.....	Sat.	June	3				

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS.

Vykunta Yekadasi.....	Fri.	Jan.	7	Auni Amavasya.....	Wed.	June	21
Bogee Pundagal.....	Wed.	Jan.	12	Vara Lakshme Vriatham.....	Fri.	Aug.	4
Pongal.....	Thurs.	Jan.	13	Auvani Avitum.....	Sat.	Aug.	5
Tai Amavasya.....	Wed.	Jan.	26	Gokoola Ashtamee.....	Sat.	Aug.	12
Tai Poosum.....	Tues.	Feb.	8	Audi Pundagai.....	Sun.	Aug.	13*
Mahasiya Rathree.....	Wed.	Feb.	23	Samavatheee Voopakarmum.....	Tues.	Aug.	22
Molooogadi Serval.....	Wed.	March	8	Pilliar Chavuthi.....	Tues.	Aug.	22
Holi Pundagai.....	Thurs.	March	9	Avani Moolum.....	Mon.	Aug.	28
Telugu New Year's Day.....	Sun.	March	26	Anantha Chatburthasi.....	Sat.	Sept.	2
Streerama Navamee.....	Sun.	April	2	Stree Jayanthi.....	Mon.	Sept.	11
Mylapur Radhotsavam.....	Wed.	April	5	Mahalaya Amavasya.....	Sun.	Sept.	17
Mylapur Aravathumvar.....	Thurs.	April	6	Ayutha Pujah.....	Wed.	Sept.	27
Pungooni Voothirum.....	Fri.	April	7	Vijaya Dasama or Dasara.....	Wed.	Sept.	27
Tamil New Year's Day.....	Tues.	April	11	Deepavali Pundigai.....	Mon.	Oct.	16
Garooda Vootsavum at Tripli-cane.....	Wed.	April	12	Krithica Deepum.....	Thurs.	Nov.	30
Ratha Vootsavum at Triplicane.....	Sun.	April	16	Vishnoo Deepum.....	Fri.	Dec.	1
Garooda Vootsavum at Conjeva-ram.....	Mon.	June	5	Vykunta Yacadasa.....	Wed.	Dec.	27

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 28th March 1862, published on page 505 of the Fort Saint George Gazette of the same date, the Government direct that no holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. But this does not interfere with the holiday on the last Saturday in the month, granted in some offices.

GENERAL.

Christmas with New Year's Day.....	8 days.
Easter.....	4 "
Queen's Birth-day.....	1 day.

CHRISTIANS.

Ash Wednesday.....	1 day.
Ascension Day.....	1 "

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Corpus Christi Day.....	1 day.
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HINDUS.

Pongal.....	2 days.
Mahäluya Amāvāsya.....	1 day.
Dasara Feast (Ayudha Pujā).....	1 "
Dipavali Feast.....	1 "
Lunar Eclipse.....	1 "
Solar do.....	1 "
Mukkoti Ekadasi or Vaikuntha Ekadasi.....	1 "

VAISHNAVA SECT.

Triplicane Feast in April.....	1 day.
Sri Jayanti.....	1 "

SAIVA SECT.

Mahā Siva Ratri.....	1 day.
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TELEGU.

New Year's Day.....	1 day.
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TAMIL.

New Year's Day.....	1 day.
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WEAVING THREAD.

Avani Avittam.....	1 day.
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MAHOMEDANS.

Bakar'Id.....	2 days.
Muharram.....	4 "
Shab-i-Barat.....	1 day.
Id Ramazan.....	2 days.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, CANARESE, BURMESE AND JEWISH.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Gentoos.	Burmese.	Jewish.
Sunday.....	Nayar	Eitwar	Audevara	Ta-nen-ganway	Younmreeshon.
Monday.....	Tingul	Peer	Soma	Ta-nen-la	Younshanee.
Tuesday.....	Shervay	Mungul	Mungale	En-ga	Younshaleeshe.
Wednesday.....	Budhun	Chaharshumba	Bhoda	Bood-da-hoo	Younmrabeehe.
Thursday.....	Vyazham	Jummahraut	Gooroo	Ky-tha-pa-day	Younmreeshee.
Friday.....	Velli	Jumha	Soocra	Thouk-kye	Younmreeshee.
Saturday.....	Sani	Avullhupta	Sani	Tsa-nay	Younmshabat.

MONTHS.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, CANARESE, BURMESE AND JEWISH.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Canarese or Gentoos.	Burmese.	Jewish.
January.....	Tai	Mohurram	Pooshim	Prathan	Tecshree.
February.....	Masi	Suffur	Maghum	Tabaudway	Hayswan.
March.....	Punguni	Rabbilaval	Paulgoonum	Taboung	Keeslev.
April.....	Chittirai	Rebbeelakkar	Chietrum	Tagoo	Tabeth.
May.....	Vaikausi	Jumadiulaval	Nysakum	Katsong	Sabat.
June.....	Auni	Jamadiulakar	Jaistum	Ngayong	Adbar.
July.....	Audi	Rajub	Aushadum	Wahitso	Nessan.
August.....	Auvani	Shaban	Sranum	Wahgoung	Eyar.
September.....	Puratasi	Ramzan	Bhadrapadum	Tauthalen	Shewan.
October.....	Arpasi	Shaval	Ausweejum	Tadeenkyoot	Tummuz.
November.....	Kartagai	Zilkad	Karteekum	Tatsoungmong	Abb.
December.....	Margali	Zilhuz	Margasarum	Natdau	Ellell.

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

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1876.

NATIVE CALENDAR. [PART I,											
JANUARY.	MARGALL & TAL, DASHA.	PUSHYAM and MAG.	ZILHAI and MOHUR.	FEBRUARY.	TAL and MAS, MAKAR.	MAGH and PAK.	MOHUR and SUFF.	MARCH.	MASI and PUNGI.	KUMBH and MEE.	PALANGUM & CHIT.
1	10	S 4	3	1	20	S 5	9	1	20	20	S 5
2	11	5	4	2	21	6	10	2	21	21	6
3	12	6	5	3	22	7	11	3	22	22	7
4	13	7	6	4	23	8	12	4	23	23	8
5	14	8	7	5	24	9	13	5	24	24	9
6	15	9	8	6	25	10	14	6	25	25	10
7	16	10	9	7	26	11	15	7	26	26	11
8	17	11	10	8	27	12	16	8	27	27	12
9	18	12	11	9	28	13	17	9	28	28	13
10	19	13	12	10	29	14	18	10	29	29	14
11	20	14	13	11	30	15	19	11	30	30	15
12	21	15	14	12		16	20	12			16
13	22	16	15	13		17	21	13			17
14	23	17	16	14		18	22	14			18
15	24	18	17	15		19	23	15			19
16	25	19	18	16		20	24	16			20
17	26	20	19	17		21	25	17			21
18	27	21	20	18		22	26	18			22
19	28	22	21	19		23	27	19			23
20	29	23	22	20		24	28	20			24
21	30	24	23	21		25	29	21			25
22		25	24	22		26	30	22			26
23		26	25	23		27		23			27
24		27	26	24		28		24			28
25		28	27	25		29		25			29
26		29	28	26		30		26			30
27		30	29	27				27			
28				28				28			
29				29				29			
30				30				30			
31											
NATIVE CALENDAR.											
JUNE.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.	CHITRA and VASA.
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 1876—(continued).

NATIVE CALENDAR.											
JULY.	ANIL and ADI.	MAHUR and SRA.	JAMATHA-OS-SANE & KUNJ.	AUGUST.	ANIL and ADI.	KATKUM and SH.	SRAVANA and BHA.	KUNJ and SHABAN.	SEPTEMBER.	ANIL and ADI.	MAHUR and SRA.
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
NATIVE CALENDAR.											
DECEMBER.	SHARVA and ZILKATH.	KARTHIKA and PUS.	MAHUR and SRA.	NOVEMBER.	ARAB and KARHIKA.	ARAB and KARHIKA.	ARAB and KARHIKA.	ARAB and KARHIKA.	ARAB and KARHIKA.	ARAB and KARHIKA.	ARAB and KARHIKA.
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

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

Names of Places.	North Latitude.	Longitude East of Greenwich.		Height above the Sea Level.	East varia- tion of Com- pass from North.	Dip of the Magnetic Needle.	Mean An- nual Tem- perature.
		Arc.	Time.				
Agra	27 9	78 2	5 12 7	657	2 46	36 2 N	78
Allahabad	25 26	81 53	5 27 28	316	1 41	32 30 N	81
Alleppey	9 30	76 20	5 5 20	—	—	1 41 S	—
Amritsar	31 30	75 17	5 17 16	599	0 52	7 0 N	82
Bangalore	12 58	77 36	5 10 23	2,982	0 40	7 7 N	74
Beyrout	33 54	35 51	5 3 23	—	0 23	4 0	—
Bellary	15 9	76 54	5 7 35	1,533	0 21	12 0 N	50
Benares	25 18	83 0	5 32 0	347	1 50	32 41 N	80
Bhopal	23 13	77 25	5 9 40	—	0 55	23 0 N	—
Bombay (Colaba Observatory)	19 54	72 49	4 51 16	23	0 19	19 7 N	80
Cabool	34 27	69 8	4 36 32	—	2 15	46 30 N	—
Calcutta	22 33	88 21	5 53 22	18	2 25	23 15 N	78
Calicut	11 15	75 45	5 3 2	0	0 25	3 45 N	81
Cannanore	11 31	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 49	4 59 16	5,146	3 10	46 30 N	57
Chiculda	21 21	75 56	5 3 44	—	1 54	25 42 N	—
Cochin	9 58	76 14	5 4 54	—	0 22	0 0	81
Coimbatore	11 1	76 58	5 7 52	1,453	0 30	3 0 N	77
Colombo	6 57	79 50	5 19 19	18	0 40	5 0 S	80
Cuddalore	11 44	79 46	5 19 3	0	0 55	5 0 N	83
Cuddapah	14 29	78 48	5 15 14	364	0 50	10 30 N	—
Darjeeling	27 3	88 15	5 53 1	7,163	2 43	37 0 N	54
Dehra Doon	30 20	78 6	5 12 24	2,289	2 54	41 25 N	—
Delhi	28 39	77 13	5 8 52	827	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 48	21	0 41	7 41 S	81
Ganjam	19 22	85 7	5 40 28	—	1 40	20 0 N	—
Gohattil	26 6	91 44	6 6 55	134	2 0	35 19 N	70
Gooty	15 7	77 33	5 10 32	1,115	0 40	11 41 N	81
Guntoor	16 18	80 26	5 21 42	0	1 5	14 15 N	82
Kurnool	15 50	78 6	5 12 8	900	1 21	13 43 N	83
Lahore	31 31	74 15	4 56 53	839	2 2	43 17 N	75
Lucknow	26 51	80 55	5 23 42	535	2 37	35 19 N	76
Madras (Observatory)	13 4	80 14	5 20 57	22	1 0	7 44 N	82
Madura	9 55	78 6	5 12 25	600	0 35	0 0	85
Mangalore	12 52	74 49	4 50 17	0	0 20	7 24 N	81
Masulipatam	16 9	81 12	5 24 47	0	1 10	14 0 N	84
Meerut	28 50	77 44	5 10 56	—	2 46	39 7 N	—
Moorsheadabad	24 12	88 10	5 52 40	0	2 20	32 0 N	80
Moulmein	16 30	97 46	6 31 2	0	2 20	17 45 N	—
Mooltan	30 10	71 35	4 46 18	480	0 54	40 0 N	77
Mussoorie	30 23	78 7	5 12 12	6,923	2 30	41 23 N	58
Mysore	12 18	76 42	5 6 47	—	0 30	5 5 N	—
Nagpore	21 10	79 7	5 16 23	925	1 0	24 30 N	82
Nagapatam	10 46	79 53	5 19 32	—	0 55	1 45 N	—
Nellore	14 28	79 58	5 19 53	81	1 0	11 0 N	82
Ootacamund	11 24	76 43	5 6 53	7,490	0 57	4 27 N	56
Orissa	20 0	84 0	5 36 0	—	—	—	—
Patna in Behar	25 37	85 8	5 40 30	170	1 54	33 33 N	78
Penang	5 23	100 22	6 41 23	0	0 55	5 0 N	81
Pondicherry	11 56	79 49	5 19 16	0	0 25	19 2 N	75
Poonah	18 30	73 52	4 55 28	1,784	0 55	16 24 N	—
Port Blair	11 42	92 57	6 11 48	0	2 10	1 0 S	—
Rajahmundry	17 11	81 47	5 27 6	51	1 25	16 24 N	92
Ramassram	9 18	79 21	5 17 24	—	0 50	1 0 S	—
Rangoon	16 45	96 17	6 25 8	40	2 30	17 45 N	79
Salem	11 29	79 8	5 12 34	907	0 42	4 45 N	81
Secunderabad	17 27	78 32	5 13 52	1,800	1 34	17 17 N	77
Simla	31 0	77 9	5 8 33	7,057	2 55	42 30 N	53
Singapore	1 18	103 53	6 55 32	0	—	—	81
Surat	21 10	72 52	4 51 28	0	0 25	24 30 N	82
Tanjore	10 47	79 10	5 16 42	—	0 50	2 0 N	—
Tinnevely	8 44	77 40	5 10 42	129	1 58	3 0 S	85
Trichinopoly	10 50	78 41	5 14 44	443	0 45	3 0 S	85
Trivandrum (Observatory)	8 31	77 0	5 7 44	0	0 42	12 30 S	79
Vizagapatam	17 41	83 21	5 33 24	0	1 30	17 30 N	83
Vunpurthy	16 22	78 3	5 12 12	1,516	—	—	—
Wellington	11 23	76 46	5 7 4	5,860	0 57	4 0 N	67

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	4 8 44 After.	☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	18 2 10 After.
☾ Full Moon		11 11 44 Morn.	☾ New Moon		26 7 2 After.

☾ Perigee..... 10 9 — Morn. | ☾ Apogee..... 22 2 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Sat		19	CIRCUMCISION	6 24	5 43	9 41	3 38	9 37
2 SUN		20	2nd SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS—Calcut- [ta taken 1757.	6 25	5 44	10 21	4 22	10 26
3 Mon		21	Irrawadi forced by the British 1852 ...	6 25	5 44	10 57	5 51	11 16
4 Tues		22	Capture of Goruckpore 1853.....	6 26	5 45	After	6 36	0 7
5 Wed		23	EPIPHANY	6 26	5 46	0 58	7 27	1 1
6 Thur		24	Cabul Massacre 1842	6 27	5 46	1 48	8 23	1 59
7 Fri		25	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1816. [EDWARD OF WALES, born 1864	6 27	5 47	2 44	9 26	3 3
8 Sat		26	1st SUNDAY after EPIPHANY—PRINCE Capture of Cape of Good Hope 1806...	6 27	5 48	3 47	10 32	4 10
9 SUN		27	Capture of Trincomallee 1705.....	6 27	5 48	4 53	11 39	5 18
10 Mon		28	Terrific Hail Storm at Benares 1859....	6 28	5 49	6 2	Morn	6 23
11 Tues		29	Battle of Chillianwalla 1849.....	6 28	5 49	7 7	0 44	7 23
12 Wed		30	Insurrection at Benares 1799	6 28	5 50	8 9	1 43	8 15
13 Thur		1	Madras University opened 1853..... [Corunna 1809.	6 28	5 50	9 5	2 37	9 2
14 Fri		2	2nd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY—Battle of Duke of Buckingham died 1839.....	6 28	5 51	9 57	3 26	9 43
15 Sat		3	Capture of Bhurtpore 1826	6 28	5 51	10 47	4 11	10 21
16 SUN		4	Aden taken 1839	6 28	5 52	11 35	4 54	10 58
17 Mon		5	First English Parliament met 1265.....	6 28	5 53	Morn	5 36	11 35
18 Tues		6	Saint Agnes' day	6 29	5 53	0 23	6 19	After
19 Wed		7	Surrender of Mooltan 1849	6 29	5 54	1 13	7 4	0 53
20 Thur		8	3rd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 29	5 54	2 3	7 50	1 36
21 Fri		9	Mutiny at Barrackpore 1857.....	6 29	5 55	2 55	8 39	2 22
22 Sat		10	Conversion of St. Paul.—Princess Royal	6 29	5 56	4 39	10 22	4 5
23 SUN		11	Singapore taken 1819....[married 1858.	6 29	5 56	5 29	11 13	4 58
24 Mon		12	Prince Fred. Wm. of Prussia born 1859.	6 29	5 57	6 17	After	5 51
25 Tues		13	Battle of Aliwal 1846.....	6 29	5 57	7 1	0 51	6 44
26 Wed		14	KING GEORGE III died 1820	6 29	5 58	7 42	1 37	7 35
27 Thur		15	4th SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 29	5 58	8 21	2 21	8 24
28 Fri		16	Vellore Mutiny 1807.....	6 29	5 59	8 58	3 4	9 13
29 Sat		17		6 28	5 59	9 36	3 48	10 3
30 SUN		18						
31 Mon		19						

PHENOMENA.

Jan. 3	1 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	0 35 S.
3	6 Morn.—Sun in Perigee.		
17	1 After.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn.....	Venus	0 21 S.
21	4 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	5 23 S.
28	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	3 10 S.
28	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	1 41 S.
28	11 After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		18 24 E.
29	2 Morn.—Saturn in conjunction with Mercury.....	Saturn	1 33 S.
29	10 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	0 26 S.
31	9 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	1 10 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ First Quarter..... 3 7 14 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter..... 17 10 17 Morn.
○ Full Moon..... 9 11 8 After.	● New Moon..... 25 11 41 Morn.
☾ Perigee..... 7 3 — After.	☾ Apogee..... 19 9 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Tues	20	Slavery abolished in Ceylon 1843.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wed	21	Purification of the B. V. Mary.....	6 23	5 59	10 14	4 33	10 56
3	Thur	22	Revolution in Ava 1853.....	6 23	6 0	10 55	5 21	11 51
4	Fri	23	Battle of Gwalior 1804, & Ningpo 1819	6 23	6 1	0 33	7 12	0 50
5	Sat	24	Fort William taken 1751—Bp. Corrie [died 1837.]	6 27	6 1	1 30	8 14	1 56
6	Sun	25	5th SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 27	6 1	2 33	9 19	2 59
7	Mon	26	Epis. Chapel at Montrose burnt 1857...	6 27	6 2	3 41	10 24	4 4
8	Tues	27	Lord Mayo assassd. at Port Blair 1872..	6 27	6 2	4 46	11 25	5 5
9	Wed	28	Treaty of Calcutta 1757.....	6 27	6 3	5 49	Morn	6 1
10	Thur	29	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1840.....	6 26	6 3	6 48	0 21	6 49
11	Fri	1	Battle of Sattara 1818.....	6 26	6 3	7 43	1 13	7 34
12	Sat	2	Hail Storm at Benares 1821.....	6 26	6 3	8 34	2 0	8 14
			[College est. 1835.]					
13	Sun	3	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY—Madras Med.	6 25	6 4	9 26	2 45	8 52
14	Mon	4	St. Valentine's day.....	6 25	6 4	10 14	3 29	9 29
15	Tues	5	Treaty of Lahore 1846.....	6 24	6 4	11 4	4 12	10 7
16	Wed	6	Peace with Burmah 1826.....	6 24	6 5	11 55	4 57	10 48
17	Thur	7	Battle of Meanee (Scinde) 1843.....	6 24	6 5	Morn	5 44	11 31
18	Fri	8	Kandy taken 1815.....	6 23	6 5	0 47	6 32	After
19	Sat	9	.....	6 23	6 6	1 40	7 23	1 5
			[Victoria Alex. Dagmar born 1867.]					
20	Sun	10	SEXAGESIMA SUN.—Princess Louisa	6 22	6 6	2 33	8 14	1 56
21	Mon	11	Battle of Goojerat 1849.....	6 22	6 6	3 23	9 6	2 50
22	Tues	12	Lahore taken 1846.....	6 21	6 6	4 11	9 56	3 43
23	Wed	13	Source of the Nile discovered 1863.....	6 21	6 7	4 56	10 45	4 36
24	Thur	14	Saint Matthias.....	6 21	6 7	5 39	After	5 28
25	Fri	15	Prince Paskiewitch of Russia died 1856.	6 20	6 7	6 19	0 18	6 19
26	Sat	16	Mutiny at Berhampore 1857.....	6 20	6 7	6 53	1 2	7 9
27	Sun	17	QUINAGESIMA SUN.—Shrove Sunday.. General Thanksgiving day on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.	6 19	6 7	7 35	1 46	8 0
28	Mon	18	Nepaulese defeated 1816.....	6 19	6 8	8 13	2 31	8 52
29	Tues	19	.....	6 18	6 8	8 56	3 19	9 48

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Feb. 3 10 After.	Mercury stationary.
7 2 After.	Uranus in opposition to the Sun.
13 10 Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
17 6 After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 5 44 S.
18 2 Morn.	Saturn in conjunction with Sun.
20 9 Morn.	Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.
23 4 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 6 33 S.
24 10 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 1 23 S.
25 0 Noon.	Mercury stationary.
28 1 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 1 53 N.
29 4 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 2 42 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ First Quarter..... 3 3 9 After.	☾ Last Quarter..... 18 6 45 Morn.
○ Full Moon..... 10 11 33 Morn.	● New Moon..... 26 1 33 Morn.
☾ Perigee..... 5 7 — After.	☾ Perigee..... 30 3 — After.
☾ Apogee..... 18 5 — Morn.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Wed	20	ASH-WEDNESDAY.—St. David's day..	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	21	Emperor Nicholas of Russia died 1655.	6 18	6 8	9 38	4 10	10 45
3	Fri	22	Bouaparte landed from Elba 1815.....	6 17	6 8	10 28	5 6	11 47
4	Sat	23	War declared against Burmah 1824.....	6 16	6 8	11 23	6 0	Morn
			[Bishop Dealtry died 1861.]	6 16	6 8	After	7 9	0 50
5	Sun	24	QUADRAGESIMA.—1st SUNDAY in LENT.	6 15	6 8	1 27	8 12	1 55
6	Mon	25	Peace of Seringapatam 1792.....	6 15	6 9	2 31	9 12	2 55
7	Tues	26	Siege of Bangalore 1791.....	6 14	6 9	3 35	10 9	3 50
8	Wed	27	Siege of Lucknow 1858.....	6 13	6 9	4 33	11 1	4 40
9	Thur	28	Treaty of Lahore 1846.....	6 13	6 9	5 29	11 50	5 25
10	Fri	29	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863.....	6 12	6 9	6 21	Morn	6 7
11	Sat	30	Sir James Outram died 1863.....	6 12	6 9	7 12	0 35	6 46
			[War 1816]					
12	Sun	1	2nd SUNDAY in LENT.—End of Nepal	6 11	6 9	8 3	1 20	7 24
13	Mon	2	Explosion at Powder Mills 1857.....	6 10	6 9	8 54	2 4	8 2
14	Tues	3	The Seikh Army surrendered 1849.....	6 10	6 9	9 45	2 49	8 42
15	Wed	4	Julius Caesar asstd. B. C. 44.....	6 9	6 9	10 37	3 35	9 23
16	Thur	5	Duchess of Kent died 1861.....	6 8	6 10	11 29	4 23	10 8
17	Fri	6	Saint Patrick's day.....[born 1848.	6 8	6 10	Morn	5 13	10 56
18	Sat	7	PRINCESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA [British & Seikhs 1846]	6 7	6 10	0 23	6 5	After
19	Sun	8	3rd SUNDAY in LENT.—Treaty between	6 6	6 10	1 15	6 57	0 40
20	Mon	9	Bangalore taken 1791.....	6 6	6 10	2 4	7 48	1 34
21	Tues	10	Battle of Alexandria 1801.....	6 5	6 10	2 49	8 37	2 26
22	Wed	11	William I of Prussia born 1797.....	6 4	6 10	3 33	9 24	3 17
23	Thur	12	Chandernagore taken 1715.....	6 4	6 10	4 14	10 10	4 9
24	Fri	13	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1843	6 3	6 10	4 53	10 55	5 0
25	Sat	14	Annunciation or Lady day.....	6 2	6 10	5 32	After	5 52
26	Sun	15	4th SUN. in LENT.—Duke of CAMBRIDGE	6 2	6 11	6 10	0 25	6 43
27	Mon	16	Defeat of Tippoo 1799.....[born 1819...	6 1	6 11	6 51	1 13	7 39
28	Tues	17	England declared War with Russia	6 0	6 11	7 36	2 5	8 38
29	Wed	18	Punjab annexed 1849.....[1854	6 0	6 11	8 24	3 0	9 39
30	Thur	19	Fall of Asseerghur 1819.....[1852.	5 59	6 11	9 18	4 0	10 44
31	Fri	20	Madras Troops embarked for Burmah	5 58	6 11	10 17	5 2	11 48

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Mar. 10 0 Noon.	Moon Eclipse. Invisible at Madras.
10 4 After.	Mercury at greatest elongation..... 27 30 W.
16 5 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 5 55 S.
18 4 Morn.	Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 41".
18 4 After.	Saturn in conjunction with Mercury.....Saturn 0 24 N.
23 1 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 1 5 S.
24 2 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 0 27 N.
26 —	Sun Eclipse. Invisible at Madras.
29 8 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 2 34 N.
29 9 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 3 43 N.
30 2 Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Mars.....Venus 1 9 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
First Quarter..... 1 9 33 After.	Last Quarter..... 17 1 53 Morn.
Full Moon..... 9 1 0 Morn.	New Moon..... 24 0 24 After.

Apogee..... 15 1 — Morn. | Perigee..... 26 9 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn
1	Sat	21	[Ahwaz 1857] All Fool's day.—Expedition against [1825]	h. m. 5 58	h. m. 6 11	h. m. 11 20	h. m. 6 5	h. m.
2	SUN	22	5th SUNDAY in LENT.—Donabaw taken	5 57	6 11	After	7 6	0 49
3	Mon	23	Bishop Heber died 1826.....	5 56	6 11	1 26	8 3	1 46
4	Tues	24	St. Ambrose.....	5 56	6 11	2 25	8 55	2 37
5	Wed	25	Mooltan taken 1852.—Martaban taken	5 55	6 11	3 21	9 44	3 21
6	Thur	26	Battle of Coorg 1834.....[1852.]	5 54	6 11	4 12	10 29	4 4
7	Fri	27	PRINCE LEOPOLD born 1853.....	5 54	6 11	5 4	11 13	4 42
8	Sat	28	Ganges Canal opened 1854.....	5 53	6 11	5 54	11 57	5 19
			[Lord Bacon died 1626]					
9	SUN	29	6th SUNDAY in LENT.—Palm Sunday...	5 52	6 11	6 43	Morn	5 57
10	Mon	30	Battle of Toulouse 1814.....[1859]	5 52	6 11	7 35	0 41	6 36
11	Tues	1	The Great Baree Doab Canal opened	5 51	6 11	8 27	1 27	7 17
12	Wed	2	Brit. prisoners rel. by King Theodore '68	5 51	6 11	9 20	2 15	8 1
13	Thur	3	Magdala cap. & King Theodore killed '68	5 50	6 11	10 13	3 5	8 49
14	Fri	4	GOOD FRIDAY.—PRINCESS BEATRICE	5 50	6 11	11 7	3 56	9 38
15	Sat	5	Battle of Malour 1815.....[b. 1857.]	5 49	6 12	11 56	4 48	10 30
			[opened at Bombay 1853]					
16	SUN	6	EASTER SUNDAY.—First Railroad	5 48	6 12	Morn	5 39	11 23
17	Mon	7	Bishop Franklin died 1790.....	5 48	6 12	0 42	6 28	After
18	Tues	8	Tantia Topce executed at Sepree 1859	5 47	6 12	1 27	7 16	1 7
19	Wed	9	Banda taken 1858.....	5 47	6 12	2 8	8 2	1 58
20	Thur	10	.....	5 46	6 12	2 47	8 46	2 47
21	Fri	11	Occupation of Kandahar 1839.....	5 46	6 12	3 26	9 30	3 38
22	Sat	12	Bombardment of Odessa 1852.....	5 45	6 12	4 3	10 15	4 30
			[Saint George]					
23	SUN	13	1st SUN. after EASTER.—Low Sunday...	5 45	6 12	4 44	11 3	5 26
24	Mon	14	Great Fire at Surat 1837.....	5 44	6 12	5 27	After	6 22
25	Tues	15	Saint Mark.—PRINCESS ALICE born '43	5 44	6 13	6 15	0 48	7 24
26	Wed	16	[Kumaon]	5 43	6 13	7 9	1 48	8 30
27	Thur	17	Lord Hobart died 1875.—Surrender of	5 43	6 13	8 8	2 52	9 37
28	Fri	18	Sir Robt. Napier of Magdala knighted	5 42	6 13	9 11	3 57	10 40
29	Sat	19	Mutiny of Bounty 1789.....[1868]	5 42	6 13	10 17	5 0	11 42
			[Cathedral opened 1815]					
30	SUN	20	2nd SUN. after EASTER.—St. George's	5 41	6 13	11 21	5 59	—

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	d. h.
April 12 11 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 5 53 S.
20 4 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 0 42 S.
22 6 After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
23 7 Morn.—Uranus stationary.	
24 6 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 3 34 N.
26 Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 4 7 N.
27 7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 1 59 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
First Quarter..... 1 3 48 Morn.	New Moon..... 23 8 46 After.
Full Moon..... 8 3 14 After.	First Quarter..... 30 11 9 Morn.
Last Quarter..... 16 6 48 After.	

Apogee..... 12 5 — After. | Perigee..... 24 — Midnight.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn
1	Mon	21	[b. 1850.] St. Phillip & St. James—PRINCE ARTHUR	h. m. 5 41	h. m. 6 14	h. m. 0 21	h. m. 6 53	h. m. 0 34
2	Tues	22	Cyclone at Madras 1872.....	5 40	6 14	1 17	7 42	1 22
3	Wed	23	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857.....	5 40	6 14	2 10	8 27	2 3
4	Thur	24	Seringapatam taken 1799.....	5 39	6 14	3 0	9 11	2 41
5	Fri	25	Bounaparte died at St. Helena 1821.....	5 39	6 14	3 49	9 54	3 19
6	Sat	26	Lord W. Russell assassinated 1840.....	5 39	6 14	4 37	10 37	3 56
			[way extd. to Vellore 1857.]					
7	SUN	27	3rd SUN. after EASTER.—Madras Rail-	5 38	6 15	5 28	11 22	4 34
8	Mon	28	Installation of Shah Soojah 1839.....	5 38	6 15	6 19	Morn	5 14
9	Tues	29	.....	5 38	6 15	7 12	0 9	5 57
10	Wed	30	Mutiny at Meerut 1857.....[1824]	5 37	6 15	8 5	0 58	6 43
11	Thur	31	Mutiny at Delhi 1857.—Rangoon taken	5 37	6 15	8 58	1 49	7 32
12	Fri	1	Battle of Almaraz, 1812.....	5 37	6 16	9 49	2 40	8 23
13	Sat	2	Old May day.....	5 37	6 16	10 37	3 32	9 16
			[Copuldroog 1819.]					
14	SUN	3	4th SUN. after EASTER.—Storming at	5 36	6 16	11 21	4 22	10 8
15	Mon	4	.....	5 36	6 16	Morn	5 9	10 59
16	Tues	5	Akbar Khan died 1847.....	5 36	6 17	0 3	5 55	After
17	Wed	6	First Telegraph Message between Bom-	5 36	6 17	0 42	6 39	0 38
18	Thur	7	[Bay and Calcutta 1854]	5 35	6 17	1 21	7 22	1 26
19	Fri	8	Bassein taken 1852.....	5 35	6 17	1 53	8 6	2 18
20	Sat	9	Ghiljee captured 1841.....	5 35	6 18	2 36	8 51	3 10
21	SUN	10	ROGATION SUNDAY.....	5 35	6 18	3 17	9 39	4 5
22	Mon	11	Madras Army embd. for Rangoon 1824.	5 35	6 18	4 3	10 30	5 5
23	Tues	12	Kutch taken 1855.....	5 35	6 18	4 52	After	6 11
24	Wed	13	QUEEN VICTORIA born 1819.....	5 34	6 19	5 50	0 34	7 19
25	Thur	14	ASCENSION DAY.—Holy Thursday.....	5 34	6 19	6 55	1 41	8 26
26	Fri	15	Mutiny at Phillour 1857.....	5 34	6 19	8 2	2 47	9 30
27	Sat	16	King of Hanover born 1819.....	5 34	6 20	9 10	3 50	10 27
28	SUN	17	SUNDAY after ASCENSION DAY.....	5 34	6 20	10 13	4 47	11 17
29	Mon	18	Restoration of King Charles II, 1660....	5 34	6 20	11 12	5 39	Morn
30	Tues	19	.....	5 34	6 20	After	6 26	0 2
31	Wed	20	Massacre at Shahjehanpore 1857.....	5 34	6 21	0 57	7 10	0 43

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	d. h.
May 5 8 Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation.....	45 26 E.
6 10 Morn.—Uranus in quadrature with Sun.	
9 1 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 5 43 S.
17 4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 0 13 S.
17 11 After.—Jupiter in opposition to the Sun. App. diameter 46".	
21 9 After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	22 29 E.
25 10 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 3 22 N.
25 3 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 4 2 N.
26 10 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 1 43 N.
29 1 Morn.—Saturn in quadrature with Sun.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	d. h. m.	7 5 53 Morn.	● New Moon	d. h. m.	22 3 38 Morn.
☾ Last Quarter	15 8 36 Morn.		☾ First Quarter	28 8 35 After.	

☾ Apogee 9 2 — Morn. | ☾ Perigee 22 9 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON				
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets		
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn		
1	Thur	21	[turned 1856. First turf of Central India Railway	h. m. 5 34	h. m. 6 21	h. m. 1 46	h. m. 7 53	h. m. 1 20		
2	Fri	22	Earthquake at Erzerum 1859.....	5 34	6 21	2 36	8 36	1 56		
3	Sat	23	PRINCE GEO. FRED. of WALES b. 1865...	5 34	6 22	3 24	9 20	2 34		
4	SUN	24	PENTECOST.—WHIT SUNDAY.....	5 34	6 22	4 15	10 6	3 13		
5	Mon	25	Mutiny at Jhansie 1857.....	5 34	6 22	5 7	10 54	3 55		
6	Tues	26	Calcutta partially lighted with gas '43.	5 34	6 23	6 0	11 44	4 39		
7	Wed	27	.....	5 34	6 23	6 53	Morn	5 27		
8	Thur	28	Black Prince died 1736.....[1853	5 34	6 23	7 44	0 35	6 18		
9	Fri	29	First turf of the Mad. Railway turned	5 34	6 23	8 33	1 27	7 10		
10	Sat	30	Mutiny of the 1st Oude Infantry 1857.	5 34	6 24	9 18	2 17	8 2		
11	SUN	31	TRINITY SUNDAY— <i>Saint Barnabas</i> ...	5 34	6 24	10 0	3 5	8 54		
12	Mon	32	Massacre at Cawnpore 1857.....	5 34	6 24	10 40	3 51	9 44		
13	Tues	1	1st Cav. Hyd. Contgt. mutinied 1857...	5 35	6 24	11 18	4 35	10 33		
14	Wed	2	Battle of Marengo 1800.....	5 35	6 25	11 55	5 18	11 20		
15	Thur	3	<i>Corpus Christi</i> — <i>St. Vitas' day</i>	5 35	6 25	Morn	6 0	After		
16	Fri	4	Capture of Woosung 1842....[died 1862	5 35	6 25	0 31	6 43	0 58		
17	Sat	5	Battle of Ajmeer 1818.—Lord Canning	5 35	6 25	1 10	7 28	1 50		
18	SUN	6	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 36	6 26	1 51	8 17	2 46		
19	Mon	7	Maximilian shot 1867.....	5 36	6 26	2 39	9 12	3 49		
20	Tues	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837...	5 36	6 26	3 32	10 12	4 54		
21	Wed	9	Proclamation of QUEEN VICTORIA '37	5 36	6 26	4 34	11 18	6 4		
22	Thur	10	Military Insurrection at Madrid 1854.	5 37	6 27	5 40	After	7 12		
23	Fri	11	Battle of Plassey 1757.....	5 37	6 27	6 48	1 32	8 14		
24	Sat	12	<i>St. John the Baptist</i> —Midsummer day...	5 37	6 27	7 56	2 34	9 8		
25	SUN	13	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 37	6 27	8 59	3 30	9 57		
26	Mon	14	King George IV died 1830.....	5 37	6 27	9 56	4 20	10 40		
27	Tues	15	Cawnpore Massacre 1859.....	5 38	6 28	10 51	5 7	11 19		
28	Wed	16	Coronation of QUEEN VICTORIA 1838.	5 38	6 28	After	5 51	11 56		
29	Thur	17	<i>Saint Peter and Saint Paul</i>	5 38	6 28	0 33	6 35	Morn		
30	Fri	18	Peace proclaimed with Burmah 1853...	5 38	6 28	1 22	7 19	0 35		

PHENOMENA.

d. h.					
June 3	9	After.—Mercury stationary.			
5	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	5 34	S.
7	11	Morn.—Venus at greatest brilliancy.			
14	1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	0 15	N.
16	7	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.			
19	6	Morn.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".			
21	3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	9 28	N.
22	1	Morn.—Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 46".			
23	5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	3 31	N.
24	Midnight	—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	4 40	N.
27	11	After.—Mercury stationary.			

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	d. h. m.	6 8 59 After.	● New Moon	d. h. m.	21 10 14 Morn.
☾ Last Quarter	14 7 17 After.		☾ First Quarter	28 8 40 Morn.	

☾ Apogee 6 5 — Morn. | ☾ Perigee 23 6 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON				
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets		
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn		
1	Sat	19	Siege of Lucknow by Rebels 1857..... [B. V. Mary	h. m. 5 39	h. m. 6 28	h. m. 2 12	h. m. 8 4	h. m. 1 14		
2	SUN	20	3rd SUN. after TRIN.— <i>Visitation of the</i>	5 39	6 28	3 3	8 51	1 54		
3	Mon	21	Treaty of Peace with China signed 1858	5 39	6 28	3 55	9 40	2 37		
4	Tues	22	Sir H. Lawrence died 1857.....	5 39	6 28	4 48	10 31	3 24		
5	Wed	23	Capture of Chusan 1840.....	5 40	6 28	5 39	11 22	4 14		
6	Thur	24	PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES, b. 1868.	5 40	6 29	6 29	Morn	5 5		
7	Fri	25	14th Bengal N. I. disarmed 1857.....	5 40	6 29	7 16	0 13	5 58		
8	Sat	26	Duke of Cambridge died 1850..... [Volunteer Corps formed 1857	5 41	6 29	8 0	1 2	6 49		
9	SUN	27	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—Madras	5 41	6 29	8 41	1 49	7 40		
10	Mon	28	Vellore Mutiny 1806.....	5 41	6 29	9 17	2 34	8 30		
11	Tues	29	.....	5 42	6 29	9 54	3 16	9 17		
12	Wed	30	Rajah of Noorgund hung 1858.....	5 42	6 29	10 30	3 58	10 5		
13	Thur	31	France declared war with Russia 1850	5 42	6 29	11 7	4 40	10 53		
14	Fri	1	 [ral Society established 1835.	5 42	6 29	11 47	5 23	After		
15	Sat	2	<i>St. Swithen</i> —Madras Agri-Horticultu- [re-captured 1857	5 43	6 28	Morn	6 9	0 25		
16	SUN	3	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—Cawnpore	5 43	6 28	0 29	6 59	1 33		
17	Mon	4	Revolution in Naples 1820.....	5 43	6 28	1 18	7 55	2 35		
18	Tues	5	.....	5 44	6 28	2 14	8 57	3 42		
19	Wed	6	Defeat of the Nana by Genl. Havelock	5 44	6 28	3 18	10 3	4 49		
20	Thur	7	<i>St. Margaret</i>.....[1857.	5 44	6 28	4 25	11 10	5 54		
21	Fri	8	Battle of Chinkeanfoo 1842.....	5 45	6 28	5 33	After	6 53		
22	Sat	9	Indian Income Tax passed 1860 [1839	5 45	6 28	6 39	1 14	7 45		
23	SUN	10	6th SUN. after TRIN.—Capt. of Ghuzni	5 45	6 27	7 41	2 8	8 31		
24	Mon	11	PRINCESS VICTORIA OF PRUSSIA b. 1860	5 45	6 27	8 39	2 58	9 13		
25	Tues	12	<i>St. James</i>	5 46	6 27	9 34	3 45	9 53		
26	Wed	13	<i>St. Anne</i> —Madras Lying-in Hospital	5 46	6 27	10 25	4 30	10 32		
27	Thur	14	Manilla taken 1726.....[opened 1844.	5 46	6 27	11 16	5 15	11 11		
28	Fri	15	[at Calcutta 1849.	5 46	6 26	After	6 0	11 51		
29	Sat	16	First School for Native Girls founded	5 46	6 26	0 58	6 47	Morn		
30	SUN	17	7th SUN. after TRIN.—French Revolu-	5 47	6 26	1 50	7 36	0 34		
31	Mon	18	Upper Assam annexed 1839.[tion 1830	5 47	6 25	2 43	8 26	1 20		

PHENOMENA.

d. h.					
July 1	2	After.—Sun in Apogee.			
2	2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	5 31	S.
6	5	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mars.....	Venus	4 28	S.
9	2	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		20 49	W.
11	7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	0 34	N.
14	3	After.—Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.			
19	9	After.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 41".			
20	5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	5 14	N.
20	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	10 43	N.
21	9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	2 35	N.
23	7	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Venus	6 36	S.
29	8	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	5 36	S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	d. h. m.	New Moon	d. h. m.
11 59 Morn.		19 5 47 After.	
Last Quarter	13 3 19 Morn.	First Quarter	26 11 38 After.
Apogee	2 0 — Noon.	Apogee	30 1 — Morn.
Perigee	18 1 — Morn.		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn
1	Tues	19	Lammas day.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wed	20	Goolab Singh died 1847	5 47	6 25	3 35	9 18	2 9
3	Thur	21	Mahratta War commenced 1803.....	5 47	6 25	4 26	10 9	3 1
4	Fri	22	Amalgamation of the Mily. Male with	5 48	6 25	5 14	10 59	3 53
5	Sat	23	Chusan captured 1840...[Law. Asylum	5 48	6 24	5 59	11 47	4 45
6	Sun	24	8th SUN. after TRIN.—PRINCE ALFRED	5 48	6 24	7 18	0 32	6 27
7	Mon	25	Cabul taken 1839	5 48	6 23	7 55	1 15	7 15
8	Tues	26	[born 1844	5 48	6 23	8 31	1 57	8 2
9	Wed	27	Powder Mag. exploded at Delhi 1859.....	5 49	6 22	9 7	2 39	8 50
10	Thur	28	St. Lawrence—Scindia defeated 1803....	5 49	6 22	9 46	3 21	9 33
11	Fri	29	Ahmednuggur surrendered 1803.....	5 49	6 21	10 27	4 10	10 30
12	Sat	30	.....	5 49	6 21	11 11	4 54	11 25
13	Sun	31	9th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 49	6 21	Morn	5 46	After
14	Mon	1	Lord Clyde died 1863	5 49	6 20	0 4	6 44	1 26
15	Tues	2	Assumption of the B. V. Mary	5 49	6 20	1 1	7 46	2 33
16	Wed	3	Battle of the Thernaya 1855.....	5 49	6 19	2 4	8 51	3 36
17	Thur	4	Battle of Rohilla 1803	5 50	6 19	3 12	9 55	4 36
18	Fri	5	Mohamra in Persia burnt 1844	5 50	6 18	4 17	10 56	5 32
19	Sat	6	Mutiny at Ferozepore 1857	5 50	6 18	5 21	After	6 21
			[tion at Madras 1857					
20	Sun	6	10th SUN. after TRIN.—Day of Humilia-	5 50	6 17	6 21	0 45	7 5
21	Mon	7	Taku Forts of China captured 1860 ...	5 50	6 16	7 18	1 34	7 46
22	Tues	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.....	5 50	6 16	8 13	2 21	8 26
23	Wed	9	Govt. Central Museum instituted 1851	5 50	6 15	9 5	3 7	9 6
24	Thur	10	St. Bartholomew.—Inaug. of Gen. Neill's	5 50	6 15	9 57	3 53	9 47
25	Fri	11	High Court opened 1862...[Statue 1861	5 50	6 14	10 48	4 40	10 30
26	Sat	12	ALBERT, late PRINCE CONSORT, b. 1819.....	5 50	6 13	After	5 29	11 15
27	Sun	13	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 50	6 13	0 36	6 20	Morn
28	Mon	14	St. John the Baptist beheaded	5 50	6 12	1 28	7 11	0 3
29	Tues	15	.....	5 50	6 12	2 20	8 3	0 54
30	Wed	16	Napoleon escaped to Sedan 1870.....	5 50	6 11	3 10	8 54	1 46
31	Thur	17	Foundation of the Biden Home laid '67	5 50	6 10	3 55	9 42	2 39

PHENOMENA.

d. h.		
Aug. 5	5 Morn.	Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 47".
5	6 Morn.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
6	11 After.	Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....Mars 0 33 S.
7	10 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 0 33 N.
13	1 Morn.	Uranus in conjunction with Sun.
13	6 Morn.	Mars in conjunction with Sun.
16	1 Morn.	Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.
16	10 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 10 33 N?
19	1 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 1 12 N.
20	1 After.	Venus at greatest brilliancy.
20	7 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 0 22 S.
26	7 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 5 42 S.
27	10 After.	Saturn in opposition to the Sun. App. diameter 19".

GARDENING CALENDAR.

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 labor needlessly expended, they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few salads, which be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered with attention, they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds, and such like. Nepal spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to earthing. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds, if rooted they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangoes, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

March.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to presume that by giving directions, success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great to develop seeds of northern climes, indeed it is mere chance to succeed in germinating and growing tropical seeds. Attention to the culture of such varieties of country vegetables as

may be required is all that is requisite in cultivation, though the latter may be purchased in the market much cheaper than they can be grown in private gardens. All vacant spaces in the garden should now be dug, and thrown up in ridges (this is applicable to heavy soils) so as to expose the soil to the influence of the sun during the hot weather. Where the soil is light, let it be dug over level, collect manure without delay; if composed of heating materials, it will require to be watered and turned over frequently; be sure this matter is not overlooked; attend to watering lately planted mango trees, untying the ligatures round the grafted parts, support the stems securely against high winds, store yams in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this; little more can be done than keeping the garden clean and free of weeds; towards the end of the month look well to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as gales may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for plants in pots without delay; 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 orange 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 walks.

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 monsoons. Making new flower gardens where required, they should be proceeded with at once; it will save time when the gardeners are required for more active operations in July and August. Repair walks and make new ones; see that they are broad and level enough for two persons to walk abreast upon them; there is no necessity to raise them up like ridges in the centre; if they are slightly convex to throw off the water, it is sufficient.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

August.—As imported seeds should now be on hand, let a first sowing be put in pots or boxes without delay. If the weather is favorable, successive sowings may be put in during the whole course of the month. Care must be taken that the soil is in a proper moist condition. 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; look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias, &c.; they should be set a-growing in good soil. If no plan has been definitely fixed upon to secure a good supply of flowers, now is the time to look to it; there is no time to spare; propagate verbenas by layers; sow hollyhocks, phloxes, petunias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division, or fresh supplies; let the flower garden be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs on lawns, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs, &c.; prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Madras or anywhere should not be less than 2½ 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 anent the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers in January and February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame as they in general go by the instructions they receive.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

September.—This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas, French beans and spinach; they may be put in every week during the month; continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by mats tied over moveable bamboo framework. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds of rows; let them be lifted carefully; disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight sprinkling of lime over and under

the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used let them be picked off with 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. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, hollyhocks, phloxes, &c., &c., sown last month, should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, hollyhocks and all showy annuals, not neglecting mignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good; and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well-grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed open by hoeing (*the idea of seeing a Gardener sitting in a flower-bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd.*) Prune roses if hitherto neglected, layer bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs; 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 for rain. Let everything about the garden be neat and clean; eradicate weeds on their first appearance. If the weather during the month should prove dry, peas and the cabbage tribe will suffer much. A supply of water will be requisite to prevent the crops sustaining a check which would prove very detrimental. When water is applied let it be in the morning, very early, if possible; when it is cool, frequent hoeing up the soil amongst the crops will require to be looked to. 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, cauliflower, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflowers 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 creep-

ers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain a good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well decayed cow-dung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

BANGALORE.

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

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

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

February.—In this month, country raspberries, figs, pomegranates, pine-apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries may be had in great abundance and perfection. A few apples remain. Very few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. Open the roots of peach 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 rose beetle during this month. They should be sought for at night with the aid of a lantern, and while one boy holds the light, another picks off the insects and throws them into a chatty of water. Immense numbers can be killed in a short time in this way. The old roots of the dahlia should be planted in large pots of sand covered with some fermenting vegetable matter, to induce them to send out shoots.

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

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

The natives generally sow the raggy and cholam, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar-cane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for supply of stocks for next year's grafting. The dahlias sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The 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 inarched, and propagated by grafting. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of 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—1831-5-6—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.

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, verbennas, salpaglossis, 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.

COONNOOR AND KOTAGHERRY.

Remarks on the variation of the above.

The main sowings of Vegetable 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 cabbages may be said to be in season; all others being raised or preserved by artificial watering.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND THE 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 23, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of His late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840, and married to His Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue, three sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward PRINCE OF WALES, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and has issue, His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, born January 8, 1864; His Royal Highness Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867; Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Her Royal Highness Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse; and has issue, living, one son and five daughters.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia; and has issue one son, born October 15, 1874.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Her Royal Highness Prince Christian of Augustenburg, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Carolino Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorno.

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 Feodora, born April 14, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

His Royal Highness George Frederick Alexander, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, ex-King of Hanover, cousin to Her Majesty, born May 27, 1819; married February 18, 1843, to Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenberg.

His Royal Highness George Frederick William Charles, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, General Commanding-in-Chief, born March 26, 1819.

Her Royal Highness Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1795; married in 1818, to the late Duke of Cambridge.

Her Royal Highness Augusta Caroline, Princess Augusta of Cambridge, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Frederick, reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Her Royal Highness Mary Adelaide, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to the Prince of Teck, and has issue, living, a daughter and two sons.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Great Britain.....	Victoria.....	May 24 1819	1837
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I.....	Aug. 18 1830	1843
Baden.....	Frederick.....	Sept. 9 1826	1856
Bavaria.....	Louis II.....	Aug. 25 1845	1864
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	April 9 1835	1865
Brazil.....	Pedro II.....	Dec. 2 1825	1831
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	April 8 1818	1863
Egypt.....	Ismail Pasha.....	Nov. 26 1816	1863
France.....	Marshal MacMahon, President.....	July 13 1809	1863
Germany.....	William I.....	Mar. 22 1797	1871
Greece.....	George I.....	Dec. 24 1845	1863
Hesse Darmstadt.....	Louis III.....	June 9 1806	1843
Holland.....	William III.....	Feb. 19 1817	1849
Italy.....	Victor Emmanuel II.....	Mar. 14 1820	1862
Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	Frederick Francis II.....	Feb. 23 1823	1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	Frederick William.....	Oct. 17 1819	1860
Oldenburg.....	Nicolas.....	July 8 1827	1853
Persia.....	Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah.....	Oct. 31 1833	1861
Portugal.....	Louis I.....	May 13 1792	1846
Rome.....	Pope Pius IX.....	April 20 1813	1855
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	June 21 1818	1844
Saxe Coburg and Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	April 2 1826	1866
Saxe-Meiningen.....	George.....	June 24 1813	1853
Saxe-Weimar.....	Charles Alexander.....	Apr. 23 1823	1873
Saxony.....	Albert.....	Nov. 28 1857	1874
Spain.....	Alfonso I.....	Jan. 21 1829	1872
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	Feb. 9 1850	1861
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz.....	April 27 1822	1872
United States.....	General Grant.....	Mar. 6 1823	1864
Wurtemberg.....	Charles I.....		

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c., ABROAD.	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND.
America.....	Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B.....	Major-General R. C. Schenck.
Argent. Republic.....	Hon. L. V. Sackville West.....	Don Diego de Alvear.
Austria.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B.....	Count Beust.
Bavaria.....	R. B. D. Morier, Esq., C.B.....	Ch. d'Aff.
Belgium.....	J. S. Lumley, Esq., C.B.....	M. Henri Solvyns.
Brazil.....	G. B. Mathew, Esq., C.B.....	M. de Penedo.
Central America.....	Sidney Locock, Esq.....	Signor Carlos Gutierrez.
Chili.....	Horace Rumbold, Esq.....	Don Alberto Blest Gana.
China.....	T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B.....	
Columbia.....	R. Bunch, Esq.....	
Denmark.....	Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B.....	Lieutenant-General Bulow.
Equator.....	Fred. Hamilton, Esq.....	General Salazar.
France.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B.....	Marquis d'Harcourt.
Germany.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Odo Russell, G.C.B.....	Count Munster.
Greece.....	Hon. Wm. Stuart, C.B.....	Sir Spiridon Valaoriti.
Italy.....	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.....	
Japan.....	Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.....	Terashima Munenori.
Morocco.....	Sir John H. D. Hay, K.C.B.....	
Netherlands.....	Adm. Hon. Sir E. A. J. Harris, K.C.B.....	Count C. M. E. G. de Bylandt.
Persia.....	W. T. Thompson, Esq., C.B.....	Mirza Malcohm Khan.
Peru.....	Spenser St. John, Esq.....	Don P. Galvez.
Portugal.....	Lord Lytton.....	Duc de Saldanha.
Russia.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Aug. Loftus, G.C.B.....	Count Schouvaloff.
Spain.....	Right Hon. Austen H. Layard.....	Don M. Rances y Villanueva.
Sweden.....	Hon. E. M. Erskine, C.B.....	Baron Hochschild.
Switzerland.....	Edwin Corbett, Esq.....	A. Streckeisen (Cons.-Gen.)
Turkey.....	Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Elliott, G.C.B.....	Musurus Pacha.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury.....	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
Lord High Chancellor.....	Right Hon. Lord Cairns.
Lord President of the Council.....	Right Hon. Duke of Richmond.
Lord Privy Seal.....	Right Hon. Earl of Malmesbury.
Chancellor of Exchequer.....	Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.
Secretaries of State.....	Home Department..... Foreign Affairs..... Colonies..... War..... India.....
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Right Hon. George Ward Hunt.
Postmaster General.....	Right Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable.....	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of Great Seal.....	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of Great Seal.....	J. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
Lord Privy Seal.....	Earl Dalhousie, K.T.
Master of Household.....	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Standard Bearer.....	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner.....	Earl of Rosslyn.
Lord Justice General.....	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk.....	Right Hon. Lord J. Moncreiff.
Lord Advocate.....	Right Hon. E. S. Gordon.
Solicitor-General.....	Wm. Watson, Esq.
Lord Clerk Register.....	Right Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart.
Deputy Clerk Register.....	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
Commander of the Forces.....	Major-General Sir J. Douglas.
Assistant Adjutant General.....	Colonel G. J. Peacocke.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant.....	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal.....	Right Hon. Sir Mich. H. Beach, Bart.
Under Secretary.....	T. H. Burke, Esq.
Private Secretary.....	A. P. Cockerell, Esq.
Chief Clerk.....	R. N. Matheson, Esq.
State Steward.....	G. Lambert, Esq.
Controller.....	Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Caulfield.
Chamberlain.....	Lieut.-Colonel R. Bernard.
Lord Chancellor.....	Right Hon. J. T. Ball.
Attorney-General.....	Right Hon. H. Ormsby.
Solicitor General.....	Hon. David Plunket.
Commander of the Forces.....	Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Military Secretary.....	Lieut.-Colonel G. N. Fendall.
Deputy Adjutant General.....	Colonel Sir A. Alison, Bart.

ARMY AGENTS.

Messrs. Barron & Smith, 12, Delahay Street, Westminster.	V. W. Holt, Esq., 17, Whitehall, Place, S. W.
Sir Edward Borough, Bt. and Co., No. 28, College Green, Dublin.	Messrs. Charles Hopkinson & Sons, 3, Regent Street, St. James's.
Messrs. R. Cane and Sons, 60, Dawson Street, Dublin.	Andrew Lawrie, Esq., 10, Charles Street, St. James's Square.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., 35, Craven Street, Strand.	Sir Charles R. McGrigor Bt., & Co., 25, Charles' Street, St. James's Square.
Messrs. Cox & Co., 1 & 2, Craig's Court, S. W.	Messrs. Price & Boustead, 31, Craven Street, Strand.
Edward Thomson Draper, Esq. (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street, W. C.	Messrs. Ridgway & Sons, 2, Waterloo Place Pall Mall, S. W.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS.

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

CHIEF COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH THEIR GOVERNORS.

COLONY.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
EAST INDIES.		
India.....	Viceroy and Governor General	Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, O.M.S.I.
Madras	Governor.....	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Bombay	Governor.....	Sir Philip Edmund Wodehouse, K.C.B.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
New South Wales.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, O.C.M.G.
Victoria.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, O.C.M.G.
South Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.
Western Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Wm. C. F. Robinson, Esq., C.M.G.
Queensland.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Wm. Wellington Cairns, Esq., C.M.G.
Tasmania.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., C.M.G.
New Zealand.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G.
WEST INDIES, &c.		
Barbadoes & Windward Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Rawson Wm. Rawson, Esq., C.B.
Grenada.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.O.
St. Vincent.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	George Dundas, Esq.
Tobago.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.O.
Antigua and Leeward Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	George Berkeley, Esq., C.M.O.
Trinidad.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Henry Turner Irving, Esq., C.M.G.
Jamaica.....	Capt. Genl. & Governor-in-Chief..	Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.
Bahamas.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.O.
British Honduras.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Major R. M. Mundy, C.M.G.
British Guiana.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	J. R. Longden, Esq., C.M.G.
DOMINION OF CANADA.		
Canada.....	Governor-General.....	Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin K.C.B., K.P.
Newfoundland.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Bt. Col. Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bermuda.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Major-Gl. John Hen. Lefroy, C.B., R.A.
MALTA.		
Malta.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Gl. Sir C. T. VanStraubenzee, O.C.B.
GIBRALTAR.		
Gibraltar.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Gl. Sir W. F. Williams, Bt., O.C.B., R.A.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
Cape of Good Hope.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Sir Hen. Barkly, O.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Natal.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
St. Helena.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Hudson Ralph Janisch, Esq.
GRIQUA LAND WEST.		
Griqua Land West.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Major W. O. Lanyon, C.M.G.
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.		
West Africa.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Cornelius H. Kortright, Esq.
GOLD COAST COLONY.		
Gold Coast Colony.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Capt. G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., R.A.
MAURITIUS.		
Mauritius.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Major Genl. Sir Arthur P. Playre, K.C.S.I., C.B.
CEYLON.		
Ceylon.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Right Hon. W. H. Gregory.
CHINA AND HONG KONG.		
China and Hong-Kong..	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Sir Art. Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Straits Settlements.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Col. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G., [C.B., R.E.]
Prince of Wales Island..	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Bt. Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A.
Malacca.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Commander E. W. Shaw, R.N.
LABUAN.		
Labuan.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	—
FALKLAND ISLANDS.		
Falkland Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Brevet-Col. George A. K. D'Arcy.
FIJI ISLANDS.		
Fiji Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Hon. Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

TREASURY, WHITEHALL.
 Lords Commissioners—Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Viscount Mahon, R. Winn and Sir D. H. Elphinstone.
 Joint Secretaries—W. Hart Dyke and W. H. Smith.
 Permanent Secretary—R. R. W. Lingen.
 Private Secretaries to the First Lord—M. Corry and Algernon Turner.
 Auditor Civil List—W. Law.
 Principal Clerks—C. W. Stronge, J. W. Cole, Sir W. Clerke, R. E. Welby.
 Solicitor—A. K. Stephenson, Q. C.
EXCHEQUER,
 6, OLD PALACE-YARD.
 Chancellor of Exchequer—Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote.
 Private Secretaries to First Lord—M. Corry and Algernon Turner.
 Private Secretaries to Chancellor—W. H. Northcote and J. A. Kempe.
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
 WHITEHALL.
 Lord President—Duke of Richmond.
 Clerk of Council—C. L. Peel.
 Assistant Clerk—E. S. Harrison, C. B.
 Registrar—H. Reeve, C. B.
 Private Secretary to Lord President—Richard Durnford.
 Medical Officer—J. Simon, F. R. S.
JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
PRIVY COUNCIL, VICTORIA-STREET.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu E. Smith.
 Rt. Hon. Sir James W. Colville.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Collier.
 Lord Justices James and Mellish.
 Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir L. Peel.
 Lord Chancellor and Law Lords.
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE,
 1, NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS.
 Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Malmesbury.
 Chief Clerk—W. English.
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON
EDUCATION.
 President—Duke of Richmond.
 Vice-President—Viscount Sandon.
 Secretary—Sir F. R. Sandford, C. B.
 Assistant Secretaries—J. Sykes, A. T. Cory, P. Cumin.
 Private Secretary to Vice-President—H. S. Bryant.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
 Secretary and Superintendent—Sir F. R. Sandford, C. B.
 Assistant Secretary—N. MacLeod.
CROWN OFFICE,
 HOUSE OF LORDS.
 Clerk of Crown—C. Romilly.
 Chief Clerk—J. Zwinger.
HOME OFFICE, WHITEHALL.
 Secretary of State—Right Hon. R. A. Cross.
 Under Secretaries—Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson and the Hon. A. F. O. Liddell.
 Private Secretary—C. Knyvett.
 Chief Clerk—F. S. Leslie.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
 7, WHITEHALL-GARDENS.
 Secretary of State—Earl of Derby.
 Under Secretaries—Hon. H. Burke and Lord Tenterden.
 Assistant Secretary—T. Villiers-Lister.
 Private Secretary—T. H. Sanderson.
 Chief Clerk—F. B. Alston.
 Librarian—E. Herslet.
COLONIAL OFFICE,
 DOWNING STREET.
 Secretary of State—Earl of Carnarvon.
 Under Secretaries—James Lowther and Robert G. Herbert.
 Assistant Secretaries—W. R. Malcolm, Sir J. Pauncefort, and the Hon. R. T. Meade.
 Private Secretary—M. F. Ommamney.
 Chief Clerk—Charles Cox.
INDIA OFFICE, DOWNING STREET.
 Secretary of State—Marq. of Salisbury.
 Vice-President of Council—Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere.
 Under Secretaries—Lord G. Hamilton and Sir Louis Mallett.
 Assistant Secretary—T. L. Sercombe.
 Private Secretary—H. Walpole.
WAR OFFICE, FALL-MALL.
 Secretary of State—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
 Under Secretaries—Hon. J. C. W. Vivian and the Earl of Pembroke.
 Surveyor-General of the Ordnance—Lord Eustace Cecil.
 Financial Secretary—Hon. F. A. Stanley.
 Chief Clerk—Ralph Thompson, Esq.
 Private Secretaries—Lt. Col. W. G. Deedes and G. M. Farquharson.
 Director of Supplies—Sir W. H. Drake.
 Director of Artillery—Brig. General J. M. Aday, K. C. B.
 Director-General of Medical Department—Sir Wm. Muir, K. C. B.
 Inspector-General of Fortifications and Works—General Sir F. E. Chapman.
 Director of Contracts—T. Howell.
 Deputy Directors of Works—Lieut. Col. F. D. Jervois, C. B., Lt. Col. T. A. L. Murray, R. E.
 Chaplain-General—Bishop Claughton.
 Accountant-General—J. Milton, C. B.
 Solicitor—C. M. Clode.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S
OFFICE, HORSE GUARDS.
 General Commanding-in-Chief—Duke of Cambridge, K. G.
 Military Secretary—Major General Sir A. H. Horsford.
 Assistant Secy—Col. E. B. Johnson, C. B.
 Private Secy—Col. Hon. J. Macdonald, C. B.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
 Adj. General—Lieut. Genl. Sir R. Airey, G. C. B.
 Deputy—Col. J. W. Armstrong.
 Ditto, Intelligence Dept.—Major Genl. P. L. McDougall.
 Assistant—Colonel G. H. Willis.
 Chief Clerk—E. G. Syms.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Quartermaster-General—Lieutenant Genl. C H Ellice, K C B

Assistant—Colonel G H Willis
 Chief Clerk—C W Mather

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Paymaster-General—Right Hon. Stephen Cave

Assistant ditto—J P Collier
 Chief Clerk—A Earnshaw

ADMIRALTY, WHITEHALL. Lords Commissioners—Right Hon. G Ward Hunt, Sir Alexander Milne, G C B, Rear Admiral J W Tarleton, Captain Lord Guilford, and Sir Massey Lopes, Bart

Secretaries—Hon. A E Egerton, V Lushington, and Admiral Hall
 Accountant-General—H W Walker
 Controller—Admiral W H Stewart
 Director Medical Dept.—Sir A Armstrong.
 Chief Clerk—T Wolley
 Private Secretary to First Lord—Capt. M C
 Seymour
 Solicitor—

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL GARDENS.

President—Right Hon. Sir Charles B
 Adderley, Bart

Permanent Secretary—T H Farrer
 Private Secretary—G C Pentinck.

Assistant Secretaries—C C Trevor and T
 Gray

Secretary of Marine Department—Thomas
 Gray

Members of Marine Department—R A Bedford and Captain Murray

Surveyor-General—Capt. Robertson
 Financial—R G Hamilton

Inspectors of Railways—Capts Tyler and
 Rich, R E., Col. Yolland, C B.

Librarian—W M Bucknall
 Warden of Standards Department—H W
 Chisholm

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, GWYDYR HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

President—Right Hon. G Slater-Booth
 Private Secretary—Clare S Read

Secretaries—John Lambert, C B., D Flemming

Assistant Secretaries—W G Lumley, F
 Fletcher, and D P Fry.

IRISH OFFICE, 18, GREAT QUEEN-ST., WESTMINSTER.

Chief Secretary—Sir Michael Hicks Beach,
 Bart.

Private Secretary—Major W Le P Trench
 and M Caulfield

Clerk—J McKenna

WORKS, PARKS AND BUILDINGS, 12, WHITEHALL-PLACE.

Chief Commissioner—Lord H Lennox
 Secretary—A B Mitford

Assistant Secretary—R J Callender
 Private Secretary—H Domvile

WOODS AND FORESTS, 1, WHITEHALL PLACE.

Commissioners—Hon. C A Gore and the
 Right Hon. J K Howard

Principal Clerks—J F Redgrave, J R Sowray
 Solicitor—H Watson

DUCHY OF CORNWALL, BUCKINGHAM-GATE.

Lord Warden—Lord Portman
 Keeper of Privy Seal—Earl of Leicester

Receiver-General—Major General Sir T M
 Biddulph, K C B

Attorney-General—G Lock
 Secretary—J W Bateman

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND.

Receiver-General—Genl Sir T M Biddulph
 Attorney General—H M West

Secretary—D G. Englehart

POST OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND Postmaster-General—Right Hon Lord John Manners

Secretaries—T Tilley, CB, F J Scudamore, CB
 Secretary—F Hill

CUSTOM HOUSE, THAMES STREET. Chairman—F Goulburn

Deputy—Colonel Romilly
 Secretary—J E Hale

Assistant Secretary—J Smith

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Chairman—Sir W H Stephenson, K C B
 Deputy—C J Herries, C B

Secretaries—A Young, W Lomas

AUDIT OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE. Chairman—Sir William Dunbar, Bart

Secretary—C L Ryan

CROWN LAW OFFICERS. Attorney-General—Sir R Baggallay

Solicitor-General—Sir John Holker

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER

Commissioner—G W Dasent, D C L
 Secretary—T Walrond, Esq., C B

Registrar—Horace Maria

COPYHOLD, &c., COMMISSION, 3, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

Commissioners—G Darby, G Ridley, and
 Jas. Caird, C B

CHARITY COMMISSION 8, YORK STREET, ST JAMES'S

Unpaid Commissioner—Right Hon Viscount
 Sandon

Chief Commissioner—James Hill
 Secretary—H M Vane

ESTATES COMMISSION, 10, WHITEHALL PLACE.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The Arch-
 bishops, Bishops, &c.

Church Estates Commissioners—Earl of
 Chichester, Rt. Hon J M Mowbray

Secretary—G Pringle

EMIGRATION COMMISSION, 8, PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Commissioners—Sir T W C Murdoch,
 S Walcott

Secretary—R B Cooper

ROYAL MINT, TOWER-HILL. Deputy Master and Comptroller—C W Freeman

Chairman—Colonel Sir James M Hogg
 Clerk—J E Wakefield

Engineer—Sir J W Bazalgette
 Accountant—Arthur Gunn

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

Registrar—B S Pollett

TRINITY HOUSE. Master—H R H Duke of Edinburgh

Deputy—Admiral R Collinson, K C B
 Secretary—Robin Allen

HERALDS' COLLEGE, DOCTORS' COMMONS Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk

Garter—Sir Albert W Woods
 Secretary—W H Lascelles

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Registrar-General—G Graham
 Secretary—J T Hammick

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, ROLLS-HOUSE, CHANCERY-LANE.

Master of the Rolls—Sir G Jessel
 Deputy-keeper—Sir Thomas D Hardy

Secretary—John Edwards

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, OFFICE 35, GREAT GEORGE-STREET.

Judge Adv General—Rt. Hon Stephen Cave
 Deputy—J C O'Dowd

COURTS OF LAW, CHANCERY. Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cairns

Chief Secretary—H L Graham
 Secretary of Presentations—Hon'ble E P
 Thesiger

Secretary of Commissions of Peace—Ed-
 ward Ross

Registrar in Lunacy—C N Wildo
 Under-Secretary—J Romilly

Accountant General—G W Russel.

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

Secretaries—C James and H Brooke
 Vice-Chancellors—Sir Richard Malins, Sir J
 Bacon, Sir Chas. Hall

Secretaries—E Borton, F H Bacon, and
 M T Joyce

ADMIRALTY COURT, GODLIMAN STREET. Judge—Rt Hon. Sir R J Phillimore

Admiral Advocate—J P Deane, D C L
 Registrar—H C Rothery

QUEEN'S BENCH,

Lord Chief Justice—Sir Alexander J E
 Cockburn, Bart

Judges—Sirs R Lush, C Blackburn, J Mellor,
 J R Quain, W L Field

Associate to Lord Chief Justice—Hon. H E
 Campbell

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice—Lord Coleridge.
 Judges—Sirs W M Brett, W R Grove, Hon.
 George Denman, T D Archibald, and N
 Linley

Associate to Lord Chief Justice—T W Erle

EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron—Sir Fitzroy Kelly
 Barons—Sirs G W Bramwell, Anthony
 Cleasby, C E Pollock, R P Amphlett and
 J W Huddleston

Associate to Lord Chief Baron—H Pollock

COURT OF ARCHES, 3, GODLIMN STREET. Principal—Sir R J Phillimore

Registrar—J Shephard

CONSISTORY COURT, Judge—Thomas H Tristram, D C L

Registrars—J Shephard, J H Lee

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE Judge Ordinary—Sir James Hannan

Registrars—C J Middleton, E F Jenner,
 H L Strong, D H Owen.

Secretary—G S Widdicombe

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BELL-YARD, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Vicar-General—J P Deane, D C L
 Registrar—F H Dyke

FACULTY OFFICE, 10, GREAT KNIGHTRIDER-STREET.

Master—Rt. Hon Sir R J Phillimore
 Registrar—Viscount Canterbury

BANKRUPTCY COURT, LINCOLN'S-INN & BASINGHALL STREET.

Chief Judge—Sir James Bacon
 Chief Registrar—Wm Hazlitt, Esq

Registrars—J R Brougham, C H Keene, W
 P Murray, P H Pepys, Hon. J C Spring
 Rice.

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 Bahadur. And during his minority a Regency has been appointed to conduct the office of this State.

His Highness Nabob Oomdut-ool-Moolk, Shumsool Oomrah Bahadur; Ameeri Kubeer, Commander of the Household, Troops, and Nabob Mooktiar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

(1) His Highness Prince Azem Jah Oomduthool Oomrah Sirajool Oomrah Madarool Moolk Oomduthool Moolk Azeemood Dowlah Assudood Dowlah "el Anglez" Mohummud Badee Oollah Khan Bahadur Fithruth Jung "Sepah Salar" Prince of Arcot.

(2) Intizamool Moolk Moontazimood Dowlah Ahmed Oolach Khan Bahadur Nahce Yar Jung, son of the late Prince of Arcot.

(3) Oomduttod Dowlah Mohummud Nooroollah Khan Bahadur Juruth Jung, son of the late Prince of Arcot.

(4) Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyeddeen Yar Khan Bahadur Hamiyuth Jung, son of the late Prince of Arcot.

(5) *Mohammud Moonavvur*, eldest son of Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyeddeen Yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung, grandson of the late Azim Jah Bahadoor, first Prince of Arcot, and nephew of H. H. the present Prince of Arcot.

(6) *Goolam Mohammud Ghouse*, second son of Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyeddeen Yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung, grandson of the late Azim Jah Bahadoor, first Prince of Arcot, and nephew of H. H. the present Prince of Arcot.

(7) *Abdool Ali*, third son of Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyeddeen Yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung, grandson of the late Azim Jah Bahadoor, first Prince of Arcot, and nephew of H. H. the present Prince of Arcot.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

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

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

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

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

Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Marthanda Vurmah, second Prince of Travancore, born 14th December, 1853; His Highness Rama Vurmah, third Prince of Travancore, born 25th September, 1857.

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

Grand Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurmah, fourth Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranees, born 20th August, 1864; His Highness Adhitha Vurmah, fifth Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranees, born 19th April, 1866; His Highness Rama Vurmah, sixth Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranees, born 3rd December, 1867.

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

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 Veeracarala Wurmah, Elliah Rajah of Cochin, born 30th August, 1846.

Cousins and Nephews of the Rajah.—His Highness Rama Wurmah, first Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' eldest Aunt; His Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 2nd January, 1848; His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah, second Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 13th February, 1850; His Highness Ramah Wurmah, third Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th January, 1852; His Highness Reve Wurmah, fourth Prince of Cochin, third son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 4th November, 1853; His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah, fifth Prince of Cochin, second son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 9th September, 1854.

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

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

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

Ninth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' second 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' second Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 29th November, 1855.

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

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

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Coonjee Kava 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 Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 13th July, 1870.

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

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo 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 Cheria 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 3rd July, 1840; second Sister, Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 2nd October, 1842.

Female Cousins of the Rajah.—Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, eldest daughter of his His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 29th June, 1841; Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, second daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 22nd April, 1843; third daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 16th April, 1858; fourth daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 8th April, 1862; eldest daughter of his Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 16th July, 1850; second daughter of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 1st October, 1859; third daughter of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 28th June, 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' third Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 10th June, 1856; fourth daughter of His Highness' third Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 16th September, 1870; fifth 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; second daughter of His Highness' eldest Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 27th April, 1863; fourth daughter of His Highness' first 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; second daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th November, 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 27th June, 1869; first daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, Her Highness' second Sister, born 26th February, 1870; second daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, His Highness' second Sister, born 25th November, 1873.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TANJORE.

Her Highness Sriman Maharaj Chatrapati Saubhagyavati Chiranjivi Vijayamohana Muktaba Bayi Ammani Raji Saheba, the only surviving daughter and heiress of His late Highness Maharajah Sivajee, born in 1846 by Her late Highness the Crown Ranees Saidamba Bayi Saheba, given in marriage by the Madras Government in March, 1860 to His Excellency Rajah Sakaram Row Saheb Chavan Mohitay Amir Row, Prince Consort of Tanjore.

Her Highness Kamatishi Bayi Saheba present Senior Dowager Ranees and twelve Juniors out of twenty, married by His Highness the late Maharajah.

1. His Highness Saiyamba Bayi Saheba; 2. H. H. Unaiyamba Bayi Saheba; 3. H. H. Jayantiamba Bayi Saheba; 4. H. H. Jeejanba Bayi Saheba; 5. H. H. Dipamba Bayi Saheba; 6. H. H. Ramakumaramba Bayi Saheba; 7. H. H. Chinamba Bayi Saheba; 8. H. H. Aparupamba Bayi Saheba; 9. H. H. Gavaramba Bayi Saheba; 10. H. H. Yasuvantiamba Bayi Saheba; 11. H. H. Anasamba Bayi Saheba.

Nieces of Her Highness the Princess.

1st Niece, Rajalatchmi Bayi Saheba; 2nd Niece, Rajatara Bayi Saheba; 3rd Niece, Rajasa Bayi Saheba.

Their title depends on the rank of their future Consorts.

HOME GOVERNMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The *Right Hon.* the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, M.P.—President.

COUNCIL.

Sir R. Montgomery, <i>Bt.</i> , G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Vice-President.	The <i>Right Hon.</i> Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, <i>Bt.</i>	Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B.
Sir Frederick Currie, <i>Bt.</i>	Maj. Genl. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Genl. Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, G.C.B.	Sir H. J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, <i>Kt.</i>	Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B.	Andrew Cassels, Esq.
Sir G. R. Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	Maj. Genl. Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K.C.B.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Sir L. Mallet, C.B. | Lord George Francis Hamilton, M.P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.

His Excellency the *Right Hon'ble* Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Straton, G.C.S.I., took his seat, 3d May, 1872.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Extraordinary Member.

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

Ordinary Members.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., took his seat, 1st June, 1870.
The Hon Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., took his seat, 25th May, 1872.
" E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., took his seat, 6th March, 1873.
" Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., took his seat, 20th November, 1874.
" Ashley Eden, Temporary, took his seat, 28th April, 1875.
" Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., took his seat, 10th June, 1875.
" Col. Sir A. Clark, R.E., K.C.M.G., G.C.B., took his seat, 15th June, 1875.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.	The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Drig-Bijay
H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore, G.C.S.I.	Sing, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Balrampur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram, KCSI.	H. H. Maharaja Iswariparshad Narayan
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.	Sing, Bahadur of Benares.
" Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B.,	The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
K.C.S.I., (on leave.)	" Raja Narendra Krishna Ba-
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalrymple.	hadur.
" T. C. Hope, B. C. Service.	

W. Stokes, Esq., Secy. to the Council. | D. FitzPatrick, Deputy Secretary.

Personal Staff of the Governor-General.

Captain E. Baring, R.A., Private Secretary.
Colonel W. Earle, 1st (Grdr.) Regt. of Foot Guards, Military Secretary.
Captain J. Biddulph, 19th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.
" G. C. Jackson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.
" C. B. Reynardson, 1st (Grdr.) Regt. of Foot Guards, Aide-de-Camp.
" G. L. McL. Farmer, 60th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
Staff Surgeon O. Barnett, Surgeon.

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

Col. M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Rifle Brigade, (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Mily. Secy.
Lieut.-Colonel H. Moore, Bombay Staff Corps, Interpreter.
Captain the *Hon.* R. W. Napier, General List Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 3d Battalion, Rifle Brigade, do.
Captain R. G. Kennedy, 1st Dragoons, do.
Captain W. W. H. Scott, General List Infantry, Extra do. —Temporary.
Surgeon Major A. F. Bradshaw, Surgeon.
Hony. Major Sheik Hedayut Ali Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, 45th N. I., Aide-de-Camp.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Financial Department.

R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., (on leave), Under do.
J. A. Bourdillon, Esq., (see Sarun), Offg. do.

Home Department.

A. C. Lyall, Esq., (on dep., Ajmere), Secretary.
A. P. Howell, Esq., (see Agricultural Dept.), Offg. do.
T. J. C. Plowden, Esq., (see Chumparun), Offg. Under Secretary.

Department of Agriculture, &c.

A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., Secretary.
A. P. Howell, Esq., (on dep., Home Dept.), Depy. do.
C. J. Lyall, Esq., Under do.

Legislative Department.

W. Stokes, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law), Secretary.
D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Depy. do.
Captain H. S. Jarrett, Asst. do.

Foreign Department.

C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary.
F. Henvey, Esq., Under do.
F. C. Daukes, Esq., Senior Attaché.
H. M. Durand, Esq., Junior do.

Military Department.

Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary.
" B. E. Bacon, Depy. do.
" A. B. Johnson, (on leave), 1st Assistant Secretary.
Lt. Col. W. M. Lees, 2d do. do. Offg.
Captain O. R. Newmarch, 3d do. do. Offg.
Lieut. E. H. H. Collen, R. A., Officiating do.

Department of Public Works.

Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R. A., Secretary.
" W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R. E., Insp. General of Military Works, Dy. do., Buildings and Road Branch.
" On Special duty.
" C. W. Hutchinson, R. E., Officiating do.
" J. Crofton, R. E., Insp. General of Irrigation Works, Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch.
Lt. Col. E. C. S. Williams, R. E., Director of State Railways.
Colonel H. Drummond, R. E., Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

SEE OF CALCUTTA.

The *Right Reverend* Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, 30th March, 1867.
The Ven'ble Joseph Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary.
The Rev. Edgar Jacob, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 4th Mar., 1875.
Charles Sanderson, Esq., Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, 16th April, 1870.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, K. T., Q.C.—Chief Justice.

PUISNE JUDGES.

The Hon. A. G. Macpherson,	The Hon. E. G. Birch,
" F. B. Kemp.	" G. G. Morris, (on leave).
" L. S. Jackson,	" Romesh Chunder Mitter, Offg.
" John Budd Phear,	" Judge
" William Markby,	" W. F. McDonell, v.c., Offg.
" F. A. B. Glover,	" Judge
" Charles Pontifex, (on leave)	" H. B. Lawford, Offg. do.
" W. Ainslie, (on leave)	

W. M. Souttar, Registrar, Appellate Side.

Post Office.

A. M. Monteath, Director-General. (on special duty.)
 F. R. Hogg, Post Master General of Bengal, Offg. Director General.
 E. R. Douglas, (Uncovd), Post Master General, Offg. do.
 T. W. Gribble, Joint Mag., &c., Offg. Post Master Genl. of Bengal, (on leave.)
 W. H. Verner, Offg. do. (see 24-Pergunnahs.)

GRADATION LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN CHARGE OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble John Forbes David Inglis, B. C. S., C. S. I., appointed 8th April,
 took his seat 9th April 1874—Pay Rs. 6,666-10-8 a month.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

R. B. Chapman, B. C. S., C. S. I., Barrister at Law—Pay Rs. 4,166-10-8.

D. M. Barbour, B. C. S., Under Secretary—Pay Rs. 1,300.

J. W. Twalling, Registrar—Pay Rs. 700.

E. F. Harrison, B. C. S., Comptroller General—Pay Rs. 3,500.

CLASS I—(Six Officers) Pay Rs. 1,500, rising by Annual Increase 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 Comsr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Cur., Bombay.
2	Henry Albert Mangles, B.C.S.	3,000 0 0	Acct. General, Bengal, Head Comsr. of Issues of Government Paper Currency.
3	R. W. Lodwick, B.C.S.	2,500 0 0	Acct. Genl. and Comsr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency, Madras.
4	William Waterfield, B.C.S.	2,500 0 0	Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces and Deputy Comsr. of Paper Currency, Allahabad.
5	Robert Heatley Hollingbery	2,000 0 0	Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India, Financial Department.
6	E. Gay, M.A., (Temporary)	1,800 0 0	Depy. Comptroller Genl., on special duty.

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

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
7	Charles Edward Chapman, B.C.S.	2,500 0 0	Accountant General, British Burmah.
8	Leslie Charles Probyn, B. C. S., Acting 1st Class	2,000 0 0	Acct. General, Punjab, and Deputy Comsr. of Paper Currency, Lahore.
9	Robert Taylor, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Inspector of Local Offices of Accts.
10	G. Fitzgerald	.....	On leave, England 21 months, expires 5th January 1876.
11	J. Westland, B.C.S., Acting	1,500 0 0	Acct. Genl., Deputy Comsr. Paper Currency, Nagpore.
12	W. E. Gordon	1,300 0 0	Depy. Acct. General, Bombay.
13	Edward Rule	1,000 0 0	Deputy Acct. General, Madras.

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

14	Adam Robert Gordon	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comsr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
15	Henry N. Lionel Berkeley	1,000 0 0	Asst. Comsr. of Paper Cur., Calcutta.
16	John E. Cooke	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comptroller Genl.
17	Henry Hudson	1,000 0 0	Deputy Acct. General, Mysore.
18	Thomas Webster Biss	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comptroller General.
19	Edward Simpson Byrne	1,000 0 0	Deputy Acct. General, Assam.
20	Syama Sharan Dey	1,000 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller Genl.
21	R. A. Sterndale	950 0 0	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
22	J. Mackey	850 0 0	Deputy Acct. General, Hyderabad.
23	W. Donald	850 0 0	Assistant Accountant Genl., Madras, on 18 months' leave to England, expires 11th January 1876.
24	Adam Anthony	800 0 0	Offg. Depy. Acct. Genl., N. W. Prov.—Asst. Acct. General, Madras.

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

25	Robert Archibald Fink	800 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
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.
28	C. R. Kiernander	800 0 0	Deputy Acct. General, Punjab.
29	Edwin Welsh Kellner	800 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
30	W. Wells	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Prov.
31	J. Taylor	800 0 0	Asst. to Acct. General, Bengal.
32	T. G. Trevor	800 0 0	Asst. Acct. General, Bombay.
33	G. W. Cline, LL.D.	700 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
34	D. Kissunging	700 0 0	Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras.

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

35	George William Bagley	600 0 0	Asst. to the Dy. Acct. Genl., C. Provs.
36	Kailas Shanda Basu	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
37	D. Teagiah	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Madras.
38	E. W. S. Login	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comsr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
39	Henry Ronaldson	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
40	R. E. Hamilton	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Bombay.
41	H. G. Cowie, B. A.	600 0 0	Asst. Acct. Genl. N. W. Provs.
42	T. Hesketh Biggs	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
43	Fredoric de Hochpied Larpent	500 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
44	G. H. R. Hart, Acting	450 0 0	Offg. Temporary Asst. to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
45	C. J. O. Mayne	450 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
46	T. H. S. Biddulph	400 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Gen., N. W. Provs.
47	Elvin Mitford Palmer	400 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, British Burmah.

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.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
48	Charles James Rivett-Carnac -	300 0 0	Probationer.
49	William Herbert Dobbie -	300 0 0	Probationer.
50	Rajanimath Ray, M. A. -	300 0 0	Probationer attached to the Office of Acct. Genl., Central Provinces.
51	Francis Carnac Barnes -	300 0 0	Probationer, attached to the Office of Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
52	H. S. Groves, B. A. -	300 0 0	Do. Punjab.
53	F. J. Atkinson -	250 0 0	Do. Comptroller General.
54	H. S. Schurr -	200 0 0	Do. do.
55	T. Krishna Murti Iyengar, B. A. -	250 0 0	Probationer, Acct. Gl.'s Office, Madras.
56	C. E. Crawley -	250 0 0	Do. do.
57	H. G. H. Keene -	200 0 0	Do. British Burmah.
58	H. J. Brereton -	250 0 0	Do. N. W. Provinces.
59	Isanachandra Basu, M. A. -	250 0 0	Do. Punjab.
60	J. W. McNair -	250 0 0	Do. Compt. General.
61	R. C. Chapman -	200 0 0	Do. Acct. Gl., Centl. Prov.
62	W. T. Piercy -	200 0 0	Do. Compt. General.

Members of the Office Establishment of the Secretary to Government of India in the Financial Department.

1	William Carey Fink -	1st Class Assistant	600
2	Hugh Seton Colquhoun Dias -	ditto	600
3	Dinanath Ghosh -	2nd Class Assistant	400
4	James Norman Fagan -	ditto	400
5	Jagatchandra Baudyopadhyay -	ditto	375
6	Umacharan Mukhopadhyay -	ditto	450
7	Edward Masters -	3rd Class Assistant	300
8	Kanhailal Mitra -	ditto	300
9	Vishnucharan Chattopadhyay -	ditto	300
10	Kalachand Basu -	ditto	275
11	Charles Ashe -	4th Class Assistant	200
12	Ambikacharan Ray -	ditto	200
13	Jadunath Ghosh -	ditto	200
14	Lalchand Mukhopadhyay -	ditto	200
15	Suchandra Bandyopadhyay -	ditto	200

BENGAL.

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

The Hon. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor.—President.

COUNCILLORS.

Hon. G. C. Paul, Offg. Advocate General	Hon. Baboo Doorga Churn Law
" V. H. Schalch	" T. W. Brookes
" H. L. Dampier	" Baboo Juggudanund Mookerjee
" S. S. Hogg	" Nawab Ashghur Ali Khan, C.S.I.
" H. J. Reynolds	" Baboo Kristo Das Pal.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary.

Lieut. L. T. Spens, 3rd Bufls. Aide-de-Camp.

The Hon. H. L. Dampier, Secy. to the Government of Bengal, (General and Revenue Department), (on dep., Board of Revenue.)

H. J. Reynolds, Offg. do.

The Hon. A. R. Thompson, Secretary, all other depts., (on dep., British Burmah.)

R. L. Mangles, Offg. do.

A. Mackenzie, Junior Secretary, in all Departments, (on leave.)

H. J. S. Cotton, Assistant Secretary, Offg. do.

Hon V. H. Schalch, C.S.I., Member.

A. Money, Member, (on leave.)

The Hon. H. L. Dampier, Offg. do.

T. Bruce Lane, Secretary, (on leave.)

The Hon. H. J. Reynolds, Secretary, (on dep., Bengal Secretariat.)

J. A. Crawford, Collector, Custom House, Calcutta, (on leave.)

J. D. Maclean, Deputy Collector, Offg. do.

J. B. Roberts, (uncovd.), Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

H. Bell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

The Hon. S. S. Hogg, Chairman of the Justices and Comr. of Police, Calcutta.

H. Hankey, Offg. Inspector-General of Police.

H. Beverley, Inspector-General, Registration Department, L. P. (on dep., Nuddea.)

J. A. Hopkins, Offg. do.

E. W. Molony, Commissioner, Bhaugulpore Division, (on leave.)

G. N. Barlow, Offg. Commissioner.

C. T. Buckland, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, (on leave.)

Sir W. J. Herschell, Magistrate, &c., Offg. Commissioner.

E. E. Lewis, Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

W. LeF. Robinson, Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division.

H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner, Dacca Division, (on leave.)

F. B. Peacock, Offg. Commissioner.

T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner, Orissa Division.

S. C. Bayley, Commissioner, Patna Division, (on leave.)

C. T. Metcalfe, Offg. Commissioner.

Lord H. U. Browne, Commissioner, Presidency Division.

F. R. Cockerell, Commissioner, Rajshahye Division.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

G. H. M. Batten, Commissioner, (Inland Customs, Agra.)

A. C. Lyall, Offg. Chief Commissioner and Resident, Rajpootana.

L. S. Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmere.

C. B. Saunders, C.B., Resident, Hyderabad.

E. J. Kitts, Offg. Assistant Commissioner, Berars.

The Hon'ble R. A. Dalryell, temporarily, Offg. Chief Commissioner, Mysore.

J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, (on leave.)

H. T. Prinsep, Offg. Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.

C. E. R. Girdlestone, Resident, Nepal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

J. H. Morris, Chief Commissioner, Nagpore.

Major H. Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpore.

Colonel A. B. Cumberlege, Commissioner, Raipore.

C. Grant, Commissioner, Jubbulpore, (on leave.)

C. W. Carpenter, unattached in the N. W. Provinces, Offg. Commissioner.

C. E. Bernard, Commissioner, Nagpore, (on leave.)

F. Venning, Assistant Commissioner, Offg. 1st Grade, Balaghat.

W. M. Low, Commissioner, Nerbudda, (on leave.)

R. H. Finch, Assistant Commissioner, Nimar.

Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., (Bombay Staff Corps), Chief Comr., Shillong.

Colonel W. Agnew, Judicial Commissioner, Shillong.

H. Muspratt, Judge, Sylhet.

OUDE.

Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bt., Chief Comr. and Finl. Comr, Lucknow.

C. Currie, Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow.

W. C. Capper, Commissioner, Fyzabad, (on leave.)

R. M. King, Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, Offg. Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. Reid, Commissioner, Lucknow.

T. D. Forsyth, Comr., (unattached), (on dep.,) Legislative Council, Seetapore.

Lieut. Col. J. F. MacAndrew, Offg. Commissioner, Seetapore.

P. Carnegie, (uncovenanted), Commissioner, Pertabgurh.

BRITISH BURMAH.

The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I., Chief Comr, (on dep.,) Mem. of Govr.-Genl.'s Council.

A. R. Thompson, Offg. Commissioner.

J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, on leave.)

J. W. Quinton, Offg. Commissioner.

Lt. Col. W. S. Oliphant, R.E., Secretary, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Hon. *Sir* John Strachey, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces.
 F. Baker, Private Secretary, (on leave.)
 Captain M. R. Spence, Aide-de-Camp.
 C. A. Elliott, Secretary to the Government, North West Provinces, (on leave.)
 A. Colvin, Offg. Secretary, (see Board of Revenue), on Special duty.
 W. S. Halsey, Insp. Genl. of Registration and Comr. of Excise and Stamps, N. W. P.
 Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, Inspector-General of Police.
 G. H. M. Ricketts, Commissioner, (unattached), Allahabad, (on leave.)
 Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, Commissioner, Agra, (on leave.)
 H. G. Keene, Judge, Officiating Commissioner.
 R. M. Edwards, Commissioner, Allahabad.
 A. R. S. Pollock, Commissioner, Jhansi, (on leave.)
 H. A. Harrison, Offg. Commissioner.
 F. F. Lind, Commissioner, Meerut.
 C. P. Carmichael, Commissioner, Rohilkhand, (on dep.,) Benares.
 B. W. Colvin, Judge, (unattached), Offg. Commissioner.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad.

The Hon. C. A. Turner, Puisne Judge, Officiating do.	The Hon. R. Spankie, Puisne Judge. do.
F. B. Pearson, Puisne Judge.	W. Tyrrell, Registrar.

Sudder Revenue Board, Allahabad.

H. S. Reid, Senior Member.	A. Colvin, Secretary, (on departure.)
R. Simson, Junior do.	C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Off. Secretary.

PUNJAB.

THE HON. R. H. DAVIES, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
CAPTAIN G. DE C. MORTON, 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
LIEUT. J. C. CAUTLEY, Aide-de-Camp.
T. H. THORNTON, Secretary to Government of the Punjab.
C. M. RIVAZ, Under-Secretary, (on leave.)
C. L. TUPPER, Assistant, Offg. Under-Secretary.
LIEUT. COLONEL S. BLACK, Military Secretary.
MAJ. GENERAL ROBERT MACLAGAN, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. GULLIVER, R. E., Joint Secretary. P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.
C. BULOIS, LL.B., Judge of the Chief Court.
C. R. LINDSAY, do. do.
J. S. CAMPBELL, do. do.
T. W. SMYTH, Registrar.
R. E. EGERTON, Financial Commissioner.
J. B. LYALL, Settlement Commissioner, Mooltan and Derajat Division.
COLONEL J. E. CRACROFT, Commissioner, Delhi.
LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. MUNRO, Offg. Commissioner, Derajat.
D. C. MACNABB, Commissioner, Hissar, (on leave.)
COLONEL S. F. GRAHAM, Commissioner.
P. S. MELVILL, Commissioner, Jullundur.
LIEUT. COLONEL R. YOUNG, Commissioner, Lahore.
A. BRANDRETH, Commissioner, Mooltan.
LIEUT. COLONEL SIR F. R. POLLOCK, K.C.S.I., Commissioner, Peshawur.
G. R. ELSMIE, Offg. Additional Commissioner, (on leave.)
LIEUT. COL. O. J. M. FARRINGTON, Commissioner, Rawul Pindiee.
G. OUSELEY, Commissioner, Umballa, (on leave.)
J. W. MACNABLE, Offg. Commissioner, Umballa.
MAJ. GENERAL R. G. TAYLOR, C.B., C.S.I., Commissioner, Unmritsur.
J. W. SMYTH, Additional Commissioner.

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF.

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF:

Adjutant General of the Army.....	Major-Genl. P S Lumsden, C.B., C.S.T.; S. C.
	Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
Assistant do. do.	Colonel T. Ratray, CB, CSI, S C
Do. do. Royal Artillery.....	Colonel C. G Arbutnot, CB, R A
Quarter Master General of the Army.....	Major-Genl. F S Roberts, CB, V C, R A.
Deputy do. do.	Col. C C Johnson, S C.

Mily. Storekeeper attached to the Army.....Lt.-Col. B Walton, Staff Corps.
Judge Advocate General of the Army.....Colonel G C Hatch, Staff Corps.
Director of Garrison Instruction.....Col. C O Creagh-Osborne, cb, 6th Foot.
Inspector of Gymnasia in India.....Major R N Gream, 62d Foot
Inspr. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines ..Colonel W C Russell, Roy Art.
Deputy do. do.Major D J Welsh, Roy Art
Superintendent of Gun Powder Factory...Lieut.-Col. E Tierney, R A
Do. of Gun-Carriage do. ..Col R G F Henegan, R A, Madras
Controller of Military Accounts.....Lieut-Col T B Harrison, S C
Accountant Genl., Military Dep.....Mr G W Kellner
1st Examiner, Pay Department.....Col A E Osborn, S C
Examiner, Comsrt. and Stud Accounts.....Col J G Touch, Madras S C
Do Fund Accounts.....Mr E G Dunbar
Do Asst doMr C J Gray
Do. Medical Accounts.....Surgeon Major J Picthall, MD
Offg Examiner, Ordnance, Clothing and
Dockyard Accounts.....Captain H H P Cowper, Genl. List, Cav
Offg Pay Master, Presidency.....Colonel H A Cockburn, Ben Infy
Commissary General.....Colonel J I Willis, S C
Superintendent and Agent Army ClothingLieut-Colonel J K Couper, S C
Do Army Schools.....Major F W Dunn
Surgeon General, British Medical Service..S C Currie, MD, cb. Hony Physician to the
Queen
Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.....J C Brown, cb, Hony Surg to the Queen
Sanitary Commissioner.....Surgeon T Lewis, M B
Surveyor General of India and Supt of the
Topographical Survey.....Colonel H E L Thuillier, c s i, R A
Supt of Great Trigonometrical Survey.....Colonel J T Walker, Roy Engrs, Bombay
Secretariat of the Govt. of India, D P W.....Colonel C H Dickens, c s i, Roy Art
Inspector General of Military Works.....Colonel W A Crommelin, c b, R E, (on
special duty)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Council of Fort Saint George.

The Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent-Brydges Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor and President in Council, took his seat 23rd November 1875.

Ordinary Members of Council.

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 William Robinson, C.S.I., Third in Council, took his seat 5th December 1873.
The Honorable Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B., Fourth in Council, took his seat 9th March 1875.

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations only.

Official Members.

The Honorable H S Cunningham, Advocate-General, appointed 22nd May 1874
 „ David Fremantle Carmichael, appointed 24th February 1874
 „ Venbaulkum Ramiengar, c.s.i., appointed 23rd October 1874
 „ William Hudleston, appointed 2nd March 1875

Non-Official Members.

The Honorable Goday Naraen Gajputee Rao, appointed 23rd October 1874
 „ Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor, appointed 17th February 1874
 „ James George Coleman, appointed 12th January 1875
 „ Patrick Macfadyen, appointed 4th May 1875

Secretariat.

Honorable William Hudleston, Chief Secretary
John Sturrock, Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.—(On leave.)
Charles Donald Maclean, Acting do. do.
Honorable David Fremantle Carmichael, Secy. to Government, Revenue Dept.,
Lorne Augustus Campbell, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department
William Mason Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

Colonel Alexander Crombie Silver, Infy, Secy to Government, Mily Department
Major Genl George Warren Walker, R E, Secretary, Public Works Department
Lieut-Colonel John Mullins, R E, Joint do do
Col E A Poord, R E, Under Secretary to Govt., Public Works Department, (Eur)
Colonel W T F Farewell do do—Acting.

Personal Staff of His Grace the Governor.

Captain Philip James Hankin, Royal Navy, Private Secretary
Major George Bertie B Hobart, R A, Military Secretary
Lieutenant George Rowley Hadaway, R A, Aide-de-Camp
Lieutenant Robert Frederick Willoughby, 21st Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp
Subadar-Major Oosmon Khan "Sirdar Bahadoor," Body Guard Native A D Camp

Board of Revenue.

G Thornhill.....1st Member James Grose, Secretary—(on leave)
G Banbury.....2nd do On leave. H E Stokes, Sub do —Ag Secy
Hon D Arbuthnot, Ag 2nd do C A Galton, Ag Sub Secy
R A Dalyell.....3rd do On duty J B Spedding, Ag Tempy Addl Sub Secy
G A Ballard.....Ag 3rd do

Special Appointments.

R W Lodwick, Bombay C S, Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.
E Rule, U C S, Deputy Accountant General
G A Ballard, Resident in Travancore and Cochin—(on duty) Madras
A MacGregor, Acting do do
Major Woulfe Hay, S C, Asst do do
J Hunter-Blair, Collector of Sea Customs
R K Puckle, Director of Revenue Settlement—(on leave), Europe
C Rundall, Acting do do
H St A Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement—(on duty), Vizag
Major C J Stuart, Acting do do
H F Clogstoun, Acting do do —(on duty), Calicut
Major T B E Tennant, (S C), Inspector General of Jails
H Wigram, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side—(on leave), Europe
T Weir, Acting do do
J Sturrock, Canarese Translator to Govt—(on duty), Calicut
C D Maclean, Acting do do
H G Turner, Offg Post Master General
L R Burrows, Acting President of the Municipal Commission, Madras

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Reverend F Gell, DD, Lord Bishop of Madras
The Venerable C R Drury, MA, Archdeacon and Commissary
The Reverend W W Elwes, MA, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop
F Rowlandson, B A, L L B, Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop

High Court of Judicature.

Sir Walter Morgan, Kt, Chief Justice
William Holloway, Judge—on leave
Lewis Charles Innes, do
James Kernan, do
J R Kindersley, do —Acting
Hon H S Cunningham, Advocate-General
H J Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor
H G Prichard, Government Solicitor
J W Handley, Govt Pleader
J Miller, Administrator General
J M C Mills, Reporter, (Europe)
H S Branson, Acting Reporter
John Shaw, Registrar, Original Side
H Wigram, do App. Side, (on duty)
T Weir, Actg do do
W Morgan, Dy do do
J C Loch, Sheriff—(on leave)
C Simpson, Acting Sheriff
H Stanbrough, Coroner

Small Cause Court Judges.

Thomas Mortimer Busteed, Barrister-at-Law, First Judge
Calamoor Veravully Runganada Shastry, Judge
T Muthusami Aiyer, Judge
John Morris Maskell, Judge

MADRAS MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant GeneralBrig.-Genl. R C Stewart, hp. 2d Foot.
Deputy do.Colonel T C Longcroft, Staff Corps—(Eur)
Offg. do.Colonel A R Clephane
Offg Asst Adjt Genl.....Lieut-Col G DeLa Poer Beresford, S C
Asst. Adjutant General Royal Artillery ..Colonel E H Couchman, R A (Europe)
Lieut-Colonel F C Trevor, R Ado do—Offg.
Quarter Master GeneralBrig.-Genl A Howlet, c B, S C
Deputy do.Colonel H H O'Connell, S C
Judge Advocate General.....Colonel J E Mayne, S C—(Eur)
Offg. do.Colonel F Mardal, S C
Mily. Secy. to Commander-in-Chief.....Lt-Col G T Gough, hp late Cav Depot
Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to do ..Major J M Kerr, Cadre, 3d L C
Asst. Adjutant General for MusketryMajor W Franklin, 76th Foot
Staff Officer and Supt. of Details, Fort St.
George.....Colonel G Baldoek, S C—(Eur)
Acting do do do ..Major L H Isacke, S C
Brigade Major, Fort St. George and Centre
DistrictMajor J M Kerr, Cadre 3rd L C
Commissary GeneralColonel J Loudon, S C—(Europe)
Offg do.Colonel J P Watts, S C
Offg Depy do.Lt-Colonel R A Moore, S C
Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines ..Colonel A Stewart, R A—(Eur)
Offg do. do.Colonel R Cadell, c B, R A
Superintendent Gun Powder FactoryLt-Col E W Childers, R A
Do. Gun Carriage Factory.....Col N G Campbell, R A, Offg Dy I Gl of O
Secy. to Govt. Military Department.....Colonel A C Silver, Infantry
Controller of Military AccountsColonel T Gillilan, S C
Exmr. of Comsrt. Clothing and Stud Accts.Colonel E T Fasken, S C
Offg. do. do.Lt-Col J W Rideout, S C
Examiner, Pay DepartmentColonel C S Elliot, S C
Do. of Medical Accounts, and of
Mily. and Medical Fund Accounts.Surg-Major J Murray, M D
Presidency Paymaster.....Colonel W C Clarke, S C
Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing.....Lt-Col A T Searle, S C
Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions..Col J Michael, S C
Superintendent of Army SchoolsLt-Colonel H L Grove, S C
Agent for Remounts.....Colonel A Drury, S C
Chief Garrison InstructorMajor J C Tayler, R A
Secy. and Examiner in HindustaniColonel T G M Lane, S C
Secy. to Govt. Dept. Public WorksMajor-General G W Walker, R E
Chief Engr. for Ir. and Jt. Secy. to Govt...Lt-Col J Mullins, R E
Consulting Engineer for RailwaysLt-Col J H M Shaw Stewart, R E
Surgeon-General Indian Medical Dept.....E G Balfour, Esq
Secy. to do. do.G Bidie, Esq, M B, F L S
Surgeon Genl. British Medical Service.....C A Gordon, Esq, M D, c B
Secy. to do doSurgeon Major W T Martin, M D
Sanitary CommissionerSurgeon Major W R Cornish, F R C S (Eur.)
Acting doSurgeon Major H. King, M B, A M
Inspecting Veterinary SurgeonR H U Holloway, Esq
Inspector General of PoliceColonel C S Hearn, S C
Commissioner of PoliceLt-Col W S Drever, S C—(Eur)
Officiating do.Colonel W O Swanston, S C

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Council of Bombay.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K C B, Governor and President in Council, took his seat, 7th May, 1872
 His Excellency Lt-Genl Sir Charles William Dunbar Staveley, K C B, Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council, took his seat, 9th October, 1874
 The Hon'ble Alexander Rogers, Third Member of Council, took his seat, 26th June 1872
 The Hon'ble James Gibbs, Fourth Member of Council, took his seat, 7th April 1874

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

E R Wodehouse, Private Secretary
 Captain J P E Jervoise, 3d Hussars, Military Secretary
 Captain M Fawkes, H M's 89th Foot, Aide-de-Camp
 Captain R K B Wodehouse, 62nd Regt do
 Surgeon C S Close, Medical Officer

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

Major W C Justice, *h p*, late Dep Bengal, Military Secretary
 Major G A Furze, 42nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter
 Lieut F W S Jackson, 11th Foot, Aide-de-Camp

Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government.

F S Chapman, Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, and in charge of the Separate Department—(On Furlough)
 The Hon'ble E W Ravenscroft, Acting—In charge of Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational and Separate Departments
 H E Jacomb, Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments—*Pro tem*, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay
 H E M James, *Pro tem*
 Wassoodeo Pandoorung, Uncovd Asst Secy, Revenue, Financial and Genl Depts
 C Gonne, Secretary Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments—(On furlough)
 W G Pedder, Acting in charge of Revenue, Financial and General Depts.
 J Nugent, Under Secy Political, Judicial and Educational Depts, and Secy to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations,—(On furlough)
 W Lee-Warner, M A, Acting
 James Macnabb Campbell, on the special duty of compiling the Gazetteer and editing the Annual Administration Report of this Presidency.
 P Ryan, Uncovenanted Asst Secy, Political, Educational and Secret Departments
 G Miles, Uncovenanted Asst Secy, in the Judicial and Separate Departments
 Brevet-Colonel J A M Macdonald, S C, Secretary, Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries.

W Maidment, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary
 The Hon'ble Major-Genl M K Kennedy, R E, Secretary, Public Works and Railway Departments
 Lt-Col W A Baker, R E, Under Secretary P W Department—(On furlough)
 Captain E L Marryat, R E, Acting
 W C Hughes, Ex-Officio Asst Secy to Government, Irrigation Department
 C Levett Yeats, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary, P W Department
 Colonel J G Fife, R E, Under Secretary, Irrigation Department—(On furlough)
 Colonel C J Merriman, R E, Acting
 Lt-Col H F Hancock, R E, Under Secy, Railway Dept

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Rev H A Douglas, D D, Bishop of Bombay
 The Venerable C H Leigh Lye, M A, Archdeacon and Commissary
 L Fletcher, 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 Major-Genl M K Kennedy, R E	do	17th August, 1874
do Colonel W C Anderson	do	17th do
do Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay	do	do
do Rao Saheb Wishuanath Naraen Mundlic....	do	do
do Khan Bahadoor Padamjee Pestonjee.....	do	do
do E W Ravenscroft	do	15th March, 1875
do Donald Graham	do	11th June, do
do Rao Bahadoor Bechurdass Ambaidass ...	do	15th Sept do
J Nugent, Secretary—on furlough		
W Lee-Warner, M A—Acting		

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

CHIEF JUSTICE

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

PUISNE JUDGES

Hon Sir Charles Sargent, MA, BL, Kt,	Hon J P Green, L L B, BL
„ Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, BL	„ Raymond West, M A, BL
„ Maxwell Melvill, BL, C S—(On fur)	„ Robert Hill Pinhey, BL
„ Charles Gordon Kembell, BL, CS	„ Nanabhai Haridas, L L B.

Government Law Officers.

The Hon'ble Andrew Richard Scoble, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate General
 L Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers
 Bisley Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor
 Dhirljal Mathooridass, Government Pleader
 William Loudon, Administrator General
 W E Hart, B A, (Barrister-at Law) Reporter to the High Court.

Officers of the Court.

J L Lushington, Accountant General, Original Side
 C E Fox, M A, (Barrister-at-Law), Master and Registrar in Equity and Comrs for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer
 J W Orr, M A, (Barrister-at-Law), Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Regsr
 G H Farran, M A, First Deputy Registrar
 L A Watkins, Second Deputy Registrar
 W Adams, Additional Deputy Registrar
 Limjee Nourojee Banajee, (Barrister-at-Law) Head Assistant
 John Macpherson, B A, (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of the Crown—(Europe)
 C F Farran, B A, (Barrister-at-Law) Acting
 C W L Jackson, BA, (Barrister-at-Law) Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court
 J J Curnin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown
 H Gamble, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court
 J D Inverarity, B A, LL B, (Barrister-at-Law) Examiner of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors
 Nana Morojee, Sheriff
 G W R Malins, Deputy Sheriff
 G H Farran, M A, Commissioner for taking Affidavits
 L A Watkins, Commissioner for taking Affidavits
 W Adams, Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Accountants.

J L Lushington, Madras C S, Accountant Genl and Accountant to the High Court
 W E Gordon, Deputy Accountant General
 W Wells, Assistant Accountant General
 T Trevor, Assistant to the Accountant General—Europe
 R E Hamilton, Asst to the Acct General, Bombay
 H S Groves, B A, Offg Asst Acct General, Bombay
 W E Gordon, Deputy Acct Genl, Govt Auditor and Insp'r of Accts, New Bank of Bombay, (Limited)

STAFF BOMBAY ARMY.

Adjutant General of the Army Brig-Genl C T Aitchison, C B, S C
 Deputy do do Major T E A Hall, late 49th Foot
 Asst Adjt Genl of the Army (Eur) Major A Wardrop, S C
 Offg Asst Adjt Genl of the Army Lt-Col E A Green, S C
 Asst Adjutant General Royal Artillery Lt-Col T M Harris, R A
 Quarter Master General of the Army Brig-Genl G R S Burrows, B Inf
 Deputy do do Major A G F Hogg, S C
 Judge Advocate General of the Army Col C O Maude, (Eur)
 Offg do do H Shewell, S C
 Asst Adjutant General for Musketry Captain H Waring, 2d Foot
 Chief Garrison Instructor Captain H D O'Farrington, 73d Foot
 Insp'r Genl of Ordnance and Magazines Col J Worgan, R A
 Deputy do do Lt-Col C Clarke, R A
 Supt for Gun Carriages Col W S Hatch, R A
 Supt for Gun Powder Col T T Haggard, R A
 Commissary General Col H W Holland, C B, (Eur)
 Actg Commissary General Col A W Lucas, C B, S C
 Secy to Government, P W Dept. Major-Genl M K Kennedy, R E
 Under Secretary to do Lt-Col W A Baker, R E, (Eur)
 Actg do do Captain E L Marryat, R E
 Under do do Irrigation Branch Col C J Merriman, R E
 Do do do Railway Branch Lt-Col H F Hancock, R E
 Controller of Public Works Accounts Lt-Col G J Mellis,
 Controller of Military Accounts Lt-Col W T Chitty, S C
 Examiner, Pay Department Major T H Turner, S C
 Do Comt, Bar & Clothing Accts. Lt-Col A W Graham, S C
 Do Ordnance Accts Major M C Perrean, Bengal S C (Eur)
 Offg do Ordnance Accts Captain C G Cautley, Bengal Cavalry
 Examiner, Medical Accts Surgeon-Major J Y Smith, (Eur)
 Pay Department, Paymaster Major D B Young, S C
 Pension do Lt-Col H F Disbrowe, S C
 Supt Army Clothing Colonel J Thacker, S C
 Do Army Schools Captain G A Jacob, S C
 Transport Department Commander G T Robinson, Indian Navy
 Surgeon Genl Indian Medical Dept W Thom, Esq, F R C S
 Do British do J G Inglis, Esq, M D, C B
 Sanitary Commissioner Surgeon-Major J L Lumsdaine

MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief Major-Genl Sir Arthur P Phayre, K C S I, C B
 Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp Bt-Major H Grattan, 35th Foot
 Brigade Major Captain W E Montague, 94th Foot

CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief Right Hon'ble William Henry Gregory
 Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant W P Thackwell, 73d Foot
 Major-General John Alfred Street, C B
 Aide-de-Camp Captain C J Mathews, 57th Foot, Actg
 Brigade-Major Captain W P Mortimer, 11th Foot

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Including Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca and Singapore)
 Governor and Commander-in-Chief Col Sir W F D Jervois, KCMG, CB, R E
 Aide-de-Camp Captain G Paton, 24th Foot
 Brigade-Major Captain C W Lloyd, 16th Foot

Prince of Wales' Island and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor Bt-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

PART III—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Council of Fort Saint George—Government Office.

The Most Noble RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos Governor and President in Council.
 H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council.
 The Honorable WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.I. Third in Council.
 The Honorable ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C.B. Fourth in Council.

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations only.

THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.	NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.
The Honorable H. S. Cunningham,	Honorable Goday Narrain Gajapathi Rau,
" William Hudleston,	" William Reirson Arbuthnot,
" D. F. Carmichael,	" Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor,
" Vembaukum Ramiengar, C.S.I.	" J. G. Coleman,
	" P. Macfadyen.

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and James' Street, Fort.

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

R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Bombay C. S. Accountant General.
 E. Rule, Esq. Deputy Accountant General.
 W. Donald, Esq. Asst. do.
 C. J. Otway Mayne, Esq. Officiating Assistant Accountant General.
 D. Kiasun Sing. { Asst. to Acct. General and charge of
 Money Order Offices and Currency.
 D. Teagiah. Assistant to Accountant General.
 T. Kristna Moorty Iyengar, B.A. Probationer
 C. E. Crawley, Esq. Offg. Assistant Accountant General.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart Adjutant General.
 Colonel T. C. Longcroft Deputy Adjutant General, (Europe.)
 Colonel A. R. Clephane Acting Deputy Adjutant General.
 Lieutenant Colonel De la Poer Beresford Acting Assistant Adjutant General
 Colonel E. H. Couchman Asst Adjutant General of Artillery (Eur)
 Lieut-Colonel F. C. Trevor do Acting.
 Captain T. Taylor Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Late Mint, 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lt-Col. A. T. Searle Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing.
 Mr. T. Beaumont Head Assistant.

Barrack Department, Presidency.

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

Captain D. Lissenburgh Barrack Master.
 Sub-Conductor B. Stevens Manager.

Brigade Major's Office.

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

Major J. M. Kerr Brigade Major.
 Mr. S. E. Johnson Manager.

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. Thornhill, Esq.	1st Member.
G. Banbury, Esq.	2nd Member, (<i>Europe</i>).
Honorable D. Arbuthnot.	Acting 2nd Member
Honorable R. A. Dalrymple.	3rd Member, (on other duty.)
G. A. Ballard, Esq.	Acting 3rd Member.
J. Grose, Esq.	Secretary, (<i>Europe</i>).
H. E. Stokes, Esq.	Acting Secretary.
C. A. Galton, Esq.	Acting Sub-Secretary.
Mr. M. Jordan.	1st Assistant.
C. Sivasankarum, Moodelly, B.A.	2d Assistant
Mr. T. Haughton.	Registrar.
A. Cundasawmy Moodeliar	Assistant in the Forest Department.

Camp Equipage Depot.

Office, next to St. Mary's Burial Ground.

Captain Edmund Hennessy.	Deputy Commissary.
Daniel Sullivan.	Sub-Conductor.

Central Committee for Examination of Assistants.

Colonel T. G. M. Lane	Telugu Translator.
Captain W. F. Wright.	Tamil Translator.
Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Tyrrell.	Hindustanee and Persian Translator.
J. Garrett, Esq.	Canarese Translator, (<i>Europe</i> .)
C. D. Maclean, Esq.	Acting Canarese Translator.
E. Thompson, Esq.	Malayalam Translator.
D. S. White, Esq.	Secretary.

Commissioner of Police.

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

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Dwyer.	Comr. and Magistrate of Police, (<i>Europe</i>).
Lieut.-Colonel W. O. Swanston	Acting do
Captain D. Heming	Deputy Commissioner.
T. Ramachandra Row.	Deputy Commissioner.
C. Buckthavacharloo Naidoo	Manager.

Central Museum.

Office, Pantheon Road, Egmore—6 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon Major G. Bidie, M.B.	Superintendent.
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Commissary General's Office.

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

Colonel J. London.	Commissary General, <i>Europe</i> .
Colonel J. P. Watts.	Officiating Commissary General.
Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Moore.	Officiating Deputy Commissary General.
Streneravasa Row	Assistant.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

11 A. to M. 5 P. M.

Major H. P. Hawkes.	Assistant Commissary General.
Mr. J. J. Franklin.	Manager.

STOREKEEPER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major E. S. Berkeley.	Sub Assistant Commissary General.
A. Arroomoogum Moodeliar.	Manager

Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

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

G. Thornhill, Esq.	Commissioner.
G. Duncan, Esq.	Secretary.
Mr. J. H. Aubert.	Manager.

Controller of Public Works Accounts.

OFFICE, FORT—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain L. C. Conway Gordon.	Controller.
Lieutenant C. H. P. Chrystie	Deputy Controller.
J. Mills, Esq.	Deputy Controller.
Mr. H. A. Hart.	Chief Accountant.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways.)

Chepauk—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R. E.	Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Captain C. J. Smith, R. E.	Deputy Consulting Engineer.
Captain W. H. Coaker, R. E.	Do.
Mr. T. Doyle.	Assistant.

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald	Examiner Railway Accounts.
Mr. S. M. Johnson	Assistant do.

Court of Small Causes.

2nd Line Beach.—11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

T. M. Busteed, Esq.	1st Judge.
C. V. Runganada Sastry.	Judge.
T. Muthusawmy Iyer.	Judge.
J. M. Maskell, Esq.	Judge.

Director of Public Instruction.

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

Colonel R. M. Macdonald.	Director of Public Instruction.
Mr. D. S. White.	Assistant.
A. Shunmuga Moodelly	Manager.

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Office, Chepauk—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

R. K. Puckle, Esq.	Director.— <i>Europe</i> .
C. Rundall, Esq.	Ag. do.
J. Lakshmikunta Row.	1st Assistant.
M. Bhanuvalah.	Manager.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office, Chepauk—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel F. J. B. Priestley	Superintendent.
Captain C. C. Sargeant.	2nd Asst. do.
Mr. W. Starr.	1st Assistant.
K. S. Ragavachariar.	2nd do.
Mr. G. Paczensky.	Head Draughtsman.

Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

Office, Royapooram—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. J. vanSomeran, Esq., M.D.	Deputy Surgeon General 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, Esq., M.D.	Deputy Surgeon General.
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Deputy Judge Advocate, Second Circle.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Wilson	Deputy Judge Advocate.
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District Engineer, Presidency.

Office—Fort Saint George.

Captain R. Thompson.	District Engineer.
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Emigration Department.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq.	Protector of Emigrants.
Surgeon A. Porter.	Acting Medical Inspector.
C. G. Conran, Esq., M.D.	Agent and Medical Officer.

General Registry Office.

Head Office, Pantheon Road, Egmore.

Honorable V. Rama Iyengar	Registrar-General.
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DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

Office, Errabaula Chetty Street, Black Town.

J. G. Ferrand, Esq.	District Registrar
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Government Consulting Architect.

Office, Chepauk.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq.	Consulting Architect.— <i>Europe</i> .
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Government Office.

Cornwallis Square, Fort—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.—POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &C., DEPARTMENTS.

Honorable W. Hudleston.....Chief Secretary.
 J. Sturrock, Esq.....Under-Secretary.—(on leave.)
 C. D. Maclean, Esq.....Ag. do.
 Mr. G. Hammett.....1st Assistant.
 Mr. C. U. Fernandez.....2nd do.
 Mr. P. D'Rosario.....Registrar.
 Mr. G. Fitzsimmons.....Deputy Registrar.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

W. M. Scharlieb, Esq.....Assistant Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

D. F. Carmichael, Esq.....Secretary.
 L. A. Campbell, Esq.....Under Secretary.
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. S. Huntley.....3rd do.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major General G. W. Walker, R. E.....Secretary and Chief Engineer.
 Lieutenant Colonel J. Mullins, R.E.....{ Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works and
Joint Secretary, P. W. D.
 Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E.....{ Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government.—Europe.
 Colonel W. T. F. Farewell, S.C.....Acting do.
 Major A. deC. Scott.....Under-Secretary.
 Mr. J. B. Cardozo.....1st Assistant.
 Mr. D. Parsons.....2nd do.
 Mr. T. W. Johnson.....3rd do.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—Office, Chepauk—10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. R. J. Baldry.....Superintendent and Manager

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—Hours of business—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. E. Keys.....Superintendent.
 Mr. R. Hill.....Deputy Superintendent.
 Mr. J. H. Burns.....Head Examiner.

Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chepauk—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Tyrrell.....Govt. Agent and Paymaster.
 Meer Hoosain Ally.....Uncovenanted Assistant.
 Mr. G. E. Pazold.....Manager.

Government Central Book Depot.

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

V. Kristnama Chari.....Curator and Registrar of Books.

Government Telegraph Department.

Office, North Esplanade, Town.

R. F. Dallas, Esq.....Assistant in charge

Health Office, Fallow Field, Peter's Road, Royapettah.

H. Stanborough, Esq.....Health Officer and Supt., Lock Hospital.
 Mahammad Yusouf Saib.....Manager.

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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

Honorable W. Holloway (Europe).....Judges.

" L. C. Innes.....Judges.

" James Kernan, Q. C.....Judges.

" J. R. Kindersley, Acting.....Judges.

J. Shaw, Esq.....Registrar, Original Side.

B. Brooks, Esq.....Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

C. Simpson, Esq.....Sheriff.

H. Wigram, Esq., C.S.....Registrar, Appellate, Side, (on duty)

T. Weir, Esq.....Acting do do

Walter Morgan, Esq.....Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

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

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.—High Court Buildings, North Beach—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
 Honorable H. S. Cunningham.....Advocate General.
 H. G. Prichard, Esq.....Government Solicitor.
 J. W. Handley, Esq.....Government Pleader.
 H. J. Tarrant, Esq.....Clerk of the Crown & Crown Prosecutor.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.....Office, High Court Buildings.
 J. Miller, Esq.....Administrator General.
 Mr. J. J. Palman.....Manager.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Office, High Court Buildings.

J. Shaw, Esq.....Chief Clerk and Official Assignee.
 B. Brooks, Esq.....Deputy do.

Inspector General, Madras Police.

Office, Masonic Temple, South Beach—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Hearn.....Inspector General.
 Major W. Robertson.....Assistant Inspector General.
 S. Ramachendra Naick.....Manager.

Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Office, Fort—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel J. E. Mayne.....Judge Advocate Genl of the Army, Eur. P.A.
 Colonel F. Mardall.....Acting do.
 Mr. A. Campbell.....Head Assistant and Manager.

Madras and Savings' Banks.

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

T. E. Franck, Esq.....Secretary and Treasurer.
 W. T. Holmes, Esq.....Deputy do.

Master Attendant's Office.

Office, Sea Custom House, Beach—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq.....Master Attendant and Regtr. of Shipping
 (Europe)

Captain J. H. Taylor.....Acting do do
 J. B. Crowther, Esq.....{ Depy. do. Supt. of Mercantile Ma-
rine Office, Marine Storekeeper and
Conservator of Ports.
 T. E. Marshall, Esq.....1st Assistant Master Attendant.
 W. H. Bartlett, Esq.....2nd do.
 Mr. A. J. Rebeiro.....Manager.

Military Finance Department.

Office, Fort—10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel T. Gillilan.....Controller of Military Finance.
 Colonel E. T. Fasken.....Audr. Commst. &C., Accts., (Europe.)
 Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Rideout.....Offg. Audr. Commst. &C., Accts.
 Colonel C. S. Elliot.....Examiner, Pay Department.
 Captain C. J. Durand.....In charge of Accts. Branch, Contr. Dept.
 Captain H. G. Pritchard.....Examiner Ord. Accounts, (Europe.)
 Major W. S. Hunt.....Officiating Examiner Ordnance Accounts.
 Mr. J. Groatorex.....Assistant, Pay Examiner
 Surgeon Major J. Murray, M.D.....{ Offg. Exmr. Medical Accounts, and of
Military and Medical Fund Accounts.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Errabauloo Chetty Street, Black Town—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. C. Loch, Esq.....President, (Europe.)
 L. R. Burrows Esq.....Offg. do.
 Standish Lee, Esq.....Executive Engineer, (on leave)
 Mr. W. Stephenson.....Offg. Exec. Engineer.
 Mr. G. H. Ross.....Sanitary Inspector.
 P. Ramasawmy Chetty.....Assessor.
 S. Jesudasan Pillay.....Collector of Taxes.
 Mr. N. Bazely.....Office Asst.
 Mr. W. H. Axelby.....Head Accountant and Book-keeper.

Observatory—Nungunbankum.

10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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

Ordnance Department.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. Stewart.....Insp. Genl of Ord. & Magazines, (*Europe*)
 Colonel R. Cadell.....Acting do.
 Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Campbell.....Acting Depy. do.
 Mr. J. Tallent.....Acting Superintendent

GRAND ARSENAL.—Office, Fort—8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major R. C. Smith.....Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class.
 Lieutenant J. J. Ward.....Assistant Commissary, (on leave.)
 Mr. G. W. M. Taylor.....Manager

GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.—Vepery, Naval Hospital Road—7½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain N. Pearce.....Officiating Superintendent
 Mr. J. R. Forsyth.....Conductor

GUN POWDER FACTORY.—Veysurpaudy—8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Childers.....Superintendent.
 Ensign H. Briggs.....Head Overseer.
 Conductor J. Thornber.....Sub-Overseer.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF FACTORIES.

Captain A. N. Pearce, R.A., Offg. Supt. G. C. Factory.

Pay Department.

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

Colonel A. R. Fraser.....Military Paymaster, (*Europe*).
 Colonel W. C. Clarke.....Offg. do.
 Mr. W. S. W. Pæzold.....Manager.

Police Courts.

R. P. Campbell, Esq.....Magistrate, Town Police.
 P. Seenevasarow.....do. do.
 Major T. Weldon.....do. Egmore Police.
 Mahomed Yusuf.....do. do.

Postal Department.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

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

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Armenian Street—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major The Honorable E. R. Bourke.....Postmaster General, (*Europe*).
 H. G. Turner, Esq.....Offg. do.
 Mr. J. D'Caster.....Assistant.

POSTMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Broadway—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

T. Percy, Esq.....Postmaster.

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Lake Mint—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon Major C. Cooper.....Principal Storekeeper.
 Senior Apothecary H. H. Lynsdale.....Manager.

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Office, Government House.

Captain Philip Hankin, R.N.....Private Secretary.
 Mr. J. Coombes.....Manager.

Public Works Workshop.

Chepauk—7 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. N. Grainger, Esq.....General Superintendent.
 Mr. F. Doderet.....Mathematical Instrument-maker.
 Mr. James Gray.....Storekeeper.

Quarter Master General's Office.

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

Brigadier-General A. Howlett, C.B.....Quarter Master General.
 Colonel H. H. O'Connell.....Deputy do.
 Major E. M. Norie.....Depy. Asst. do. Centre Dist., (*Eur.*)
 Capt. A. R. Kenney-Herbert.....Officiating do.
 Mr. F. D'Silva.....Manager.

Quit Rent and Abkarry Departments.

Office, Collector's Cutcherry, Mount Road.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq.....Collector.
 A. Cundasawmy Moodelly.....Acting Deputy Collector.

Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.

Colonel T. G. M. Lane.

Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel G. Baldock.....Staff Officer and Supt. of Details, (*Eur.*)
 Major L. H. Isacke.....Offg. do.
 Mr. S. C. Johnson.....Manager.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office.

Teynampet—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon Major W. R. Cornish.....Commissioner, (*Europe*).
 Surgeon Major H. King, M.D.....Offg. do.
 Mr. G. Digne.....Manager.

Sea Customs.

Office, Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq.....Collector.
 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.

Colonel F. J. Moberly.....Superintending Engineer.

Superintendent Army Schools.

Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Grove, M.S.C.....Superintendent.

Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

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

W. E. Wright, Esq.....Superintendent.
 Mr. H. Webber.....Assistant.

Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

Captain W. H. Hallett.....Superintendent.

Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Michael, S. C.....Superintendent.
 Mr. J. T. Morton.....Manager.

Superintendent General of Vaccination.

Office, Chintadrepettah.

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

Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.....Surgeon-General.
 G. Bidie, 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.

C. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., C.B.....Surgeon-General.
 W. T. Martin, Esq., M.D.....Secretary and Statistical Officer.

Translators to Government.

Lieut. Colonel F. H. Tyrrell.....Persian and Hindustani.
 Colonel T. G. M. Lane, M.S.C.....Telugu.
 Captain W. F. Wright, M.S.C.....Tamil.
 J. Garrett, Esq.....Canarese, (*Europe*).
 C. D. Maclean, Esq.....Acting do.
 E. Thompson, Esq.....Malayalam.

IN THE PRESS AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.
ARMY REGULATIONS,
 ABOUT 750 PAGES.
 BY W. H. MOORE, Superintendent.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.
Governor	10,000	10	8	Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry(a).....	1,050	0	0
Chief Justice.....	5,000	0	0	Registrar, Madras University.....	300	0	0
Bishop	2,133	5	4	Principal, Medical College and Physician, General Hospital.....	1,600	0	0
Member of Council.....	5,333	5	4	Principal, Normal School.....	600	0	0
Puisne Judges.....	3,750	0	0	Principal, Civil Engineering College.(b).....	600	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government.....	4,100	10	8	Head Master, Provincial School.....	500	0	0
Under do. do.....	1,050	0	0	District Engineer.....	600 and	700	0
Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.....	3,333	5	4	1st Assistant do.	300	0	0
Under-Secretary to do.	1,000	0	0	2nd do. do.	150	0	0
Secretary to Government. P. W. Department.....	2,250	0	0	Inspector General of Registration.....	1,500	0	0
Joint Secy. to do. in the Irrig. Dept.	1,200	0	0	Registrar of Assurances.....	500	0	0
Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Judicial Departments.....	800	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.	1,600	0	0
Private Secretary to the Governor.....	1,500	0	0	Deputy do. do.	700	0	0
Accountant General and Ex-officio Commissioner, Paper Currency.....	2,500	0	0	Advocate General(c).....	2,187	8	0
Deputy Accountant General.....	1,250	0	0	Solicitor.....	1,225	0	0
Assistant do.	800	0	0	Administrator General.....	600	0	0
Assistant to the Accountant General.	600	0	0	Government Pleader.....	500	0	0
Do. do. do.	250	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Original Side.	2,000	0	0
2 Supernumerary.....	200	0	0	Assistant do. do. (d) ..	600	0	4
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants.....	100	0	0	Law Reporter do. do.	400	0	0
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination.....	350	0	0	Sheriff.....	920	0	0
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent.....	1,050	0	0	Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.....	1,000	0	0
Resident of Travancore.....	2,800	0	0	Deputy Clerk of the Crown.....	175	0	0
Assistant do.	600	0	0	Judge's Clerk.....	550	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Railways.....	2,000	0	0	Coroner(e).....	350	0	0
Deputy to do.	600	0	0	Judge, Court of Small Causes.....	2,000	0	0
Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company.....	1,000	0	0	Do. do. 700, 1,000 and 1,400	1,400	0	0
Government Agent, Chepauk.....	525	0	0	Clerk of do. and 4th Judge, Madras.....	500	0	0
Transla- { Tamil, Telugu and Persian	300	0	0	Assistant do. and Cashier, do.	350	0	0
tors. { Canarese and Malayalam.....	250	0	0	Inspector General of Madras Police.	2,500	0	0
Supt. of Central Museum.....	300	0	0	Assistant to do.	900	0	0
Superintendent Government 'Chinchona Plantation.....	500	0	0	Deputy Inspector General.....	1,000	0	0
Registrar of Diocese & Archdeaconry Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras.....	213	5	4	Superintendent of Police.....	700 and 800	0	0
Senior Chaplain } with Rs. 130 house	800	0	0	Assistant do. 1st Class.....	500	0	0
Junior Chaplain } rent when doing duty at Presidy.	500	0	0	Inspector General of Jails.....	1,500	0	0
Post Master General.....	1,200	0	0	Superintendent of Central Jails, 600 & Commissioner of Police.....	800	0	0
Inspecting Post Master.....	700	0	0	2 Deputy do. 750 and 600	1,500	0	0
Post Master, Madras.....	700	0	0	Magistrate of Police.. 800, 1,000 and Cantonment Magistrate.....	700	0	0
Director of Pub. Instruction, 2,000 to Principal, Presy. College, 1,000 to Professor of History.....	2,250	0	0	Civil and Session Judge.....	2,333	5	4
Do. Logic and Moral Philosophy.....	500	0	0	Subordinate Judge.....	500	0	0
Do. Mathematics.....	600	0	0	District } 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, Moonsiffs.....	200, 250 and 300	0	0
Do. Sanscrit.....	500	0	0	First Member, Board of Revenue.....	4,000	0	0
Do. Vern. Literature.....	300	0	0	Second Member.....	3,408	5	4
Asst. Do. of English and Mathematics	350	0	0	Third do.	3,016	10	8
1 Insp. of Schools, 1st Class, 1,000 to 2 Do. 2nd " 800 to 1,000	1,250	0	0	Secretary.....	2,000	0	0
2 Do. 3rd " 700 to 800	1,000	0	0	Sub-Secretary.....	1,500	0	0
1 Do. 4th " 600 to 700	700	0	0	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs.....	700	0	0
Prim., Combaconum College.. 700 to	800	0	0	Appraiser.....	500	0	0
				Do. Assistant.....	300	0	0
				Deputy Collectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes.....	250, 350, 500 and 600	0	0
				Sanitary Commissioner.....	2,000	0	0
				Health Officer.(f).....	500	0	0
				Curator of Government Books and Registrar of Books(g).....	200	0	0
				Director of Revenue Settlement.....	2,837	8	0
				Deputy do. do. 787-8-0 and Asst. do. 1st and 2nd Classes, 325 and	1,237	8	0

(a) Gets House Rent Rupees 100.

(b) Present incumbent draws Pay of rank Rupees 1,002-4 in addition.

(c) Gets Office allowance of Rupees 115.

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

(e) Gets Palanquin allowance of Rupees 80.

(f) Gets Rupees 100 in addition for charge of Lock Hospitals.

(g) 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(a)...	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	550 0 0	Surveyor(a).....	300 0 0
Superintendent of Stamps and Sta-		Third Assistant for Landing and	
tionery.....	1,000 0 0	Shipping Govt. consignments.....	300 0 0
Inspector of Forests.....	1,400 0 0	Superintendent of Madras Pier(c)...	250 0 0
Deputy do. 400, 500 650 and	850 0 0	Superintendent of Diving Bell.....	150 0 0
Probationer.....	200 0 0	Master Attendant and Superintend-	
Collector and Agent of Ganjam.....	2,850 0 0	ent Pearl Banks, Tuticorin.....	500 0 0
Collector and Agent of Tanjore.....	2,633 5 4	Master Attendants {	
Collector.....	2,333 5 4	Cochin, Cocanada, and	
Sub and Special Assistant.....	1,166 10 8	Calicut, each.....	350 0 0
Head and Senior Assistant.....	733 5 4	Negapatam.....	300 0 0
Assistant Collector.....	350 0 0	Bimlipatam, Masullipatam,	
Master Attendant and Registrar of		Vizagapatam and Paim-	
Shipping, Madras.....	1,500 0 0	ben, each.....	200 0 0
Deputy Master Attendant, Superin-		Protector of Emigrants.....	250 0 0
tendent, Mercantile Marine Office,		Consular Agent, Pondicherry.....	250 0 0
Marine Storekeeper and Conser-		Do. Karikal, Yanam, each	200 0 0
vator of the Port.....	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.) {	3 0 0	
Peons and Deloyets.....	2 0 0	
Duffadars and Mochies.....	0 1 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 Commissioner..... 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. Irrig., &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 Mochies and Mochies.....	0 2 0	
Peons and Sweepers.....	0 1 0	
Servants holding executive appointments proceeding to join their stations—		
When travelling by land in the ordinary way.....		0 4 0
Do. by Railroad.....		0 1 6
Do. by Sea, *actual and reasonable passage money incase of a private vessel, or		
a free passage on a Government vessel.		

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

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

(c) Gets House Rent of Rupees 50.

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 fide* fare.

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

THE
Civil Service List,

CORRECTED

TO THE

31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The Most Noble Richard PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRIDGES
CHANDOS GRENVILLE, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.....Governor and President in Council—took his seat 23rd November 1875.

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

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 Honorable WILLIAM ROBINSON, C. S. I.....Third in Council—took his seat 5th December 1873.
The Honorable ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C.B.....Fourth in Council—took his seat 9th March 1875.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS ONLY.

Official Members.	Date of Appointment.	Non-Official Members.	Date of Appointment.
The Honorable H. S. CUNNINGHAM, (Adv. Genl.)	22nd May 1874	The Honorable GODAY NARAYEN GAJAPUR RAO.....	23rd October 1874
DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL	24th February 1874	" MIR HOUMAYOON JAH BAHADOOR	17th February 1874
VENMAKUM RAMENGAR, C. S. I.....	23d October 1874	" JAMES GEORGE COLEMAN.....	12th January 1875
WILLIAM HUDLESTON.....	2nd March 1875	" PATRICK MACFADYEN.....	4th May 1875

SECRETARIAT.

10 Honorable WILLIAM HUDLESTON.....	Chief Secretary.	Under-Secretary to Government in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary.—(On leave.)
98 JOHN STURROCK.....	Acting	do.
121 CHARLES DONALD MACLEAN	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	do.
20 Honorable DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL.....	Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	do.
102 LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL	Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Departments.	do.
WILLIAM MASON SCHARLEH, Barrister-at-Law	Secretary to Government, Military Department.	do.
Colonel ALEXANDER CROMBIE SILVER, Infantry	Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	do.
Colonel GEORGE WARREN WALKER, R. E.....	Joint Secretary do.	do.
Lt.-Col. JOHN MUELLER, R. E.....	Acting do.	do.
Major J. O. HASTED, R. E.....	Depty. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt. Public Works Dept.—Europe.	do.
Colonel E. A. FOORD, R. E.....	Officiating	do.
Colonel W. T. F. FARWELL, S. C.....	Under-Secretary do.	do.
Major ALEXANDER DECOCKREY SCOTT, R. E.....	Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor.	do.
Captain PHILIP HANKIN, R. N.....		

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,

Corrected up to the 31st December, 1875.

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 5, 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 7, (G) 2 Civil Leave Code.

Column 6, The Active Service is calculated in accordance with Section 7, 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 28 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.		NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
1		Hon ^{ble} David Arbuthnot.....	20 Jan. 41	7 July 41	28 Feb 60 to 27 Feb 61 28 Feb 61 to 8 Feb 62 24 Jan. 69 to 30 June 70	Y. M. D. 31 1 5	7 July 69	2,333 5 4 250 0 0 681 10 8	Collector and Mag. of the District and Govt. Agent, Tanjore, 6th May 1873.—Acting 2d Member of the Board of Revenue, and President of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 6th August 1875.—MADRAS.
2		Andrew Wedderburn.....	28 July 41	2 Apr. 42	14 Feb. 47 to 3 Jan. 48 14 Feb. 57 to 7 Feb. 60 28 Feb 64 to 27 Feb 65 28 Feb. to 22d June 65 28 June 69 to 18 Feb. 71	20 10 21	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore 10th March 1868.—COIMBATORE.
3		James Law Lushington.....	28 do	24 Dec. 41	15 Apr. to 22 Dec. 47 27 Apr. 53 to 15 Dec. 54 12 Apr 61 to 11 Apr 62 12 Apr. 62 to 7 Jan. 63 12 Apr. to 11 Oct. 63 13 Mar. 69 to 10 Mar. 71	29 9 13	"	3,000 0 0	Accountant General, Bombay, 27th February 1865.—BOMBAY.
4		Hon ^{ble} Wm. Robinson, c.s.t.	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	13 Nov. 52 to 12 Nov. 55 13 Nov. 55 to 1 Dec. 55 15 Mar 68 to 8 Nov. 68 22 Apr. 72 to 31 Jan. 73	28 11 18	19 June 70	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 5th December 1873.—MADRAS.
5		George Thornhill.....	27 July 42	7 Apr. 43	21 May 53 to 20 May 56 21 May 56 to 12 Nov. 56 14 Sep 62 to 13 Sep 63 14 Sep. to 10 Dec. 63	28 0 4	"	4,000 0 0	First Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th December 1873.—Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 23d December 1873.—Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination, 30th Dec. 1873.—MADRAS.
6		Hon ^{ble} Lewis Charles Innes	16 Feb. 44	10 Aug. 44	10 July 49 to 13 June 52 29 Apr 67 to 28 Apr 68 1 Feb. 68 to 2 Jan. 69 1 Feb. 75 to 19 July 75	26 3 26	14 Feb. 72	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 21st March 1865.—Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.—MADRAS.

7	Hon ^{ble} Robert Staunton Ellis, c.s.	31 July 44	17 Nov. 44	14 Oct. 48 to 25 Sep. 51 9 May 58 to 8 May 59 9 May to 6 Nov. 59 9 May 65 to 5 May 66 2 Aug. 73 to 24 Feb. 75	24 1 13	"	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 9th March 1875.—MADRAS.
8	Edward Bromley Foord.....	31 do	29 Dec. 44	27 Nov. 56 to 23 Nov. 59 24 June 61 to 10 Apr 62 5 Feb. 70 to 11 Mar. 71 18 July 74 to 17 Aug. 75	25 0 11	,	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, 25th August 1868.—CHINGLEPUT.
9	George Alexander Ballard....	23 Feb. 45	1 Aug. 45	28 Dec. 55 to 7 Nov. 57 9 May 60 to 25 July 61 10 Apr. 70 to 16 June 71	26 1 25	30 Apr. 73	2,800 0 0 216 10 8	Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 8th June 1869.—Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, 6th August 1875.—MADRAS.
10	Hon ^{ble} William Hudleston.	25 do	6 Sep. 45	29 Jan. 56 to 20 Sep. 57 10 July 68 to 5 July 70 2 Mar. 74 to 24 Feb. 75	25 8 11	"	4,100 10 8	Chief Secretary to Government.—Fellow, University of Madras, 26th Nov. 1872.—Additional Member of Council for making Laws and Regulations, 2nd March 1875.—MADRAS.
11	John Hunter-Blair	6 Aug. 45	3 Jan. 46	14 Jan. 52 to 24 Dec. 52 10 May 59 to 9 May 62 10 May 62 to 7 Nov. 62 13 June 71 to 12 June 73	23 6 19	"	2,333 5 4 250 0 0	Collector of Sea Customs, 18th March 1864.—Protector of Emigrants, Madras, 17th July 1868.—Collector of Madras, 23th June 1870.—MADRAS.
12	Hon ^{ble} John Robt. Kindersley (Barrister-at-Law.)	21 July 47	22 Dec. 47	3 Aug. 52 to 26 Jan. 55 5 Jan. 61 to 4 Jan. 64 5 to 7 Jan. 64.	22 6 13	2 May 75	3,750 0 0	District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 13th October 1865.—Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 6th December 1870.—MADRAS.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
No.		NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.		
13		John George Thompson.....	26 Jan. 48	31 May 48	23 Oct. 59 to 27 Oct. 62 28 Oct. to 7 Dec. 62 4 Oct. 75 to Due 3 Oct. 77	Y. M. D. 24 2 22	3 Mar. 68	RS. A. P. 833 5 4		District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, 31st March 1869.— <i>On Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate for two years, 11th August 1875.</i>
14		Hon'ble William Holloway.....	21 do	6 Jan. 49	22 Mar. 68 to 21 Mar. 69 22 Mar. to 7 Nov. 69 30 March 75 to Due 11 Feb. 76	24 7 7	"	833 5 4		Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 5th May 1863.— <i>On Furlough to Europe for 10 months and 13 days under Suppt. B. of C. L. C., 16th March 1875.</i>
15		George Danbury.....	19 July 48	1 Jan. 49	14 Apr. 59 to 13 Apr. 62 14 Apr. to 4 Aug. 62 14 Mar. 67 to 13 Mar. 68 14 Mar. to 16 Oct. 68 21 Dec. 74 to Due 20th March 76	21 1 2	"	833 5 4		Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th December 1873.— <i>On Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate for 15 months, 24th November 1874.</i>
C 16		Louis Forbes.....	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 15 Apr. 64 16 Apr. to 8 Dec. 64 7 Mar. 69 to 25 Mar. 70 28 June to 23 Dec. 72	19 9 20	2 Apr. 70	2,333 5 4		District and Session Judge of Coimbatore, 5th June 1874. Acting District and Session Judge of Bellary, 5th June 1874.—BELLARY.
17		Hon'ble Robert Anstruther Dalyell.	14 do	31 Dec. 50	21 Feb. 55 to 20 Feb. 56 21 Feb. 56 to 20 Feb. 58 21 Feb. 58 to 27 Mar. 59 24 Dec. 70 to 23 Dec. 71	19 10 24	"	4,116 10 8 500 0 0		Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th December 1873.—Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, 20th January 1875.—Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India, 13th April 1875.—Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 9th April 1875.—BANGALORE.
C 18		Henry Edward Sully.....	14 do	20 Dec. 50	27 Feb. 61 to 26 Feb. 62 27 Feb. 62 to 25 Jan. 63 5 Mar. 71 to 4 Sep. 71 4 Sept. 74 to Due 3 Sept. 76	21 2 15	"	833 5 4		Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly, 4th March 1873.— <i>On Furlough to Europe for two years 4th August 1874.</i>

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
No.		NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.		
19		John Rennie Cockerell.....	14 do	1 Dec. 50	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 64 29 Mar. to 29 Dec. 64	21 3 28	"	2,000 0 0 87 8 0		Commissioner of the Neigherry Hills, 11th June 1872.—OOTACAMUND.
20		Hon'ble David Fremantle Carmichael.	31 Dec.	2 Mar. 51	28 Mar. 55 to 27 Mar. 56 28 Mar. to 25 Oct. 56 24 June to 25 Nov. 60 26 Nov. 60 to 25 Nov. 61 8 July 69 to 15 Apr. 71 18 Mar. to 14 Nov. 73	19 4 24	2 Mar. 71	3,333 5 4		Secretary to Government Revenue Department, 26th November 1872.—Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for making Laws and Regulations, 24th Feb. 1874.—Fellow, University of Madras.—MADRAS.
C 21		Edward Croft Thomas.	17 Sep.	51 29 Dec. 51	6 June to 31 Oct. 60 12 Oct. 62 to 23 July 65 29 Sep. 68 to 25 Mar. 69 19 Aug. 70 to 11 Feb. 71	19 10 2	"	2,333 5 4		District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, 17th August 1869.
22		Richard Kaye Puckle.....	17 do	29 Dec. 51	13 Nov. 60 to 12 Nov. 61 13 Nov. 61 to 3 Feb. 62 23 July 69 to 5 Nov. 70 17 July 75 Due 18 July 76	21 0 17	"	833 5 4		Director of Revenue Settlement, 30th July 1875.— <i>On Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate for one year, 13th July 1875.</i>
23		John Henry Master.....	14 June 52	20 May 52	14 Apr. 64 to 4 Apr. 67	20 7 15	29 Mar. 72	2,333 5 4 87 8 0		Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary; Political Agent, Sundar, 4th March 1873.—BELLARY.
C 24		Robert Davidson.....	14 do	29 Mar. 52	31 Mar. 57 to 30 Mar. 58 31 Mar. 58 to 5 Jan. 59 18 Sep. 68 to 3 Dec. 69 17 Aug. 73 to 12 Feb. 74	20 3 14	"	2,333 5 4 516 10 8 87 8 0		District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, 15th August 1873.—Acting Collr. and Magistrate of the Dist., & Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George, Ganjam, 3rd Feb. 1874.—CHITTAMPUR.
25		George Vans Agnew.....	14 do	29 Mar. 52	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 62 29 Mar. 62 to 26 Mar. 63 14 June 64 to 19 Nov. 64	21 3 28	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0		Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 2d Sept. 1870.—NELLORE.
26		John Dalrymple Goldingham.....	27 July 53	8 Sep. 53	14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68 14 Aug. to 23 Sep. 69 30 Mar. 74 to Due 29 Mar. 76	17 5 12	8 Sep. 73	833 5 4		District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, 15th Oct. 1872.— <i>On Furlough to Europe, for fifteen months, 17th March 1874.—Extension of 6 months, 4th May 1875.—Extension 3 months, 9th November 1875.</i>
27		Charles Thomas Longley.....	27 do	2 Dec. 53	15 Sep. 58 to 14 Sep. 59 15 Sep. 59 to 21 Aug. 60 7 Jan. 68 to 18 Dec. 67 23 Mar. 73 to 20 June 74	16 11 13	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0		Collector and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 2d September 1870.—SALEM.
28		Charles Gilbert Master..... (Barrister-at-Law.)	30 Dec.	53 31 May	15 April 68 to 14 April 69 15 April to 22 April 69 29 Mar. 75 to Due 28 Mar. 76	17 9 20	26 Jan. 74	833 5 4		Collector and Magistrate of the District, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam, 6th May 1873.— <i>On Furlough to Eur. for one year, 2d March 1875.</i>

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
29	Henry Sullivan Thomas..... F.L.S., F.Z.S.	15 Dec. 54	26 June 55	19 Oct. 58 to 20 July 59 10 April 70 to 4 April 72	Y. M. D. 17 9 59	75 8 27 Jan. 75	Rs. A. P. 2,333 5 4 87 8 0 250 0 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 25th May 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., and Govt. Agent, Tanjore; Political Agent for French Settlement of Karikal, 15th Sep. 1874.—TANJORE.
30	William Dowdeswell Horsley	5 do	27 Jan. 55	16 Oct. 70 to 25 June 71	20 2 25	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah, 30th Jan. 1872.—CUDDAPAH.
31	George Robinson Sharpe.....	1 Aug. 55	15 Nov. 55	14 April to 11 Oct. 64 2 Oct. 68 to 24 Sep. 70 23 Nov. 74 to Due 22 Nov. 76.	16 6 25	"	833 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, 11th Jan. 1870.—On furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate for 2 years, 24th Nov. 1874.
32	Francis Martin Kindersley...	1 do	2 Dec. 55	7 July 67 to 30 June 69 9 July 72 to 6 Feb. 73	17 6 7	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Tanjore, 9th May 1871.—Acting District and Session Judge of Coimbatore, 5th June 1874.—COIMBATORE.
33	Francis Culling Carr..... (Barrister-at-Law).	1 do	29 Dec. 55	7 Sep. 66 to 6 Sep. 69 7 Sep. 69 to 1 Jan. 70 11 May 74 to 10 Nov. 74	16 2 7	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, 28th Feb. 1872.—PALAMCORTAH.
34	Atholl MacGregor	1 do	29 Dec. 55	8 Mar. 63 to 24 Nov. 64 7 June to 6 Dec. 67 7 Dec. 67 to 9 Jan. 68.	17 8 3	"	2,333 5 4 466 10 8	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 29th March 1870.—Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 13th April 1875.—TREVANDUM.
35	John William Reid..... (Barrister-at-Law).	1 do	30 Oct. 55	30 Apr. 66 to 29 Apr. 69 30 April to 3 June 69 19 Apr. to 16 Oct. 73	16 7 0	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872.—TELLICHERRY.
36	William Southey Whiteside..	1 do	29 Dec. 55	.....	20 0 3	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—CHITTOOR.
37	Richard Wellesley Barton....	6 July	11 Sept. 55	25 July 58 to 24 July 59 25 July 59 to 18 Sep. 60 14 April 67 to 8 Oct. 69 12 April 1875. Due 11 Dec. 1875.	14 11 12	"	833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 16th December 1873.—Furlough to Europe for 8 months on Medical Certificate, 23d March 1875.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

38	Charles George Plumer	19 Dec. 55	15 Mar. 56	14 Nov. 59 to 13 Nov. 60 14 Nov. 60 to 9 Dec. 61 14 April 67 to 7 April 69 21 Mar. 74 to 20 Mar. 75 21 to 27 Mar. 75	14 8 20	15 Mar. 60	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, 16th December 1872.—CHITTOOR.
39	Honorable James Chisholme St. Clair.	14 Jan. 57	15 Mar. 57	15 May 69 to 20 May 71	16 9 11	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 5th June 1874.—KURNOL.
40	Octavius Butler Irvine.....	26 Dec. 56	29 Mar. 57	28 June 62 to 27 June 63 28 June 63 to 27 Dec. 64 22 Aug. 71 to 21 Feb. 73	14 9 3	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot, 29th May 1874.—CUDDALORE.
41	Robertson John Melville.....	18 do	29 Jan. 57	14 April 67 to 7 April 69 28 April 73 to 27 Mar. 75	15 0 13	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George, Vizagapatam, 6th May 1873.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 13th April 1875.—SYDAPET.
42	John Henry Garstin.....	1 July 57	1 Dec. 57	21 April 72 to 6 Jan. 74	16 5 15	8 Nov. 69	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 18th April 1871.—Special Agent, French Settlement, and Political Agent for Pondicherry.—CUDDALORE.
43	William McQuhae.....	21 do	1 Dec. 57	28 Nov. 68 to 26 Oct. 70 4 Oct. 75 to Due 3 Dec. 76	15 11 5	"	833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madura, 6th May 1873.—Furlough to Europe for 14 months on Medical Certificate, 14th September, 1875.
44	George Downton Leman.....	5 Aug. 57	1 Dec. 57	10 Jan. to 9 Apr. 61 28 Sep. 61 to 27 June 62 28 June 62 to 26 Mar. 63 3 April 70 to 23 Jan. 72	14 6 5	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 15th July 1873.—MASULIPATAM.
45	Alex. McCallum Webster.....	5 do	26 Dec. 57	1 Feb. 66 to 31 Jan. 67 1 Feb. to 11 Oct. 67 22 July 72 to 12 Dec. 73 25 Oct. 75 to Due 24 Feb. 76	14 8 29	"	833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Canara, 25th May 1875.—MANGALORE.—Special leave to proceed to Europe for 4 months, 21st Sep. 1875.
46	Edmund Forster Webster.... (Barrister-at-Law).	5 do	24 Jan. 58	14 July 61 to 13 July 62 14 July 62 to 14 June 64 30 April 71 to 6 Feb. 73	13 2 29	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, 15th August 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY.
47	John Child Hanington.....	20 July 57	3 Nov. 57	25 May 69 to 20 May 71	16 0 29	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Salem, 14th November 1873.—SALEM.

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

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
		NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.		
48		Philip Perceval Hutchins.	30 Dec. 57	27 Feb. 58	14 Mar. 67 to 13 Mar. 68 14 Mar. to 23 Oct. 68 21 Mar. 74 to 30 Nov. 75	14 6 12 27 Feb. 70	14 6 12 27 Feb. 70	RS. A. P. 833 5 4		District and Sessions Judge of Madurai, 11th February 1873.—MADURAI.
49		Arthur Coke Burnell. Ph. D., Strassburg.	10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	16 Oct. 63 to 7 Oct. 70	13 3 3 7 Oct. 72	13 3 3 7 Oct. 72	2,333 5 4		District and Sessions Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of South Tanjore, 5th June 1874.—TANJORE.
50		James Grosz. M. A., Cambridge.	10 do	7 Oct. 60	22 Feb. 75 to Due 21 Feb. 77	14 4 2	"	833 5 4		Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 8th August 1871.— On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate for two years, 12th January 1875.
51		William Wilson M. A., Aberdeen.	10 do	25 Oct. 60	26 Dec. 63 to 26 Dec. 70 15 Sep. 71 to 4 Dec. 73	10 11 18	"	2,333 5 4		District and Sessions Judge of Kistna, 3rd July 1874.—GUNTUR.
52		William Shrubsole Foster. M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.	10 do	10 Dec. 60	21 Feb. 63 to 18 Feb. 71	13 0 22	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0		Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavari, 25th May 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, Political Agent, Banganapalle, 2d November 1875.—KURNOL.
53		James Henry Nelson. M. A., King's College, Cam- bridge, (Barrister-at-Law).	16 Aug. 61	25 Jan. 62	5 Feb. 70 to 6 May 71	12 8 7	7 Oct. 73	2,333 5 4		District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore, 29th May 1874.—NAGAPATTAM.
54		James Bura Pennington. B. L., Cambridge.	30 Sept. 62	26 Nov. 62	5 May to 29 Oct. 69 6 June to 5 Aug. 71 9 May 75 Due 8 May 77	11 9 19	7 Oct. 74	833 5 4		Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely, 30th July 1875.—Furlough to Europe for two years, on Medical Certificate, 33rd April 1875.
55		Francis Henry Woodroffe. B. A., Queen's University, Ireland.	6 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63	15 Mar. 65 to 14 Mar. 66 15 Mar. 66 to 8 Jan. 67 30 Apr. 71 to 13 Oct. 72	9 9 11	"	2,333 5 4		District and Sessions Judge of Godavari.—Ag. District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, 27th July 1875.— BERHAMPUR.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
		NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.		
56		James Hope. B. A., Edinburgh.	1 do	7 Nov. 62	8 Apr. 71 to 28 Feb. 73	11 3 3	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0		Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 14th June 1870.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District Godavari, Political Agent for French Settlement of Yanam, 2nd November 1875.—COGNACADA.
57		John Read Daniel.	14 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62	4 Feb. 71 to 31 Jan. 73	11 0 8	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5		Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the District, Nellore, 19th February 1874.—Acting District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, 17th March 1874.—NELLORE.
58		Henry John Stokes.	21 do	8 Dec. 62	24 May 66 to 23 Aug. 66 3 March 74 to 22 Nov. 75	11 1 3	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5		Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Tanjore, 7th November 1871.—Acting District and Sessions Judge of Kistna, 22d Nov. 1875.—GUNTUR.
59		Francis Brandt, B. A. Oxford.	1 Sept. 62	7 Oct. 62	9 Apr. 63 to 3 Apr. 71 13 Oct. 73 to 16 Apr. 74	10 8 25	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5		Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 5th June 1874.—Acting District and Sessions Judge of Godavari, 27th July 1875.—RAJAH-MUNDY.
60		William Logan.	16 Aug. 62	20 Nov. 62	1 April 71 to 26 Mar. 73	11 1 9	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0		Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the District, Malabar, 5th April 1867.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Malabar, 1st June 1875.—Political Agent for French Settlement of Malé.—CALICUT.
61		James William Best. B. A., Cambridge.	21 do	8 Dec. 62	11 July 66 to 10 July 67 11 July 67 to 17 Jan. 68 6 July 73 to 2 January 75	10 0 19	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5		Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore, 3d June 1873.—Acting District and Sessions Judge South Canara, 5th January 1875.— MANGALORE.
62		Francis Rawdon Hastings. Sharp.	15 do	27 Dec. 62	25 Nov. 71 to 12 Nov. 73 8 March 75 to Due 7 March 76	10 2 17	"	833 5 4		Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the District, South Arcot, 18th March 1873.—Special leave for six months, 9th February 1875.—Extension of 2 months, 29th June 1875.—Further two months, 14th September, 1875.— Extension of 2 months, 9th November 1875.
63		John Frederick Price.	14 do	25 Oct. 62	5 July 74 to Due 4th July 76	11 8 11	"	738 4 5		Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Salem, 12th December 1871.—Two years' furlough to Europe, 5th June 1874.
64		Edward Storr. M. A., Oxford.	22 do	8 Jan. 63	14 Feb. 67 to 13 Feb. 68 14 Feb. to 1 Oct. 68 5 Feb. 73 Due 4th February 76	9 5 9	"	320 0 0		Eighteen months' furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate 14th January 1873.—Extension for six months, 15th May 1874.—Extension of six months, 8th December 1874.—Further extension of 6 months, on Sick Certificate, 6th July 1875.

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

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.		NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
C 65		William Horatio Comyn.....	19 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	23 Jan. 71 to 21 Jan. 74 22 Jan. to 19 Feb. 74 Due Apr. 76	9 8 25	7 Oct. 74	RS. A. P. 833 5 4	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely.—Special leave for 6 months, 28th Sept. 1876.
C 66		Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall..... E.L., Cambridge.	29 do	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73 11 June 75 to — Dec. 75	10 6 19	"	1,163 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Godavari, 6th May 1873.—RAJAMUNDY.
67		Henry Sewell..... B.A., Oxford.	29 do	26 Nov. 62	25 Dec. 70 to 24 Dec. 72	11 1 5	"	1,163 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the District, North Arcot, 3d June 1873.—Actg. Collector and Mag. of Trichinopoly, 29th April 1875, and Political Agent Pudukotta.—TRICHINOPOLY.
68		Alexander Cruickshank..... M.A., Aberdeen.	4 Sep. 62	8 Dec. 62	23 Dec. 73 to — Dec. 75	11 0 16	"	1,163 10 8 87 5 0	Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 13th February 1872.—MUNSHIPATAN.
69		Huntly Pryse Gordon.....	8 Oct. 62	8 Jan. 63	3 Feb. 73 to 2 Feb. 75	10 11 24	"	1,400 0 0 622 3 7	Judge of Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 21st May 1873.
70		Boyd Horsburgh.....	25 Aug. 62	14 Jan. 63	19 Feb. 71 to 15 Feb. 73 1 Feb. 75 Due 31 Jan. 76	10 0 20	"	656 8 2	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 29th July 1873.—On furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 11 of the Civil Leave Code 12th January 1875.—Permitted to return, 7th Dec. 1875.
71		Andrew John Stuart.....	31 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	17 Nov. 69 to 13 Feb. 70 1 June 73 to 27 May 75	9 11 11	7 Oct. 75	1,163 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of District, Cuddalore, 16th March 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 28th September 1875.—PALANI-COTTAI.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.		NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
C 72		Henry Edward Stokes, B.A., Dublin.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	19 Nov. 64 to 12 Nov. 65 13 Nov. 65 to 6 Feb. 66 23 Mar. to 14 Sep. 74	10 3 11	"	1,400 0 0 400 0 0	Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, 30th July 1875.—Actg. Secy. Board of Rev., 12th Jan. 1875.—Fellow of the University of Madras, 16th Feb. 1875.—MADRAS.
73		Henry William Bliss, B.A., Merton College, Oxford.	31 do	15 Dec. 63	.....	12 0 17	"	1,163 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 19th February 1874.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 14th September, 1875.—MADRAS.
74		Joseph Charles Hugheston.....	20 do	9 Dec. 63	13 April 75 to Due 12 Jan. 77	11 4 5	"	639 15 7	Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 4th November 1873.—Furlough to Europe for 1 year and 9 months, 2nd March 1876.
75		James Frederick Snaith, B.A., Cambridge.	31 do	28 Nov. 63	14 May 67 to 13 May 68 14 May 68 to 10 June 70 15 Aug. 74 to Due 14 Aug. 76	7 7 20	"	516 8 10	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Bellary, 25th May 1875.—On furlough to Europe for two years, 11th August 1874.
76		William Henry Glenny.....	31 do	28 Nov. 63	18 Oct. 70 to 16 Oct. 72	10 1 5	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 42 0 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 28th January 1873.—BEZWADA.
77		Henry Newman.....	17 do	4 Jan. 64	.....	11 11 28	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 1,066 10 8	Senior Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 21st May 1872.—Acting District and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 1st October 1875.—CUDDAHALL.
78		John Kelsall.....	6 do	27 Oct. 63	1 Mar. 73 to 6th Dec. 74	10 4 27	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 42 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Trichinopoly, 28th Jan. 1873.—MUSEERY.
79		John Wallace.....	26 do	7 Oct. 63	19 Jan. 74 to 17 Nov. 75	10 4 25	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 18th March 1873.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 22d November 1875.—VINDACHELLUM.
80		Charles Stewart Crole.....	31 do	9 Dec. 63	19 July 75 to Due 18 Jan. 77	11 7 11	"	541 10 8	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 6th May 1873.—Furlough to Europe for 18 months, 23rd June 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return...	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
81	Samuel Trant McCarthy.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	26 July to 18 Sep 66 31 Mar. 73 to 23 March 75	9 0 11	7 Oct. 75	Rs. A. P. 733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore, 13th February 1872.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 27th July 1875.—CHINGLPUT.
82	Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich.....	15 do	7 Oct. 63	10 July 68 to 9 July 69 10 July to 7 Oct. 69 2 April 72 to 26 Mar. 73	10 0 2	"	1,200 0 0 87 8 0 755 8 10	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 28th October 1869.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 15th September 1874.—VIZAGAPATAM.
C 83	Herbert Wigram, M.A.....	31 do	28 Nov. 63	23 June 71 to 22 Oct. 71 1 March 74 to 25 Oct. 75	10 1 10	"	1,600 0 0 488 14 3	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873.—Fellow, University of Madras.—Acting District and Session Judge, South Malabar, 26th Oct. 1875.
84	John Cameron, M.A.....	21 do	10 Nov. 63	25 Nov. 71 to 24 Nov. 73	10 1 20	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Colr. and Mag. of the District, Malabar, 27th May 1873.—Actg. Sub Colr. and Joint Mag. of the District, Tanjore, 3d Feb. 1874.—NEGAPATAM.
85	James Dunning Baker Gribble	10 do	5 Jan. 64	18 Aug. 71 to 8 Jan. 73	10 7 8	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Dist., Cuddapah, 6th May 1873.—Actg. Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Dist., Cuddapah, 6th May 1873.—MUDDENPULLY.
✓ 86	George Arthur Parker.....	31 do	9 Dec. 63	22 Mar. 68 to 21 Mar. 69 22 Mar. to 16 Dec. 69	10 3 28	"	733 5 4 444 7 1	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely, 20th July 1873.—Acting Judge Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 29th July 1873.—CUDALORE.
87	Francis Henry Wilkinson.....	18 do	10 Nov. 63	8 Mar. to 9 Sep. 68 22 Jan. 71 to 10 Oct. 72	9 11 2	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the Dist., North Arcot, 11th February 1868.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Dist., Salem, 15th August 1873.—OSSOOR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return...	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
88	William Francis Grahame.....	31 do	4 Jan. 64	12 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66 14 Jan. to 6 Apr. 66	10 9 4	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Senior Asst., Ganjam, 24th May 1873.—Ag. Principal Assistant Colr. and Mag. of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 27th Mar. 1871.—CHICAGOZ.
C 89	Allen Lindsay Lister.....	25 do	28 Nov. 63	17 Apr. to 16 Oct. 70 17 to 20 Oct. 70 29 Sep. 75 to Due 23 Sep. 77	11 3 1	"	516 7 3	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 25th January 1870.—On furlough to Europe for two years, 7th September, 1875.
✓ 90	George Duncan Irvine.....	6 do	27 Oct. 63	2 Apr. 70 to 31 Jan. 72	10 4 6	"	733 5 4 444 7 1	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 4th November 1873.—Acting Judge Court of Small Causes, Vellore and Madurai, 22nd November 1875.
91	Charles William Wall Martin, B.A., LL.D. Dublin.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	5 Feb. 71 to 3 Dec. 72	10 1 29	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 25th May 1869.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 27th July 1875.—DINDIGUL.
92	George McWatters, B.A.....	31 do	4 Jan. 64	13 Sep. 72 to 31 Aug. 74	10 0 9	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 25th May 1869.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 8th September 1874.—KANAGAYAM.
93	Norton Aylmer Roupell, M.A. Cambridge.	31 do	6 Feb. 64	13 May 70 to 2 Feb. 75	7 2 2	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 42 0 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavari.—ELLORA.
94	John Brownrigg Spedding.....	31 do	15 Dec. 63	12 May 73 to 4 Nov. 75	9 0 24	"	525 0 0 35 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, but to Officiate Temply, as Additional Sub Secy. to the Board of Revenue, 22d Nov. 1875.—MADRAS.
95	Charles Arthur Galton, M.A., Oxford.	18 do	10 Nov. 63	22 Mar. 73 to 19 Mar. 74	11 1 22	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 511 1 9	Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Canara, 30th July 1875.—Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 12th January 1875.—MADRAS.
96	Charles John Crosthwaite.....	31 do	27 Oct. 63	2 July 69 to 20 Oct. 71	9 10 17	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary, 2nd July 1872.—GOORR.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
97	William Alexander Happel...	22 Aug. 64	5 Nov. 64		11 1	6 13 Oct. 72	ES. A. P. 525 0 0 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist. Trichinopoly, 25th Feby. 1873.—Acting Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the Dist., Tinnevely, 29th Sept. 1873.—SHEEMADAY.
98	John Sturrock.....	23 Sep. 64	20 Nov. 64	12 May 75 Due 11 Nov. 76	10 5	22 "	469 9 11	Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 30th July 1875.—Canal Translator to Government, 24th March 1874.— <i>Furlough on Medical Cert., for 13 months, 29th April 1875.</i>
99	David Buick, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast...	6 Aug. 64	25 Oct. 64	18 March 73 to 20 Mar. 75	9 2	6 "	733 5 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Special Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 23d February 1875.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Dist., Malabar, 1st June 1875.—TALLICHERRY.
100	Henry Gribble Turner.....	20 July 64	7 Nov. 64	15 May to 30 Oct. 70 28 April 73 to 24 Feb. 75	8 10	11 "	733 5 35 0 0 544 7 1	Special Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1870.—Offg. Post Master General, 31st March 1875.—MADRAS.
101	Charles Augustus Bird.....	30 do	7 Nov. 64	19 Jan. 74 to 29 Oct. 75	9 4	13 "	525 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the District, Madura, 5th Mar. 1872.—RANKAD.
102	Lorne Augustus Campbell...	3 Aug. 64	30 Dec. 64	14 Jan. 76 to 16 July 68	10 5	29 "	1,000 0 0	Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 2d February 1875.—MADRAS.

103	Henry William Wellesley....	17 Aug. 64	20 Nov. 64	18 Apr. 75 Due 17 Apr. 77	10 4	28 "	718 0 0	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 2nd February 1875.— <i>Two years' furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, 13th April 1875.</i>
104	Henry Bidewell Grigg, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford...	29 Sep. 64	8 Jan. 65	26 Dec. 68 to 3 Dec. 69 21 Jan. 71 to 27 Feb. 72	8 11	7 "	733 5 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 30th July 1875.—OOTACAMUND.
105	Thomas von Donop Hardinge, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	5 Sep. 64	25 Oct. 64	16 Aug. 72 to 11 Nov. 74	8 11	10 "	525 0 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th April 1875.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Dist., Nellore, 1st June 1875.—ONGOLE.
106	Ware Plumpton Austin.....	2 Aug. 64	28 Dec. 64		11 0	4 "	525 0 35 0 0 427 12 5 87 8 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Malabar, 31st October 1867.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 22nd June 1875.—VELLORE.
107	Herbert Frederick Clogstoun	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64		11 0	6 "	525 0 35 0 0 450 0 0 87 8 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870.—Ag. Dy. Director, Rev. Settlement, Coimbatore, 3rd Oct. 1873.—COMBATORE.— <i>Privilege leave for 3 months, 21st Sept. 1875.</i>
108	George Kennaway Chamberlain.....	16 Sep. 64	7 Nov. 64	1 Aug. to 31 Oct. 66 19 Mar. to 18 Dec. 67 19 Dec. 67 to 7 Oct. 69 20 July 73 to Due 19 Oct. 75	5 10	6 "	250 0 0	<i>Special leave for six months, 3rd June 1873.—Extension of six months on S. C., 18th November 1873.—Extension of six months on S. C., 26th May 1874.—Further extension of 6 months, 1st December 1874.—Further extension of 3 months, 8th June 1875.</i>
109	Charles Jeffrey Knox.....	30 July 64	30 July 64	30 Mar. 74 to Due 29 March 76	9 2	1 "	416 10 8	Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of the Dist., North Arcot, 29th October 1872.— <i>Furlough to Europe for two years, 27th January 1874.</i>
110	John Lee Warner.....	30 do	7 Nov. 64	20 Apr. 75 Due 19 Dec. 76	10 4	13 "	600 0 0	Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madura, 5th Dec. 1871.— <i>Furlough to Europe for one year and 8 months, 2nd March 1875.</i>
111	Leonard Robert Burrows.... B.A., Cambridge.	8 Aug. 64	7 Nov. 64	13 Oct. 72 to 18 Oct. 74	9 1	18 "	1,200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Tanjore, 24th November 1874.—Acting President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, 25th May 1875.—MADRAS.

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

No.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
112	Edward Turner.....	30 July 64	20 Nov. 64	26 July to 20 Sep 66 9 April 73 to 20 Dec. 74	9 2 29	13 Oct. 72	RS. A. P. 525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Godavari, 25th Oct. 1870.—Acting Special Assist- ant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madura, 22nd June 1875.—MADURA.
113	Robert Rice, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin.	30 do	23 Dec. 64	21 Aug. 68 to 6 Nov. 69	9 9 18	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Coimba- tor, 8th Nov. 1870.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the Dist., Tinnevely, 22nd June 1875.—TUTICORIN.
114	Edward Noel Overbury	4 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	20 Jan to 13 May 67 17 Aug. 71 to 5 Nov. 72 15 Dec. 73 to Due 14 June 76	7 6 4	"	250 0 0	On furlough to Europe for one year, 2d December 1873.— Extension of 6 months, 8th Dec. 1874.—Further exten- sion of 6 months, 22nd June 1875.—Extension of 6 months, 19th October 1875.
115	Edward Gibson.....	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64	.....	11 1 6	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, South Canara, 15th Dec. 1874.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Dist., South Canara, 12th Nov. 1875.—CUNDAPOR.
C 116	Arthur Johnston Brecks Atkinson.	8 Aug. 64	13 Oct. 64	4 to 27 JUNE 73	11 1 25	"	416 10 8	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., South Arcot, 13th June 1871.—Furlough to Europe for 18 months, 7th December 1875.
117	Joseph Birdall Jones.....	1 Aug. 65	14 Feb. 66	2 August 74 to Due 1 August 76	8 5 19	28 Oct. 73	416 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 5th Dec. 1871.—On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 14th July 1874.—Permitted to return.
118	Arundel Tagg Arundel, B.A., London.	25 July 65	18 Nov. 65	.....	10 1 13	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely, 1st December 1875.—PALAMCOR- TAH.

119	Wm. Joseph Henry LeFanu, B.A., Dublin, (Barrister- at-Law.)	29 July 65	23 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69 to 19 Mar. 72	7 8 14	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Chingleput, 9th April 1872.—Acting Head Assistant to the Coll. and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 14th May 1872.—TRIPATORE.
120	Edwin Langford Pearse.....	11 Aug. 65	6 Nov. 65	6 Dec. 75 to Due 5 Dec. 77	10 0 25	"	416 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Godavari, 7th Feb. 1871.—Furlough to Europe for two years, on Medical Certificate 16th November 1875.
121	Charles Donald Maclean..... Mus. Doc., B.A., Exeter College, Oxford.	29 July 65	19 Dec. 65	15 May 71 to 7 June 75	5 11 20	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 350 0 0 250 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Chingleput, 15th June 1875.—Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 15th June 1875.—Acting Canarese Trans- lator to Government, 15th June 1875.—MADRAS.
122	Evans Charles Johnson.....	14 Oct. 67	29 Nov. 67	19 July 75 to Due 18 July 77	7 7 20	29 Nov. 75	416 10 8	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Viza- gapatam, 25th March 1873.—Furlough to Europe for two years, 16th July 1875.
C 123	Frederick Edward Gibson.....	24 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	23 Oct. 69 to 23 April 70 22 Apr. 71 to 5 Nov. 72 29 JAN. 75 to 27 JULY 75	5 6 16	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., South Arcot. —Actg. Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 30th July 1875.—TINDEVANUM.
124	Charles Lennox Bruce Cumming.....	14 do	29 Nov. 67	.....	8 1 2	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., North Arcot, 3rd Feb. 1874.—KANPETT.
125	Thomas Weir, B.A..... Queen's University, Ireland	8 Nov. 67	8 Dec. 67	.....	8 0 24	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 716 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Nellore, 26th June 1872.—As. Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 10th March 1874.—MADRAS.
126	Charles Kough, B.A..... Trinity College, Dublin.	26 July 67	16 Dec. 67	2c June 75 Due 19 June 77	7 6 4	"	416 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the Dist., South Arcot, 3rd June 1873.—On furlough to Europe for 2 years on Medical Certificate, 8th June 1875.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
C 127	Thomas James Maltby.....	27 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	29 Aug. 71 to 1 Mar. 72	Y. M. D. 7 7 0	29 Nov. 75	RS. A. P. 525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Ganjam, 13th December 1870.—Acting Senior Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 25th Nov. 1873.—BERHAMPORE.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

M 128	Hubert Thomas Knox..... (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68		7 0 0	28 21 Nov. 72	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Actg. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar 10th March 1874. PAULGHAT.
129	Henry Richard Farmer.....	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68		7 0 0	28	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 16th April 1873.—GUMMUM.
130	Lewis McIver.....	12 do.	21 Nov. 68		7 1 10		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.—Asst. Commr., 3rd Grade.—Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd Grade, British Burma, 25th Jan. 1873.—PROME.
131	James Acworth Davies..... (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 do.	3 Jan. 69		6 11 20		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Bellary, 12th November 1872.—Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, 13th June 1873.—PENNARONDA.
132	Matthew Richard Weld, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	12 do.	21 Nov. 68		7 1 10		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Tanjore, 3d June 1873.—MAXAVARAM.
133	Robert Sewell.....	12 do.	19 Dec. 68	21 Mar. to 18 Nov. 69	6 4 14		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Godavari, 4th March 1873.—COGANADA.
134	Henry Martin Winterbotham	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69		6 1 12	7 Nov. 73	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Malabar, 31st May 1870.—Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 23rd February 1875.—MALAPURAM.
M 135	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie	30 do.	19 Nov. 69		6 1 12		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Coimbatore, 30th July 1875.—Acting Head Assistant Coimbatore, 2d July 1875.—POLLACHI.
136	William Alexander Willock, B.A., Sydney Sussex Col- lege, Cambridge.	30 do.	12 Mar. 70		5 9 20		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatnam 10th Jan. 1871.—VIZIANAGARAM.—Furlough leave for three weeks, 7th Dec. 1875.
137	Lewis Moore.....	30 do.	7 Nov. 69		6 1 24		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the District, Trichinopoly, 7th Dec. 1869.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Trichinopoly, 1st Dec. 1875.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service,	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS—
1138	Fred. Augustus Nicholson.....	30 Sep. 69	4 Dec. 69	5 Jan. 75 Due 4 Jan. 76	5 1 2	7 Nov. 73	RS. A. P. 416 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 27th Oct. 1874.— <i>On furlough for one year to Europe, 1st Dec. 1874.</i> —Permitted to return, to duty 2d November 1875.
139	Walker Gregory Underwood.....	9 Aug. 70	17 Sep. 70		5 3 14	17 Sep. 74	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 9th Feb. 1875.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magr. of the District, Nellore, 6th July 1875.—NELLORE.
139A	Charles Falkiner MacCartie, Bombay C. S.	23 Aug. 70	21 Nov. 70	4 June 74 to 29 Oct. 75	3 8 5	23 Aug. 74	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, at Vizagapatam, 2nd November 1875.—Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 7th Dec. 1875.—VIZIANAGRAM.
140	Arthur Frederick Cox.....	8 July 71	3 Nov. 71		4 1 23	3 Nov. 75	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madura, 1st Dec. 1875.—RANMAD.
141	James Thomson, M.A.....	15 July 71	24 Nov. 71		4 1 7	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 28th Nov. 1871.—TINDEVANUR.
141A	Gabriel Stokes, Born. C. S., M.A., Trin. Col., Dublin.	6 Sep. 71	23 Oct. 71		4 1 46	6 Sep. 75	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Canara, 5th November 1873.—MANGALORE.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service,	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS—
142	Ebenezer James Sowell.....	12 July 72	1 Nov. 72		3 2 0	16 Oct. 72	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madura, 24th March 1874.—MADURA.
143	George Stuart Forbes, M.A., Aberdeen.	1 July 72	16 Oct. 72		3 2 16	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore, 28th October 1873.—TANJORE.
144	Ralph Sillery Benson, B.A., LL.B., Trin. Col., Dublin.	15 July 73	29 Oct. 73		2 2 3	21 Oct. 73	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 12th Nov. 1873.—SALEM.
145	Henry Thomas Ross, M.A., LL.B., Trin. Col., Dublin.	30 June 73	26 Oct. 73		2 2 6	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary, 4th November 1873.—BELLARY.
146	Egerton Edward Spencer.....	12 July 73	31 Oct. 73		2 2 1	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 4th November 1873.—SRYA- PETT.
B 147	Sydenham Henry Wynne, B.A., Trin. Col., Dublin	25 July 73	21 Oct. 73		2 2 11	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly, 4th November 1873.—TRI- CHINOPOLY.
A 148	William Jacob Tate.....	25 Nov. 74			1 1 6	18 Oct. 74	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavari, 1st December 1874.—GODAVARI.
A 149	George William Fawcett.....	22 July 74	6 Nov. 74		1 1 25	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 10th Nov. 1874.—MASULIPATAM.— <i>Privilege leave for one month, and 3 days, 22nd Nov. 1875.</i>
B 150	James Webster Bird.....	4 July 75	25 Nov. 74		1 1 6	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely, 1st December 1874.—PALAM- COTTAH.
A 151	Pierce William Moore.....	20 July 74	18 Oct. 74		1 2 14	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Ganjam, 27th October 1874.—CHUTTIPPORE.
A 152	James Henry Apperley Trenheere.....	23 Nov. 75			0 1 8	10 Nov. 75	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dis- trict.—North Arcot, 1st Dec. 1875.—CHITTOOR.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
A 153	John David Rees	.....	10 Nov. 75	.....	Y. M. D. 0 1 21	10 Nov. 75	Rs. A. P. 350 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 16th November 1875.—VIZAGAPATAM.
A 154	Francis Henry Hebbett	.....	23 Nov. 75	.....	0 1 8	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., South Canara, 1st Dec. 1875.—MANGALORE.
A 155	Walter Miller Thorburn R.A., Dalhousie College, Halifax.	.....	26 Nov. 75	.....	0 1 5	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Kurnool, 1st December 1875.—KURNOL.
A 156	Arthur Henry Temple Martindale	.....	10 Nov. 75	.....	0 1 21	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Coimbatore, 16th Nov. 1875.—COIMBATORE.
A 157	Horace Handley O'Farrell	.....	23 Nov. 75	.....	0 1 8	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Cuddapah, 1st December 1875.—CUDDAPAH.
A 158	Guy Francis Thos. Power	.....	23 Nov. 75	.....	0 1 8	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Nellore, 1st December 1875.—NELLORE.
A 159	James Paull Fiddian	.....	13 Nov. 75	.....	0 1 18	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, of the Dist., Malabar, 16th November 1875.—CALICUT.
CIVILIANS FROM OTHER PRESIDENCIES.								
Robert William Lodwick, Bombay C. S.					18	3 17 23 Feb. 71	2,500 0 0	Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, 17th August 1873.—Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 26th August 1873.—MADRAS.

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

14 William Holloway, (on leave.) } Judges. { James Kernan.
6 L. C. Innes, } 12 J. R. Kindersley—Acting.
83 H. Wigram.....Registrar.
125 T. Weir.....Acting.

District and Sessions Judges.

ARCOT—NORTH.

Judge..... 38 C. G. Plumer.....Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

Judge..... 40 O. B. Irvine.....Cuddalore.

BELLARY.

Judge..... 12 J. R. Kindersley, (on duty).....Madras.
Acting do. 16 L. Forbes.....Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH.

Judge..... 49 A. C. Burnell, (on duty).....Tanjore.
Acting do. 61 J. W. Best.....Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge..... 8 E. B. Foord.....Chingleput.

COIMBATORE.

Judge..... 16 L. Forbes, (on duty).....Bellary.
Acting do. 32 F. M. Kindersley.....Coimbatore.

CUDDAPAH.

Judge..... 24 R. Davidson, (on duty).....Chatterpore.
Acting do. 77 H. Newman.....Cuddapah.

GANJAM.

Judge..... 13 J. G. Thompson, (on leave).....Europe.
Acting do. 55 F. H. Woodroffe.....Berhampore.

GODAVERI.

Judge..... 55 F. H. Woodroffe, (on duty).....Berhampore.
Acting do. 59 F. Brandt.....Rajahmundry.

KISTNA.

Judge..... 51 W. Wilson, (on special duty).....Madras.
Actg. do. 58 H. J. Stokes.....Guntour.

KURNOL.

Judge..... 39 J. C. St. Clair.....Kurnool.

MADURA.

Judge..... 48 P. P. HutchinsMadura.

MALABAR—NORTH.

Judge..... 35 J. W. Reid.....Tellicherry.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

Judge..... 31 G. R. Sharpe, (on leave).....Europe.
Acting do. 83 H. Wigram.....Calicut.

NELLORE.

Judge..... 26 J. D. Goldingham, (on leave).....Europe.
Acting do. 57 J. R. Daniel.....Nellore.

SALEM.

Judge..... 47 J. C. Hannington.....Salem.

TANJORE—NORTH.

Judge..... 53 J. H. Nelson.....Negapatam.

TANJORE—SOUTH.

Judge..... 32 F. M. Kindersley, (on duty).....Coimbatore.
Acting do. 49 A. C. Burnell.....Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Judge..... 33 F. C. Carr.....Palamcottah

TRICHINOPOLY.

Judge..... 46 E. F. Webster.....Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Judge..... 21 E. C. G. Thomas.....Vizagapatam.

COMBACONUM.

Judge..... M. Cross, North Tanjore.

CUDDALORE.

Judge..... 60 H. P. Gordon, (on duty.)—Cuddapah.
Actg. do..... 86 G. A. Parker.

MADRAS.

First Judge..... Thomas Mortimer Busteed, (*Barrister-at-Law*)
Judge..... Calamoor Veeravully Runganada Shastri.
Judge..... T. Muthusami Aiyer.
Judge..... John Morris Maskell.

MADURA:

Acting Judge..... 90 G. D. Irvine.

MASULIPATAM.

Judge..... James Wilkins.

VELLORE.

Judge..... 74 J. C. Hughesdon, (on leave.)—Europe.
Actg. do..... 90 G. D. Irvine.

Special Appointments.

Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency..... R. W. Lodwick, Bombay C. S.
Deputy—Accountant General..... E. Rule, U. C. S.
Resident in Travancore and Cochin..... 9 G. A. Ballard, (on duty) Madras.
Acting do do..... 34 A. MacGregor.
Assistant do..... Major Woulfe Hay, S. C.
Collector of Sea Customs..... 11 J. Hunter-Blair.
Director of Revenue Settlement..... 22 R. K. Puckle, (on leave), Europe.
Acting do..... C. Rundall.
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement..... 82 H. St. A. Goodrich, (on duty), Vizag.
Acting do do..... Major C. J. Stuart.
Acting do do..... 107 H. F. Clogstoun, (on duty)—Calicut.
Inspector General of Jails..... Major T. B. E. Tennant, (S. C.)
Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side..... 83 H. Wigram, (on leave) Europe.
Acting do do..... 125 T. Weir.
Canarese Translator to Government..... 98 J. Sturrock, (on duty)—Calicut.
Acting do..... 121 C. D. Maclean.
Offg. Post Master General..... 100 H. G. Turner.
Ag. President of the Municipal Commn., Madras..... 111 L. R. Burrows.
Private Secy. to the Honorable the Governor..... 118 A. T. Arundel.

Employed in other Presidencies.

Accountant General, Bombay..... 3 J. L. Lushington.
Secretary to the Chief Comsr., Mysore..... 103 H. W. Wellesley, (on leave)
Asst. Commissioner, British Burmah Offg. Town
Magistrate of Rangoon..... 130 L. McIver.
Additional Member of the Council of the Governor
General for making Laws and Regulations..... 17 R. A. Dalryell.

1st Member..... 5 G. Thornhill.
2d Member..... 15 G. Banbury—(on leave).
Ag. 2d Member..... 1 *Hon'ble* D. Arbuthnot.
3d Member..... 17 R. A. Dalryell, (on duty)—Mysore.
Ag. 3d Member..... 9 G. A. Ballard.
Secretary..... 50 James Grose, (on leave)—Europe.
Sub Secretary—Acting Secretary..... 72 H. E. Stokes.
Acting Sub Secretary..... 95 C. A. Galton.
Acting Temporary Addl. Sub Secretary..... 94 J. B. Spedding.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

ARCOT—NORTH.

Collector and Magistrate..... 36 W. S. Whiteside..... Chittoor.
Sub Collector..... 67 H. Sewell, (on duty)..... Trichinopoly.
Acting do..... 106 W. P. Austin..... Vellore.
Head Assistant..... 87 F. H. Wilkinson, (on duty)..... Oosoor.
Assistant..... 94 J. B. Spedding, (on duty)..... Madras.
Assistant..... H.S. 109 C. J. Knox, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 124 C. L. B. Cumming..... Kanipett.
Assistant..... H.S. 140 A. F. Cox, (on duty)..... Ramnad.
Assistant..... 152 J. H. A. Tremeneheere..... Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

Collector and Magistrate..... 42 J. H. Garstin..... Cuddalore.
Sub Collector..... 62 F. R. H. Sharp, (on leave)..... Europe.
Acting do..... 79 J. Wallace..... Virdachellum.
Head Assistant..... 89 A. L. Lister, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 123 F. E. Gibson..... Tindevanum.
Assistant..... H.S. 116 A. J. B. Atkinson, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 126 C. Kough, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 141 J. Thomson..... Tindevanum.

BELLARY.

Collector and Magistrate..... 23 J. H. Master..... Bellary.
Sub Collector..... 75 J. F. Snaith, (on leave)..... Europe.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector..... 96 C. J. Crosthwaite..... Gooty.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 131 J. A. Davies..... Pennakonda.
Assistant..... H.S. 145 H. T. Ross..... Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH

Collector and Magistrate..... 45 A. McC. Webster, (on leave)..... Europe.
Head Assistant..... 95 C. A. Galton, (on duty)..... Madras.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant in charge..... H.S. 115 E. Gibson..... Cundapore.
Assistant..... H.S. 141 G. Stokes, (Bom. C. S.)..... Mangalore.
Assistant..... 151 F. H. Hebbert..... Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Collector and Magistrate..... 37 R. W. Barlow, (on leave)..... Europe.
Acting do..... 41 R. J. Melville..... Sydapt.
Sub Collector..... 59 F. Brandt, (on duty)..... Rajahmundry.
Acting Sub Collector..... 81 S. T. McCarthy..... Chingleput.
Assistant..... H.S. 119 W. J. H. LeFanu, (on duty)..... Tripatore.
Assistant..... H.S. 121 C. D. Maclean, (on duty)..... Madras.
Assistant..... H.S. 146 E. E. Spencer..... Sydapt.

COIMBATORE.

Collector and Magistrate..... 2 A. Wedderburn..... Coimbatore.
Sub Collector..... 61 J. W. Best, (on duty)..... Mangalore.
Acting Sub Collector..... 92 G. McWaters..... Kangayam.
Head Assistant..... 91 C. W. W. Martin, (on duty)..... Dindigul.
Assistant..... H.S. 113 R. Rice, (on duty)..... Tuticorin.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 135 G. T. Mackenzie..... Pollachy.
Assistant..... 156 A. H. T. Martindale..... Coimbatore.

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

CUDDAPAH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	30 W. D. Horsley.....	Cuddapah.
Sub Collector.....	71 A. J. Stuart, (on duty).....	Palamcottah.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	85 D. B. Gribble.....	Muddenpully.
Acting Head Assistant.....	.....	Wontimetta.
Assistant.....	H.S. 105 T. vonD. Hardinge, (on duty).....	Ongole.
Assistant.....	157 H. H. O'Farrell.....	Cuddapah.

GANJAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent.....	28 C. G. Master, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting do. do.	24 R. Davidson.....	Chatterpore.
Principal Assistant.....	56 J. Hope, (on duty).....	Cocanada.
Senior Assistant—Acting Principal Assistant.....	88 W. F. Grabame.....	Chicacole.
Special Assistant.....	Major J. McD. Smith, M. S. C. Baliguda.	
Assistant—Acting Senior Assistant.....	H.S. 127 T. J. Maltby.....	Berhampore.
Assistant.....	151 P. W. Moore.....	Chatterpore.

GODAVERI.

Collector and Magistrate.....	52 W. S. Foster, (on duty).....	Kurnool.
Acting do.	56 J. Hope.....	Cocanada.
Sub Collector.....	66 J. G. Horsfall.....	Rajahmundry.
Head Assistant.....	93 N. A. Roupell.....	Ellore.
Assistant.....	H.S. 113 E. Turner, (on duty).....	Madura.
Assistant.....	H.S. 120 E. L. Pearce, (on leave).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 133 R. Sewell.....	Cocanada.
Assistant.....	148 W. J. Tate.....	Cocanada.

KISTNA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	44 G. D. Leman.....	Masulipatam.
Sub Collector.....	70 B. Horsburgh, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector.....	.....	Guntoor.
Head Assistant.....	76 W. H. Glenny.....	Bezawada.
Assistant.....	149 G. W. Fawcett.....	Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.

Collector and Magistrate.....	29 H. S. Thomas, (on duty).....	Tanjore.
Acting do.	52 W. S. Foster.....	Kurnool.
Head Assistant.....	80 C. S. Crole, (on leave).....	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 129 H. R. Farmer.....	Cumbum.
Assistant.....	H.S. 138 F. A. Nicholson, (on leave).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	165 W. M. Thorburn.....	Kurnool.

MADRAS.

Collector.....	11 J. Hunter-Blair.....	Madras.
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MADURA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	43 W. McQuhae, (on leave).....	Europe.
Sub Collector—Actg. do.	73 H. W. Bliss.....	Madura.
Acting do.	91 C. W. W. Martin.....	Dindigul.
Head Assistant.....	92 G. McWaters, (on duty).....	Kangayam.
Acting do.	140 A. F. Cox.....	Ramnad.
Special Assistant.....	110 J. Lee Warner, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting do.	H.S. 112 E. Turner.....	Madura.
Assistant.....	H.S. 101 C. A. Bird.....	Ramnad.
Assistant.....	H.S. 142 E. J. Sewell.....	Ramnad.

MALABAR.

Collector and Magistrate.....	34 A. MacGregor, (on duty).....	Trevandrum.
Sub Collector—Ag. Collr. and Magistrate.....	60 W. Logan.....	Calicut.
Head Assistant.....	84 J. Cameron, (on duty).....	Negapatam.
Special Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	99 D. Buick.....	Tellicherry.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 128 H. T. Knox.....	Palghaut.
Assistant.....	H.S. 106 W. P. Austin, (on duty).....	Vellore.
Assistant—Ag. Special Assistant.....	H.S. 134 H. M. Winterbotham.....	Malapuram.
Assistant.....	H.S. 139 W. G. Underwood, (on duty).....	Nellore.
Assistant.....	159 J. P. Fiddian.....	Calicut.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

Commissioner.....	19 J. R. Cockerell.....	Ootacamund.
Assistant do.	104 H. B. Grigg.....	Ootacamund.

NELLORE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	25 G. Vans Agnew.....	Fellore.
Sub Collector.....	57 J. R. Daniel, (on duty).....	Nellore.
Acting Sub Collector.....	H.S. 105 T. VonD. Hardinge.....	Ongole.
Head Assistant.....	90 G. D. Irvine, (on duty).....	Vellore.
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 139 W. G. Underwood.....	Nellore.
Assistant.....	H.S. 125 T. Weir, (on duty).....	Madras.
Assistant.....	158 G. F. T. Power.....	Nellore.

SALEM.

Collector and Magistrate.....	27 C. T. Longley.....	Salem.
Sub Collector.....	63 J. F. Price, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector.....	87 F. H. Wilkinson.....	Oosoor.
Head Assistant.....	79 J. Wallace, (on duty).....	Virdachellum.
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 119 W. J. H. LeFanu.....	Tripatore.
Assistant.....	H.S. 144 R. S. Benson.....	Salem.

TANJORE.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent.....	1 Hon. D. Arbuthnott, (on duty).....	Madras.
Acting do.	29 H. S. Thomas.....	Tanjore.
Sub Collector.....	58 H. J. Stokes, (on duty).....	Guntoor.
Acting Sub Collector.....	84 J. Cameron.....	Negapatam.
Head Assistant.....	81 S. T. McCarthy, (on duty).....	Chingleput.
Assistant.....	H.S. 111 L. R. Burrows, (on duty).....	Madras.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 132 M. R. Weld.....	Mayaveram.
Assistant.....	H.S. 143 G. S. Forbes.....	Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Collector and Magistrate.....	54 J. B. Pennington, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting Collector and Magistrate.....	71 A. J. Stuart.....	Palamcottah.
Sub Collector.....	65 W. H. Comyn, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector.....	H.S. 97 W. A. Happell.....	Shermadavy.
Additional Sub Collector.....	118 A. T. Arundel.....	Palamcottah.
Head Assistant.....	86 G. A. Parker, (on duty).....	Cuddalore.
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 113 R. Rice.....	Tuticorin.
Assistant.....	L.S. 150 J. W. Bird.....	Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Collector and Magistrate.....	18 H. E. Sullivan, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting do.	67 H. Sewell.....	Trichinopoly.
Head Assistant.....	78 J. Kelsall, (on duty).....	Musery.
Assistant.....	H.S. 97 W. A. Happell, (on duty).....	Shermadavy.
Assistant.....	H.S. 137 L. Moore, (on duty).....	Ramnad.
Assistant.....	L.S. 147 S. H. Wynne.....	Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent.....	41 R. J. Melville, (on duty).....	Sydapet.
Acting do.	82 H. St. A. Goodrich.....	Vizagapatam.
Principal Assistant.....	63 A. Cruickshank, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting Principal Assistant.....	93 N. A. Roupell.....	Nursipatam.
Senior Assistant.....	77 H. Newman, (on duty).....	Cuddalore.
Special Assistant.....	100 H. G. Turner, (on duty).....	Madras.
Acting Special Assistant.....	Captain J. S. Blaxland.....	Koraput.
Assistant.....	H.S. 122 E. C. Johnson, (on leave).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 107 H. F. Clogstoun, (on duty).....	Coimbatore.
Assistant.....	H.S. 117 J. B. Jones, (on leave).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 136 W. A. Willock.....	Vizianagram.
Assistant—Ag. Head Assistant.....	H.S. 139A C. F. MacCartie, Bom. C. S. Vizianagram.	
Assistant.....	153 J. D. Rees.....	Vizagapatam.

Civil Servants absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Date of Departure.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
138 Nicholson, F. A.	Assistant Collector, Kurnool.	5 January 1875	4 Jan.	Permitted to return.
70 Horsburgh, B.	Sub Collector, Kistna.	1 Feb. 1875	31 do.	do.
64 Storr, E.	Judge, High Court, Madras.	5 Feb. 1875	4 Feb.	
14 Holloway, W.	Collector and Magistrate of South Canara.	30 March 1875	11 do.	
45 Webster, A. Mc.	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot.	23 Oct. 1875	24 do.	
62 Sharp, F. R. H.	Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput.	8 March 1875	7 March	
37 Barlow, R. W.	Second Member, Board of Revenue.	12 April 1875	11 do.	
15 Danbury, G.	Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam.	21 Dec. 1874	20 do.	
28 Master, C. G.	Assistant Collector, North Arcot.	29 March 1874	28 do.	
109 Knox, C. J.	District and Sessions Judge, Nellore.	30 March 1874	29 do.	
26 Goldingham, J. D.	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely.	20 July 1873	19 April	Forfeited appointment.
103 Chamberlain, G. K.	Sub Collector, Salem.	15 Dec. 1873	14 June	Forfeited appointment.
114 Overbury, E. N.	Director, Revenue Settlements.	5 July 1875	4 July	
63 Price, J. F.	Assistant Collector, Vizag.	19 July 1875	18 do.	
22 Puckle, R. K.	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary.	2 August 1874	1 Aug.	Permitted to return.
117 Jones, J. B.	Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.	15 August 1874	14 do.	
75 Smith, J. F.	Canarese Translator to Government and Under-Secretary to Government.	4 Sep. 1874	3 Sep.	
18 Sullivan, H. E.	District and Session Judge, South Malabar.	12 May 1875	11 November	
93 Sturrock, J.	Collector and Magistrate of Madura.	23 Nov. 1874	22 do.	
31 Sharpe, G. R.	Special Assistant, Madura.	4 Oct. 1875	4 Dec.	
43 McQuhae, W.	Judge, Court of Small Cause, Vellore.	20 April 1875	19 do.	
110 Lee Warner, J.	Head Assistant, Kurnool.	13 April 1875	12 January 1877	
74 Hughesdon, J. C.	Secretary Board of Revenue.	22 Feb. 1875	18 do.	
80 Crole, C. S.	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore.	18 April 1875	21 Feb.	
50 Grose, J.	Collector, Tinnevely.	9 May 1875	17 April	
103 Wellesley, H. W.	Assistant Collector, South Arcot.	20 June 1875	8 May	
54 Pennington, J. B.	Asst. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam.	19 July 1875	19 June	
126 Kough, C.	Head Assistant, South Arcot.	29 Sept. 1875	18 July	
122 Johnson, E. C.	District and Session Judge, Ganjam.	4 Oct. 1875	29 Sept.	
89 Lister, A. L.	Assistant Collector, Godavari.	6 Dec. 1875	3 Oct.	
13 Thompson, J. G.	Assistant Collector, South Arcot.		5 Dec.	
120 Pearce, E. L.				
116 Atkinson, A. J. B.				

Civil Servants on Privilege Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Acting Appointment.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
107 Clogston, H. F.	Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam.	Deputy Director Rev. Settlement.	1875	
84 Cameron, J.	Head Assistant, Malabar.			
149 Fawcett, G. W.	Assistant Collector, Kistna.			

Civil Servants out of Employ.

NAME.	Acting Appointment.	Date of return from Furlough.	REMARKS.
64 Storr, E.			On Furlough to Europe.
114 Overbury, E. N.			do.
108 Chamberlain, G. K.			do.

Civil Servants whose applications for Special Leave and Furlough have been registered.

47 J. C. Hamington. | 124 C. L. B. Cumming. | 30 W. D. Horsley.

Dates on and the order in which the Assistant Collectors passed the Standards.

[PART III.]

SECOND STANDARD.			SECOND STANDARD.		
111	Burrows, L. R.	27 June 1867	127	Maltby, T. J.	18 Dec. 1870
105	Hardinge, T. von D.	14 Dec.	134	Winterbotham, H. M.	do.
97	Happell, W. A.	do.	120	Pearse, E. L.	do.
109	Knox, C. J.	do.	133	Weld, M. R.	24 Mar. 1871
115	Gibson, E.	do.	135	Mackenzie, G. T.	1 July
113	Rice, R.	do.	123	Knox, H. T.	15 Dec.
107	Clogstoun, H. F.	1 July 1868	133	Sewell, R.	do.
118	Arundel, A. T.	do.	133	Nicholson, F. A.	do.
119	LeFanu, W. J. H.	do.	137	Moore, L.	16 July 1872
117	Jones, J. B.	do.	136	Willock, W. A.	20 Dec.
114	Overbury, E. N.	do.	140	Cox, A. F.	23 June 1873
106	Austin, W. P.	16 Dec.		Stokes, G.	28 do.
121	Macleod, C. D.	do.	139	Underwood, W. G.	1 July 1874
112	Turner, E.	do.	141	Thomson, J.	do.
124	Cumming, C. L. B.	do.	142	Sewell, E. J.	do.
122	Johnson, E. C.	do.	143	Forbes, G. S.	17 Dec.
125	Weir, T.	1 July 1869	144	Benson, R. S.	do.
123	Gibson, F. E.	do.	145	Ross, H. T.	1 July 1875
116	Atkinson, A. J. B.	do.	146	Spencer, E. E.	do.
126	Kough, C.	do.			
94	Spedding, J. B.	19 Dec.			
101	Bird, C. A.	do.			
131	Davis, J. A.	do.			
129	Farmer, H. R.	do.			
108	Chamberlain, G. K.	1 July 1870			

FIRST STANDARD.

147	Wynne, S. H.	1 July 1875
150	Bird, J. W.	do.

CIVIL.]

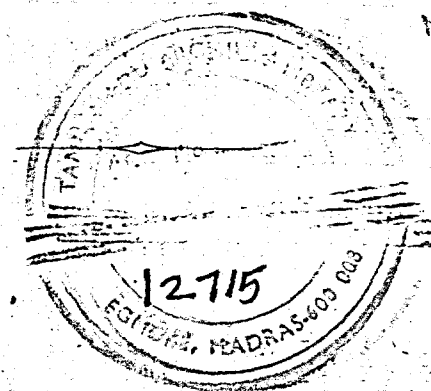
Retired on Annuities.

101

1857	Anderson, Findlay	1847	Eden, Robert	1842	Ogilvie, George Macartney
1839	Anstey, J. T.	1860	Elliot, Walter	1855	Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1859	Anstruther, Thomas Andrew	1874	Ellis, George Henry	1864	Onslow, Thomas
1874	Arbuthnot, Sir A. J.	1860	Elton, F. B.	1846	Paternoster, John
1846	Ashton, William	1870	Fane, E. G. R.	1867	Pelly, Charles
1838	Baskerville, (late Viveash) H.	1864	Fisher, William	1873	Pelly, Charles Raymond
1859	Baynes, Charles Robert	1873	Fraser, James	1869	Phillips, Alex. William
1862	Bayley, William Henry	1862	Forbes, Henry	1869	Phillips, H. D.
1862	Beauchamp, George Thomas	1873	Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	1855	Porter, Robert Tindal
1865	Birch, Sylvester Douglas	1851	Freese, Arthur	1858	Prendergast, Thomas
1831	Bird, George	1865	Goldie, J. H.	1863	Purvis, Arthur
1859	Bird, Charles James	1860	Goldingham, J.	1867	Pycroft, Sir Thomas
1860	Bird, John	1861	Goodwyn, Thomas William	1866	Ratcliffe, John
1868	Bird, Edward Wheler	1868	Grant, Patrick	1871	Reade, Chas. William
1857	Bishop, John Fitzsimmons	1862	Hall, Arthur	1872	Roberts, Clarence Armstrong
1847	Blair, Henry Martin	1835	Hamilton, T.	1873	Robinson, Jas. Douglas
1830	Blair, W. T.	1866	Harris, Geo. Anstruther	1866	Rohde, John
1873	Blair, Wm. Thomas	1874	Hodgson, William	1859	Roupell, Thomas Boone
1854	Blane, Thomas Law	1844	Hutt, J.	1859	Scott, Septimus
1861	Bourdillon, James Dewar	1862	Irvine, Patrick	1863	Shubrick, Charles John
1867	Brett, Harry Augustus	1865	Knox, Thomas John	1875	Sim, J. D.
1854	Brown, Charles Philip	1857	Lascelles, Francis	1844	Sinclair, A.
1873	Cadell, William Molle	1867	Levinge, Vere Henry	1858	Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1875	Chase, Thos. Alex. Nicholls	1847	Lewin, Frederick Mortimer	1835	Stokes, John
1863	Chatfield, Rowland Winsley	1873	Lushington, Franklyn	1856	Stokes, Hudleston
1846	Clementson, Frederick Fenby	1841	Macleod, Sir J. MacPherson	1863	Strange, Thomas Lumsden
1869	Clarke, Thomas	1862	Maltby, Francis Newcombe	1874	Swinton, Robert Blair
1871	Clarke, Richard Gwatkin	1864	Maltby, Edward	1870	Taylor, George Noble
1871	Collett, Charles	1872	Master, Robert Edward	1856	Thomas, John Fryer
1836	Combe, H.	1859	Mathison, Archibald Stirling	1862	Thomas, Edward Brown
1862	Conway, Thomas Barlow A.	1851	Mellor, Abel	1852	Thompson, Edward Penton
1870	Cook, H. D.	1873	Minchin, James Innes	1872	Walhouse, Moreton John
1867	Cotton, Robert Rolland	1862	Molle, William Macquarie	1868	Ward, Samuel Nevil
1853	Crawford, Stewart	1858	Montgomery, Sir H. C. Bart.	1848	Waters, George Jenkin
1862	Crozier, F. H.	1852	Morris, George Lee	1844	Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1863	Cunliffe, Brooke	1873	Morris, Henry	1862	Whittingham, Charles
1839	Dalzell, J. A.	1875	Morris, Henry		
1853	Douglas, William	1861	Murray, Mackenzie		
1869	Dykes, Jas. Wm. Ballantine				

RETIRED ON INVALID PENSION.

1864	Ames, C. H.	1870	Hutchins, A. R.	1865	Nisbet, W.
1865	Arbuthnot, W. H.	1867	Kerr, W. H.	1865	Pauncefote, B.
1868	Grime, H. M. S.	1872	Lilly, W. S.	1874	Roberts, P. L.
1866	Hodgson, A. P.	1869	Nesbitt, W. S.	1864	Sim, W. C.



List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

No.	NAMES.	Total Ser-vice.	Appd. A. D.	Date of promo- tion to present grade.	Salary	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
FIRST CLASS.									
1	Alexander Smith	32	1859	24 June 1862	600	Chingleput	Treasury	Sydupet	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
2	Herbert Richardson	15	1860	23 May 1865	600	Godavari	Treasury	Cocanada	
3	S. R. Locke	19	1859	31 August 1869	600	Tinnevely	Treasury	Manantoddy	
4	W. E. Underwood	16	1859	21 Dec. 1869	600	Madras	Quit rent and Abkary Dept.	Madras	On other duty, 9th February 1875.
5	R. S. Sathyanatha Rau	20	1859	do	600	Chingleput	Salt Department	Madras	
6	D. V. Narasinga Rau	27	1859	14 May 1872	600	Chingleput			
SECOND CLASS.									
1	B. C. Leggett	16	1861	24 June 1862	500	South Canara...	Treasury	Mangalore	Ag. 1st Class Dy. Collector, 23rd Mar. 1875.
2	E. G. Rickotts	20	1864	23 May 1865	500	Tanjore	Salt Department	Adampattam	
3	J. A. Marjoribanks	35	1861	13 March 1866	500	North Arcot	Treasury	Chittoor	Ag. Special Dy. Collector, Kurnool.
4	A. Ramachandra Rau	24	1859	13 Apr. 1869	500	Tinnevely	General duties...	Madura	
5	T. Ram Rau	37	1859	31 Aug. 1869	500	Madura	Treasury	Coimbatore	
6	J. C. Winscom	5	1865	do	500	Coimbatore	Treasury	Cuddalore	
7	P. Vurtha Chetty	19	1859	1 Feb. 1870	500	South Arcot	Treasury	Gudiatum	
8	P. Aiyalu Nayudu	32	1859	14 May 1872	500	North Arcot	General duties...	Hurpenthully	
9	V. Venkatachellum Puntloo	40	1859	25 Sep. 1874	500	Bellary	General duties...	Namagal	
10	T. Pritchard	14	1865	23 Mar. 1875	500	Salem	General duties...	Manargudy	
11	P. Seshagiri Rau	24	1859	8 Oct. 1875	500	Bellary	Treasury	Bellary	
12	B. A. Blake	31	1859	do	500	Bellary			
THIRD CLASS.									
1	John Ball	28	1859	31 Aug. 1869	350	South Canara...	Salt Department	Mangalore	Ag. 2nd Class Dy. Collr., 8th Oct. 1875.
2	T. Krishna Rau	31	1860	21 Dec. 1869	350	Trichinopoly	General duties...	Kelapalare	On special duty, Madras, 7th Dec. 1875.
3	C. Sri Balaya	18	1866	1 Feb. 1870	350	Malabar	Treasury	Calicut	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
4	P. A. Cole	12	1863	3 Oct. 1871	350	Tanjore	General duties...	Tanjore	
5	A. Strinivasa Rau	22	1860	7 Nov. 1871	350	Nellore	Treasury	Nellore	On special duty, Madras, 7th Dec. 1875.
6	A. Narayana Rau	21	1860	14 May 1872	350	Salem	Treasury	Salem	
7	J. W. Johnston	19	1865	30 July 1872	350	Coimbatore	General duties...	Erode	
8	A. M. MacGregor	10	1865	do	350	Coimbatore			
9	C. Cundasawmy Mudali, RA&M	15	1866	25 Sep. 1874	250	Nellore	General duties...	Naidoopeett	Ag. Dy. Collr. of the Town of Madras, 9th Feb. 1875.
10	A. Sudarsana Rau	28	1861	16 Feb. 1875	350	Godavari	General duties...	Nursapur	Acting General Deputy Collr., Nellore, 9th Feb. 1875.
11	C. E. Plunkett	18	1867	13 March 1875	350	Nellore	Salt Department	Nellore	
12	N. Gopalakrishnamah Chetty Garu...	18	1869	8 Oct. 1875	350	Kurnool	Treasury	Kurnool	

FOURTH CLASS.

No.	NAMES.	Total Ser-vice.	Appd. A. D.	Date of promo- tion to present grade.	Salary	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
1	W. A. Symonds	13	1866	23 Mar. 1866	350	Madura	General duties...		Acting Supt. Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
2	M. Surimurti Pillai	19	1869	1 Jan. 1869	250	Godavari	Salt Department	Cocanada	Acting Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore.
3	L. Venkatappiah	22	1869	13 April 1869	250	Kistna	Do.	Chicacole	[Acting 3rd Class, 2nd Nov. 1875.
4	P. Venkatanarasimha Rao	22	1869	do.	250	Ganjam	Do.	Nizamapattam	
5	R. Dhurma Row Nayudu	13	1869	do.	250	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Bellary	
6	N. Ramasani Mudali	18	1869	31 Aug. 1869	250	Bellary	General duties...	Tanjore	
7	N. Murugesu Mudali	19	1869	21 Dec. 1869	250	Tanjore	Treasury	Vinnucondah	
8	Y. Alagasingari Naidu	16	1869	do.	250	Kistna	General duties...	Walair	Privilege leave for 3 months, 22d Nov. 75.
9	Koti Subba Row	18	1869	22 Feb. 1870	250	Vizagapatam	Salt Department	Masulipattam	Sick leave for 6 months, 26th Oct. 1875.
10	Mahomed Ali Sahib	38	1870	23 March 1871	250	Kistna	Treasury	Velatpudiangady.	
11	D. Purushottamaya	21	1871	28 March 1871	250	Malabar	Salt Department	Cuddalore	
12	O. Kannan	25	1871	3 Oct. 1871	250	South Arcot	Salt Department	Sydupet	
13	W. Freer	31	1872	7 Nov. 1871	250	Chingleput	General duties...	Tuticorin	Ag. Special Deputy Collector, Chingleput.
14	C. Venkateswara	26	1874	14 May 1872	250	Tinnevely	Do.	Ramanad	On special duty, Madras, 7th Dec. 1875.
15	M. Raghaviengar	31	1874	25 Sep. 1874	250	Madura	Treasury	Vizagapatam	Privilege leave for 18 days, 1st Dec. 1875.
16	P. Subbayar	24	1871	10 Feb. 1871	250	Vizagapatam	Treasury	Chettipore	Privilege leave for 2 months, 16th Nov. 75.
17	J. W. McMurray	34	1875	14 May 1875	250	Ganjam	Treasury	Cuddapah	
18	A. M. Jones	18	1875	2 July 1875	250	Kurnool	General duties...	Koilkoontla	Acting—Madura
19	M. Ramaswami Naidu Garu...	20	1875	8 Oct. 1875	250	Kurnool			
20	T. Appaji Rau	28	1875	do.	250	Kurnool			
ACTING.									
1	Mir Ansardin Sahib, Tahsildar of Madranticum, Chingleput District	17	1	7	2 Oct. 1874	Chingleput	General duties...	Sydupet	For No. 14 in the 4th Class.
2	Kanchi Subba Rau Pantulu, Tahsildar of Nellore	18	3	11	9th Feb. 1875	Godavari	Do.	Nursapur	For No. 10 in the 3rd Class.
3	H. Subbarayer, District Munsif of Strivikuntum, Tinnevely	11	1	7	0	Tinnevely	Do.	Trichondur	For No. 4 in the 2nd Class.
4	W. C. H. Sharkey, Tahsildar of Guntoor	13	2	5	2 June	Vizagapatam	Salt Department	Walair	Ag. for No. 10 in the 4th Class.

List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates—continued.

No.	NAMES.	Total Ser-vice.	Service as Deputy Collector.	Y.M.D.	Date of Special appoint-ment.	Salary	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
	ACTING.—Continued.									
5.	A. Krishna Row, Tahsildar of Kudiri.	19	...	...	30 July 1875	...	Cuddapah	General Duties.	Cuddapah	Acting for No. 20 in the 4th Class.
6.	P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Juz Sarishtadar, Kurnool.	14	...	...	8 Oct.	...	Kurnool	Do.	Kollikontla	Acting for No. 18 in the 4th Class.
7.	G. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu, G. Srinivasa Sarishtadar, Ganjam.	...	...	...	16 Nov.	...	Ganjam	Treasury	Chatterporo	Acting for No. 9 in the 4th Class.
8.	K. Subbarayudu, Collector's Sheristadar, Kistna.	...	...	...	22 do	...	Kistna	General Duties	Vinucondah	Acting for No. 6 in the 3rd Class.
9.	P. Pundarikabshudu, Collr's Sheristadar, Godavari.	...	...	...	7 Dec.	...	Nellore	Treasury	Nellore	Acting for No. 15 in the 4th Class.
10.	P. Viragchava Aiyar, Collr's, Sheristadar	...	...	...	do.	...	Tinnevely	General Duties	Tuticorin	Acting for No. 2 in the 3rd Class.
11.	V. Doraswami Aiyar, Tahsildar, Chingleput	...	...	...	do.	...	South Arcot	Do.	Tricolore	Privilege leave for 20 days, 1st Dec. 75.
	SPECIAL.									
1.	A. Ramachandra Rau, General Depy. Collector, Tinnevely.	24	...	...	16 Dec. 1874	...	Kurnool	...	...	
2.	M. Suryamurti Pillai, General Depy. Collr. of Madura	19	...	...	24 April 1874	...	Tanjore	Settlement of lands taken up for Railways.	...	
3.	C. Venkatesaiya, General Depy. Collector of Chingleput	31	...	...	10 Oct. 1871	...	Chingleput	do.	...	
4.	S. Venkatasubaiya, Tahsildar, Cuddalore.	33	...	...	31 Mar. 1875	...	South Arcot	Settlement of lands for Car-matic Railway	...	

LIST OF
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN COVENANTED SERVANTS
ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

CORRECTED TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT DRYDGES
CHANDOS GRENVILLE, *Duke of BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.*

Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 23rd August 1875; took his seat 23d November, 1875

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 WILLIAM ROBINSON, C. S. I.,
Third in Council; took his seat 5th December 1873.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C. B.,
Fourth in Council; took his seat 9th March 1875.

FIRST CLASS OF 28 YEARS' STANDING.

HON'BLE DAVID ARBUTHNOTT.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 23rd January 1843. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th April 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 24th October 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 16th March 1847. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 7th March 1848. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 24th January 1849, 11th September 1849, 29th March 1850 and 17th December 1850. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 3rd November 1854. Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kurnool, 10th June 1858. On sick leave to England, from 28th February 1860 to 8th February 1862; assumed charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool on the 5th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 28th March 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 15th January to 8th April 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 8th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 24th January 1869 to 30th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Sea Customs and of the Madras District and Acting Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 18th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore, 4th March 1873, Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore, 6th May 1873. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue from 3rd October to 21st December 1874. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue from 22nd December 1874 to 4th April 1875. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue from 6th to 9th May 1875. Acting First Member, Board of Revenue from 5th May to 9th August 1875. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue from 10th August 1875.—31 years, 1 month, 5 days.

ANDREW WEDDERBURN.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th July 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th May 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 30th October 1846. Europe, 14th February 1847. Out of employ, 4th January 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th February 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 11th July 1848. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th March 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd September 1851. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1853. Europe, furlough, from 14th February 1857 to 7th February 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th February 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 14th April to 25th June 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th April 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th February 1864 to 22nd June 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 21st June 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 15th February to 2nd March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 21st March 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 25th June 1869 to 18th February 1871.—26 years, 10 months, 21 days.

JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON.

1841. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd January 1843. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th May 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 23rd September 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 19th June 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th January 1847. Second Assistant to the Accountant General, 3rd December 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Accountant General, 22nd September 1848. Cananese Translator to Government and Head Assistant to the Accountant General, 2nd July 1850. Acting First Assistant to the Accountant General, 16th December 1854. First Assistant to the Accountant General, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Treasurer, Secretary to the Savings Bank, Member of the Mint Committee and Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 12th September 1856. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 25th May 1858. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 15th February 1859. Civil Auditor, 21st April 1859. Accountant, North-western Provinces, 1859. On sick leave to England, from 12th April 1861 to 7th January 1863. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 10th January 1863. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of India, from 1st May 1863. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 4th January to 25th May 1864. Accountant General, Bombay, 27th February 1865. On private affairs to Europe, from 12th April to 11th October 1868. On duty in England. On furlough to Europe, from 13th March 1869 to 10th March 1871.—29 years, 9 months, 13 days.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.J.

1842. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th October 1843. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th January 1848. Officiating Sub Judge, Calicut, 16th January 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 21st October 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23rd June 1852. On furlough to England, 13th November 1852. Out of employ, 2nd December 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 8th January 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th September 1856. Inspector-General of Police for the Madras Presidency, 18th May 1858. Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 9th December 1867 to 2nd April 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 15th May to 6th November 1868. Resumed his seat as Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue on 11th November 1868. To be Third Member, but to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1869. Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue, 2nd November 1869. Inam Commissioner, without prejudice to his duties as Member of the Board of Revenue, 30th November 1869. Second Member, but to continue to act as First Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th January 1870. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, 22nd November 1870. On furlough to Europe from 22d April 1872 to 31st January 1873. Member of Council, 6th December 1873. Acting Governor, Fort St. George from 28th April to 22nd November 1875.—23 years, 11 months, 18 days.

GEORGE THORNHILL.

1842. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd April 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 24th September 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 6th May 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 5th September 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th October 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 11th May 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 9th January 1852. On furlough to England, 21st May 1853. Out of employ, 13th November 1856. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 2nd December 1859. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 24th September 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 13th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 27th April 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 23rd August 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 27th December 1861. On sick leave, from 14th September 1862 to 10th December 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 30th May to 29th November 1867, and from 30th April 1868. On special duty, 22nd December 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 7th August 1869. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 8th November 1869. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March 1870. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 7th March 1870. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March and 29th November 1870 and 18th July 1871. First Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th December 1873.—23 years, 4 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1847. Europe, furlough, 10th July 1849. Out of employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th January 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 5th December 1855. Sub Judge, Combaconum, 12th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 3rd June 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 25th March 1862. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 13th October 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 29th April 1867 to 2nd January 1869. On sick leave to Europe from 1st February to 10th July 1875.—26 years, 3 months, 26 days.

• ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C. B.

1841. Under the Principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th November 1846. Europe furlough, 14th October 1848. Out of employ, 26th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Acting Deputy Register of the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 8th November 1853. Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 9th May 1858 to 6th November 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th March 1860. Sub Collector, Madras, and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th April 1860. Special Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1859 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 6th March 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from the 21st June 1862. Member and Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862. Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from date of quitting Madras, 16th September 1862. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from 25th October 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 18th March 1863. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 14th May 1863. Employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Governor General's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, G. O., 24th September 1863. President of the Sanitary Commission, 13th March 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 9th May 1865 to 5th May 1866. Chief Secretary to Government, 20th October 1867. Officiating Member of Council, from 22nd December 1869 to 6th March 1870, and from 29th October to 25th November 1872. Member of Council, 26th November 1872. Furlough to Europe for one year, from 2d August 1873, 24th February 1875. Provisional Member of Council, 31st March 1874. Member of Council, 9th March 1875.—24 years, 1 month, 13 days.

EDWARD BROMLEY FOORD.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Masulipatam, 7th April 1846. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 22nd March 1856. Europe, 27th November 1856. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 29th November 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 17th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 19th April 1861. On Medical Certificate, India, from 24th June 1861 to 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 15th September 1862 to 27th December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole, 11th January 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Ganjam, 13th September 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 10th January 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 13th October 1865. District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, from 6th October 1868. On furlough to Europe from 5th February 1870 to 11th March 1871. On furlough to Europe for one year, from 18th July 1874 to 17th August 1875.—25 years, 11 days.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th November 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22nd August 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 14th January 1853. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 6th September 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 17th November 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 24th April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 25th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 28th September 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 28th December 1855. Out of employ, 8th November 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, 2nd December 1857. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 25th June 1858. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th November 1858. On furlough for the unexpired portion of the three years obtained by him on the 26th December 1855, 31st January 1860, three months in addition to furlough, on account of the time occupied in the passage to and from India, 9th August 1860. Returned to the Presidency, 26th December 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 13th February 1862. Sub Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as Collector of Tanjore, 3rd April 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 2nd May 1862. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 29th March 1869. Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 8th June 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 16th June 1871. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue, from 9th May to 9th August 1875. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 10th August 1875.—26 years, 1 month, 25 days.

WILLIAM HUDESTON.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 13th July 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 21st May 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 21st March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th May 1854. Head Assistant and Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr Adawlut, 26th September 1854. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 1st December 1854. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 19th February 1855. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 27th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, 29th January 1856. Out of employ, 21st September 1857. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, 8th December 1857. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st May 1863. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th July 1858. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 22nd August 1859 and 30th November 1860. Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

5th April 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th May to 29th November 1865. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 2nd June to 21st July 1866. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 16th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868 to 5th November 1870. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, 20th April to 20th July 1871, and from 19th February to 15th May, and from 27th June to 10th July 1872, and from 20th October to 25th November 1872, and Chief Secretary to Government from 26th November 1872. Temporary Member of Council from 8th to 15th August 1873. On furlough to Europe for one year, from 2nd March 1874 to 24th February 1875. Temporary Member of Council from 23rd April to 22d November 1875.—25 years, 8 months, 11 days.

JOHN HUNTER-BLAIR.

1845. Under the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, 17th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 9th November 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 4th February 1851. England, 18th January 1852. Out of employ, 25th December 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 14th January 1853. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 20th December 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 14th December 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 29th April 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 30th September 1856. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 2nd December 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 11th January 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 10th May 1859 to 7th November 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 2nd February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 26th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, but Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 8th September 1863. Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 18th March 1864. Member of the Income Tax Commission for 1865-66, 1st August 1865. On special duty at Calcutta, G. O., 9th August 1866. Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 23rd July 1868. On special duty at Bangalore, from 14th July to 19th September 1869. Collector of the Town of Madras, 23th June 1870, Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 21st January to 18th April 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 13th June 1871 to 12th June 1872. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 15th December 1873 to 27th April 1874.—23 years, 6 months, 19 days.

JOHN ROBERT KINDERSLEY, (Barrister-at-Law).

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th July 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th May 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23rd January 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 22nd June 1852. On Medical Certificate to England, 3rd August 1852. Out of employ, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th February 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 14th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 9th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 30th July 1858. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 22nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 5th January 1861 to 7th January 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 13th October 1865. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 14th September 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 3rd April 1868. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 11th May to 14th August 1870, and from 1st December 1870.—22 years, 6 months, 13 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

JOHN GEORGE THOMPSON.

1848. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th July 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th July 1854. Inspector of Schools, 24th July 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 30th January 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th February 1857. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 6th March 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 25th October 1859 to 7th December 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 8th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 21st April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 29th September 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 1st March 1864. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, 26th July 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 5th September 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, 16th March 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, 17th April 1866. District and Session Judge of Ganjam, from 18th April 1869. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 4th October 1875.—24 years, 2 months, 22 days.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

1849. Student at the College, 6th January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th February 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 28th September 1852. Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 20th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 8th November 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th March 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 23rd January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 14th April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th May 1856. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 23rd December 1856. Sub Judge, Calicut, 23th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 9th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 17th November 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 30th August 1861. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 16th April 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th May 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1869 to 7th November 1869. Acting Chief Justice from 18th March to 22nd August 1873. On furlough to Europe from 30th March 1875.—24 years, 7 months, 7 days.

GEORGE BANBURY.

1849. Student at the College, 2nd January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th July 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1853 and 7th March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th March 1854. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th May 1856. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th March 1858. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1859 to 4th August 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, from 1st September 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 10th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 19th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Madras District, from 8th May 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 1st October 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 5th August 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 31st January to 20th June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 23rd July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 13th October 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th October 1865. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th November 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 7th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 5th March to 12th September 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 16th October 1868. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, from 30th January 1870. Director of Revenue Settlement, 21st May 1872. Second Member, Board of Revenue, 15th December 1873. On furlough to Europe for 15 months, from 21st December 1874.—21 years, 1 month, 2 days.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 13th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 3rd April 1855. Acting Assistant Judge, Combaconum, 1st April 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 30th September 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1858. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1858. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th March 1859. On furlough, from 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 21st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 10th January 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 3rd July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 14th October 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 7th March 1869 to 25th March 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary from 2nd August 1871 to 23rd June 1872. On special leave to Europe from 28th June to 23th December 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 7th January 1873. District and Session Judge, Coimbatore, but to continue to act in Bellary, 6th June 1874. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 28th June to 25th September 1875.—19 years, 9 months, 20 days.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th January 1853. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1859. Out of employ, 23th March 1859. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1859. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 5th August 1859. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chicacole, 14th September 1860. Officiating Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1861. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Officiating Member of the Income Tax Commission, 14th November 1860. On special leave, from 14th May to 7th November 1862. Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1864-65, 20th September 1864. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1865, and from 13th May 1865. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 25th May 1865. Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, 3rd November 1865. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 23rd January 1866. Acting

Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd June 1866. Acting Inam Commissioner, 2nd October 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 4th December 1866. Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 8th to 26th July 1867. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 9th July 1868. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 15th February 1870. Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 28th June 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 24th December 1870 to 23rd December 1871. Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 20th February 1872. On special duty in the Mysore Provinces, &c., from 10th July 1872. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 12th November 1872. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, 23rd January 1873. Acting Secretary to Government Revenue Department, 18th March 1873. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 8th to 15th August 1873. Third Member, Board of Revenue, 16th December 1873. Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 9th April 1875.—19 years, 10 months, 24 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1850. 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, Madura, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th March 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 13th April 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 26th January 1863. 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, Coimbatore, from 31st August 1863. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 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 Madura, 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 9th March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th March to 9th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 15th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 18th May 1872. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 4th March 1873. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, from the 21st August to 3rd September 1874. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 4th September 1874.—21 years, 2 months, 15 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 24th April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 28th September 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 26th February 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 17th March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 23rd May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 13th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 19th 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, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2nd August 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 4th August 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th November 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 30th January 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 9th July 1866. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 13th August 1867. Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills from 20th June 1872.—21 years, 2 months, 23 days.

DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2nd March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th November 1851. Acting Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 18th June 1854. Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 19th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to England, from 23rd March 1855 to 25th October 1856. 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 Hon'ble the Governor, 25th March 1859 and 8th June 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1860 to 25th November 1861. Acting Sub Judge, Chicacole, from 19th December 1861. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge, Chicacole, 10th January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th July 1863. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 18th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, from 14th April to 6th July 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 8th July 1869 to 15th April 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 24th April to 19th July 1871. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 14th August 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 19th February 1872. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue from 15th May 1872. On special duty from 31st May to 22nd June 1872

Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th to 25th November 1872. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 26th November 1872. On furlough to Europe from 18th March to 14th Nov. 1873. Acting Chief Secretary to Government from 1st March 1874. Additional Member of Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for making Laws and Regulations, 24th Feb. 1874. Fellow, University, Madras. Acting Chief Secretary to Government from 29th April to 22d November 1875.—19 years, 4 months, 24 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1855. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 22nd October 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 20th May 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynaad Taluk in Malabar, 19th August 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 31st October 1860. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party, 6th 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 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 22nd December 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 3rd July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2nd October 1866. To be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 14th December 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 23rd April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madura, from 20th May 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 23rd 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.—19 years, 10 months, 2 days.

RICHARD KAYE PUCKLE.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th September 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 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 13th November 1860 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, Tinnevely, 31st July 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1866. On special duty at the Board's Office, from 7th January 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd July 1869 to 5th November 1870. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, 10th November 1874. Director of Revenue Settlement, 30th July 1875. On furlough to Europe from 17th July 1875.—21 years, 17 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 26th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853. Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 4th April 1856. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 6th April 1858. In charge of the district of Raepore, 24th January 1859. Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 12th November 1859. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 21st December 1859. Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Chindwara, 16th November 1860. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Bhundara, 24th January 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1864 to 4th April 1867. Sub Collector of Bellary, 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, Godavery District, 8th May 1868. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector of that District, 11th August 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Berhampore, 25th August 1861. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 4th September 1863. 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. Political Agent, Sundur.—20 years, 7 months, 15 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

1852. Student at the College, 29th 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, 20th August 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 30th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 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, 6th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 16th 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 1860. 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, Madura, 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 18th July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 20th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1866. Civil and Session Judge, Trichi-

nopoly, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 20th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 18th September 1863 to 3rd December 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 17th August 1873. On special leave to Europe, from 17th August 1873 to 12th February 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 3rd February 1874. —20 years, 3 months, 14 days.

GEORGE VANSAGNEW.

1852. Student at the College, 26th 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, 23rd December 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 23rd 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 Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 17th April 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 29th March 1861 to 20th March 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 5th April 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 11th May 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 8th September 1863. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 19th November 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th September 1866. Out of employ, October 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 1st March 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 25th March 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 16th November 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 25th May 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 11th October 1870. —21 years, 3 months, 28 days.

JOHN DALRYMPLE GOLDINGHAM.

1853. Student at the College, 8th September 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th March 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th January 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1857. Officiating Sub Judge, Bellary, 26th March 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madura, 19th July 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 25th January 1861. Sub Judge, Madura, 17th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th July 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 1st October 1861. On special leave to Europe from 14th June to 7th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 10th July 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th August 1865 to 23rd September 1868. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 29th September 1868. Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 20th April 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Nellore, 15th October 1872. On furlough to Europe for 24 months, from 30th March 1874. —17 years, 5 months, 12 days.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

1853. Student at the College, 2nd December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 17th July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 4th March 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, January 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th June 1858. On Medical Certificate, to Europe, from 15th September 1858 to 21st August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chicacole, 23rd August 1860. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 5th October 1860. Principal Assistant at Vizagapatam, 17th May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, from 20th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 23rd January 1864 to 31st December 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th January 1866 to 18th December 1867. Out of employ. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 20th December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 21st October 1868. To be Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector of Tinnevely, 1st June 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 10th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd March 1873 to 20th June 1874. —16 years, 11 months, 13 days.

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

1854. Student at the College, 31st May 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam 31st July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 10th May 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 15th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3rd December 1859. Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1859. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860. Officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, 12th April 1861. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax 27th August 1861. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th April 1862. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862, and for 1863-65, 20th September 1864. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th February and 12th May 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1866 to 22nd April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 1st May 1869. On special duty in Godavery and Kistna, from 24th May 1869. To act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 19th October 1869. To be Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 25th January 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 28th September 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 30th June 1871. To be Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, but to continue to act in Ganjam, 26th November 1872. Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam from 1st April 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22d February 1874 to 28th February 1875. On furlough to Europe from 29th March 1875. —17 years, 9 months, 20 days.

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

1855. Student at the College, 26th June 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3rd March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the Neilgherry Hills, from 9th October 1858 to 19th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 30th June 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 10th August 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 3rd May 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, but to act as Sub Collector of Madras, 17th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector of Salem, from 13th June 1862 and from 2nd April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 8th September 1863. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 10th July 1866. Member of the Board of Examiners, 7th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 28th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 7th May 1867. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 14th June 1870. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 4th April 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore, from 1st March 1874. Political Agent for French Settlement at Karikal. Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act at Tanjore, 25th May 1875. —17 years, 9 months, 8 days.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Godavery, 11th March 1862. Head Assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Godavery, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, 11th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 2nd May 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 6th October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st December 1863. On special leave, from 16th March to 6th July 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th June to 10th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 10th October 1866 to 8th April 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 12th August 1868. On furlough from 16th October 1870 to 25th June 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 26th June 1871. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th February 1872. —20 years, 2 months, 25 days.

GEORGE ROBINSON SHARPE.

1855. Student at the College, 15th November 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th May 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th June 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Calicut, 19th August 1859. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 1st July 1862. On special leave to Europe, from 14th April to 10th October 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 25th July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 8th April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madura, from 4th July 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd October 1868 to 24th September 1870. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 20th April 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Malabar, 11th January 1870. On furlough to Europe from 23rd November 1874. —16 years, 6 months, 25 days.

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 2nd December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 19th January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th March 1860. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th December 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 19th September 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 30th January 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 24th July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 11th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 7th July 1867 to 30th June 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 13th July 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, from 11th May 1871. On furlough from 9th July 1872 to 6th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore from 16th July 1874. —17 years, 6 months, 7 days.

FRANCIS CULLING CARR, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th June 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 13th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 22nd August 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Salem, 30th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th August 1860. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 4th July 1869. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th January 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th September 1866 to 1st January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 11th January 1870. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 15th February 1870. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 28th June 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, from 12th October 1870 to 2nd March 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st March to 8th July 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tirnevely, from 27th July 1871. District and

Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, from 11th March 1872. On special leave to Europe, from 11th May to 10th November 1874.—16 years, 2 months, 7 days.

ATHOLL MacGREGOR.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 3rd March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th April 1859. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 1st January 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 28th March 1863 to 24th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th January 1865. Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 22nd December 1865. Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 16th April 1866. Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 24th July 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th September 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 15th January 1867. Acting Resident of Travancore, 19th July 1867. On private affairs leave, from 7th June 1867 to 9th January 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 15th January 1868. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 18th April 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 13th July to 20th September 1869. Resumed duties in the Board's Office, 21st September 1869. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 8th April 1870. Agent for French Settlement of Mahé. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 28th May to 30th September 1875. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 11th Oct. 1875.—17 years, 8 months, 3 days.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1855. Student at the College, 20th October 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 8th July 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th October 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, and Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 9th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 2nd December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 2nd September 1861, 13th May and 15th August 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1866 to 3rd June 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 8th June 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 9th August 1869. District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872. On special leave to Europe from 15th April to 16th October 1873.—16 years, 7 months.

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th April 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th May 1860. Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 7th June 1861. Sub Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 17th June 1862. On special leave, from 7th April to 8th August 1864. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 28th August 1866. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 14th October 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 5th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 5th June 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 28th September 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th May 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 23rd May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot from 27th April 1872. To be Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as North Arcot, 21st May 1872. Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—20 years, 3 days.

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW.

1855. Student at the College, 11th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 13th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th February 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 25th July 1858 to 18th September 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th October 1860. Officiating Head Assistant, Nellore, 3rd May 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 2nd November 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 13th May 1862, 25th February and 4th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 30th January 1864. On special leave, from 30th May to 28th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 8th October 1869. Out of employ. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Tellicherry, from 9th November 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 5th February 1870. To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 26th November 1872. Collector and Magistrate Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput District, 15th July 1873. Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 16th December 1873. On furlough to Europe from 12th April 1875.—14 years, 11 months, 12 days.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st April 1857. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, 25th September 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1st March 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th November 1859 to 9th December 1861. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 20th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 24th December 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 18th February 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 25th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 16th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 20th January 1864. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Vellore, 27th February 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 3rd March 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 17th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 21st April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, from 26th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 26th June 1869. District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, 25th June 1872. On furlough to Europe from 21st March 1874 to 27th March 1875.—14 years, 8 months, 20 days.

HON'BLE JAMES CHISHOLME St. CLAIR.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th April 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant, Bellary, 25th January 1861. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 30th June 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 15th May 1867 to 7th May 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 19th to 28th July 1871. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, 20th July 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 1st August 1871. District and Sessions Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 7th January 1873. District and Session Judge of Kurnool, 5th June 1874.—16 years, 9 months, 11 days.

OCTAVIUS BUTLER IRVINE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th June 1858. Officiating Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 13th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th June 1862 to 27th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3rd February 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th February 1865. Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 7th February 1866. Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 31st August 1866. Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st October 1866. Acting Sub Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 5th March 1867. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 18th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 4th May 1867 to 4th January 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 17th March 1868 to 2nd August 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd August 1871 to 21st February 1873. District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of the Godavery District, 27th May 1873. Acting District and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 13th April to 24th June 1874. District and Session Judge, South Arcot, from 11th July 1874.—14 years, 9 months, 3 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th March 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 7th July 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, 12th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chittoor, from 23rd January to 23rd April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 23rd September 1863. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th January 1864. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 24th July 1866. To be Sub Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, 14th December 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 16th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 4th June 1869. To act as Sub Collector of Nellore, 19th October 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 21st January 1870. On furlough to Europe for 18 months, from 28th April 1873 to 27th March 1875. Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 6th May 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput from 10th April 1875.—15 years, 13 days.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 29th January 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th July 1859. Officiating Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th March to 11th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 20th August 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 1st March and 16th December 1864. Head Assistant, Colmbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 27th March 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 21st January to 13th April 1871. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 13th April 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1872 to 6th January 1874. Special Agent, French Settlement and Political Agent for Pondicherry. —16 years, 5 months, 15 days.

WILLIAM McQUHAE.

1857. Student at the College, 4th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 31st August 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th January 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd March 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 11th October 1864. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 6th January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, 27th February 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 27th March 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 28th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 23rd June to December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 28th November 1868 to 26th October 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 9th December 1870 to 29th April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 12th May 1871. Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 6th May 1873. On furlough to Europe for 14 months from 4th October 1875.—15 years, 11 months, 5 days.

GEORGE DOWNTON LEMAN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 11th January 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 10th January to 9th April 1861. Officiating Head Assistant, North Arcot, 12th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 23rd September 1861 to 26th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 19th January to 8th April 1864. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 9th May 1864. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 7th March 1865. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 19th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntur, from 4th June 1867 to 13th May 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 5th August to 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 21st September 1868 to 5th August 1869. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 11th August to 11th October 1869. On special duty at Madras, from 12th October 1869 to 9th March 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd April 1870 to 25th January 1872. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 12th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 30th January 1872. Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 15th July 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Collector of Madras and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 11th July 1875.—14 years, 6 months, 5 days.

ALEXANDER McCALLUM WEBSTER.

1857. Student at the College, 26th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 1st February 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 15th December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 10th August 1860. Head Assistant of South Canara, from 15th May 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 26th May and 1st August 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 1st February 1866 to 11th October 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th October 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 24th December 1867 to 22nd February 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 6th March 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 9th February 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 1st to 31st March 1869 and from 22nd June 1869 to 25th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 28th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, from 4th April 1870 to 9th March 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly from 16th March 1872. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, 6th June 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd July 1872 to 12th December 1873. Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 16th December 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Collector of Madras, 16th December 1873 to 23rd April 1874. Acting Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 13th May to 8th August 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 15th October 1874. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 25th May 1875. On special leave to Europe, from 25th October 1875.—14 years, 8 months, 29 days.

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

1857. Student at the College, 24th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 6th May 1859. Head Assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th July 1861 to 14th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of

Salem, 10th February 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 5th July 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th December 1864. Head Assistant of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Head Assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 14th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 6th June 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 23rd June 1865. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery District, 15th January 1867. Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 19th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, but to continue to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 20th April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as First Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 12th September 1868 and from 3rd April to 13th July 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 15th August 1869 to 29th December 1870. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 23rd January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1871 to 6th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge Cuddapah, from 1st March 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 6th June 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, 15th August 1873.—13 years, 2 months, 29 days.

JOHN CHILD HANNYNGTON.

1857. Student at the College, 8th November 1857. On leave to Bengal for six months, from 9th April 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 28th September 1859. Officiating Head Assistant, Malabar, 12th February 1861. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Malabar, 31st March 1863. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th October 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 24th July 1866. To be Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 26th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th August to 21st September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 5th October 1868 to 17th April 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 25th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 8th July to 30th August 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 4th October 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntur, from 22nd February 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Guntur, 4th March 1873. District and Sessions Judge Salem, 4th November 1873.—16 years, 1 month, 29 days.

PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS.

1858. Student at the College, 27th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th July 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th August 1860. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 4th May 1867. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1862. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 4th May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 3rd June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 2nd September to 23rd September 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 26th November 1863. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th January 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, from 12th April 1864. Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 23rd March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 23rd October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 23rd February 1869 to 1st April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 22nd April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 25th June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 24th June 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 11th October 1872. District and Sessions Judge, Madura, from 1st April 1873. On furlough to Europe for 21 months, from 21st March 1874.—14 years, 5 months, 12 days.

ARTHUR COKE BURNELL, PH. D.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 16th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th December 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Malabar, 13th October 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 15th January 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 5th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th June 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Madras District, from 4th to 30th May 1867. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 16th October 1868 to 6th October 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th October 1870 to 3rd March 1871. On special duty at Tanjore, 24th March 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Mangalore, from 12th March 1872. District and Session Judge of Kistna, but to act as District and Session Judge of South Canara, 24th February 1874. District and Session Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Session Judge of South Tanjore, 5th June 1874.—13 years, 3 months, 3 days.

JAMES GROSE, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May 1862. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 24th February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 21st March 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 13th May 1865. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th April 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue and Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX of 1858, 13th August 1867. Resigned appointment of Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commissioner U. C. S. Examination on the 16th June 1868. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st to 9th June 1869, and from 14th July to 29th September 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 9th to 29th March 1870. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 30th March 1870. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 26th August 1871. Fellow, University of Madras. On furlough to Europe from 22d February 1875.—14 years, 4 months, 2 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1865. Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 10th April 1866. Acting Collector, Kistna District, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 29th November 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Kistna District, from 23rd April to 9th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 26th December 1868 to 26th December 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 16th January to 27th May 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 15th September 1871 to 4th December 1873. Acting District and Session Judge of Kistna, 31st October 1873. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, but to act as District and Session Judge of Kistna, 16th December 1873. District and Session Judge of Kistna, 7th July 1874.—10 years, 10 months, 18 days.

WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 23rd November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Head Assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 3rd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 20th March and 9th October 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub Collector, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 20th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 8th February to 2nd March 1869, and from 9th June to 8th July 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 11th August 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 21st February 1869 to 18th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th July to 16th October 1871. Acting Collector of Bellary, from 29th July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, from 17th May 1872. Collector and Magistrate of Godavery, 25th May 1875. Political Agent for French Settlement of Yanam. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool. Political Agent Bauganapalli, 2nd November 1875.—13 years, 22 days.

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

1861. Student at the College, from 25th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 29th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 29th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 10th February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Madura, 16th June 1865. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 7th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 14th November 1865. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madura, 23rd February 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 16th April 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 14th December 1866. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 2nd April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 18th June 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, from 16th April to 9th December 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1870 to 6th May 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Tranquebar, from 17th June 1872. Civil and Session Judge, North Tanjore, 29th May 1874.—12 years, 8 months, 7 days.

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, B.L.

1862. Student at the College, 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th April 1863. Head Assistant, Nellore, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 9th October 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 8th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Tinnevely, from 6th to 21st October 1868. On special duty at Madras, from 25th February to 1st March 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th May to 29th October 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 25th April 1870. On furlough from 6th June to 5th August 1871. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th August 1871. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 29th November 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 18th May to 13th July 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 23rd July 1872. Political Agent, Poodocottah. On furlough to Europe from 9th May 1875.—11 years, 9 months, 19 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROFFE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2nd May 1863. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Vizagapatam, 16th December 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 8th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th January 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 15th March to 16th November 1867, and from 4th March 1868. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Salem, 4th September 1868. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 1st November 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, 20th April 1869. Gave over charge of Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, on 31st July 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, from 5th August 1869. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge at Cuddalore, 25th January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, from 3rd September to 11th October 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 3rd November 1870 to 16th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1871 to 13th October 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 15th October 1872. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 28th January 1873. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 6th June 1873. Acting District and Session Judge, Madura, 3rd February 1874. District and Sessions Judge of Godavery, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, 23rd July 1875.—9 years, 9 months, 11 days.

JAMES HOPE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Tanjore, from 18th May 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghee, 2nd December 1864. Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, but to continue to act as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghee, 31st January 1866. Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghee, 3rd April 1866. Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 4th May 1866. Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 27th November 1866. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Sub Collector of that District, 21st May 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 10th July 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 12th January 1868. To be Senior Assistant, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 20th April 1869. Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 14th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st January to 4th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1871 to 28th February 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th March 1873. Political Agent, Bauganapalli.—Ag. Coll. and Magistrate of Godavery. Political Agent for French Settlement of Yanam, 2nd Nov. 1875.—11 years 3 months, 3 days.

JOHN READ DANIEL.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 1st June 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 21st December 1864. Supernumerary Third Assistant at Dharwar, 25th January 1865. Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 21st November 1865. Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 3rd April 1866. To act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 2nd July 1867. To be Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 30th July 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 14th February 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 29th September to 12th October 1868. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge of Madura, 27th October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 21st October 1870 to 4th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 4th February 1871 to 31st January 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, 30th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 13th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 24th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1873. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th February 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Nellore, 17th March 1874.—11 years, 8 days.

HENRY JOHN STOKES, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th October 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Supernumerary 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgum, 9th September 1865. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 23rd February 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, but to continue to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 3d April 1866. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgum, 14th September 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgum, 13th February 1867. Acting First Assistant Collector of Belgum, 6th July 1867. To be Second Assistant Collector of Sholapore, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgum, 10th August 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 21st December 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 1st February 1870. In charge of Collectorate, Tanjore, 3rd to 7th May 1870. To be Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 14th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 2nd to 3rd December 1870. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 6th June 1871. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, September 1871. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 7th November 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, from 1st July 1872. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 14th November 1872. Acting Col.

lector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore, from 22nd to 28th March 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, from 9th June to 5th July 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd March 1874 to Nov. 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, 22nd Nov. 1875.—10 years, 11 months, 25 days.

FRANCIS BRANDT, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 8th June 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 18th October 1864. Acting Special Assistant, Cuddapah, from 1st November 1864. Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, from 1st March 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 19th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 23rd June 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1st June 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 11th September 1866. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 15th August 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 28th August to 23rd November 1867. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 25th January 1869. Furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1869 to 3rd April 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th June to 5th August 1871. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 4th August 1871. On duty, Government Office, from 6th to 25th August 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 19th November 1871. On special duty, Board of Revenue, 5th December 1871. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 10th February 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 13th October 1873 to 16th April 1874. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 23rd to 27th April 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 2nd May to 19th July 1874. Sub-Collector of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Collector of Trichinopoly, 5th June 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 20th July 1874 to 22nd Aug. 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godaveri, from 23rd August 1875.—10 years, 8 months, 25 days.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 19th August 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th September 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July 1866 and 9th October 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Malabar, from 2nd to 7th April 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 3rd February to 6th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871 to 26th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, from 10th June to 22nd October 1873. Acting District and Session Judge, South Canara, from 11th July 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, 24th November 1874 to 5th June 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Malabar, from 6th June 1875.—11 years, 1 month, 9 days.

JAMES WILLIAM BEST, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 20th June 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 7th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 23rd February 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 11th July 1866 to 17th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th January 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 4th February to 3rd March 1868. Acting Sub Collector of Tanjore, from 9th March 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 9th February 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 3d July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 26th August to 27th September 1869 and from 10th May to 9th July 1870, and from 25th to 28th February 1871. To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Coimbatore, 14th November 1871. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Coimbatore, 13th February 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 2nd September 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, from 24th October 1872 to 2nd January 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 13th January to 1st March 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 10th to 19th March 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 30th May 1873. On furlough to Europe from 6th July 1873 to 2nd January 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, from 23rd January 1875.—10 years, 19 days.

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS SHARP.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th October 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd March 1865. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th January 1867. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 5th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 29th April 1867 to 18th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 5th November 1868 and from 6th February 1869. Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 21st July 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 13th October to 21st December 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 19th June to 17th September 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 21st September 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 4th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 25th November 1871, to 12th November 1873. Doing duty Revenue Board Office, from 13th November 1873 to 3rd January 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 13th February 1874 and from 17th February 1874 to 13th February 1875. On 12 months leave to Europe from 5th March 1875.—10 years, 2 months, 17 days.

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE.

1862. Student at the College, from 25th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th October 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th October 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, from 14th July 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Salem, 11th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 13th February to 22nd March 1869 and from 29th August to 9th October 1870. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 12th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 22nd March 1873. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 5th July 1874.—11 years, 8 months, 11 days.

EDWARD STORR, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 12th August 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 11th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 21th July 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 22nd January 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 11th February 1867 to 1st October 1868. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 29th October 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 29th May to 12th July 1869. Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 7th June 1870. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 15th February 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1873.—8 years, 5 months, 9 days.

WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 4th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 21th July 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 23rd October 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, 14th December 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th June to 19th December 1867. In charge of Collectorate, North Arcot, from 17th June to 13th July 1867. Took charge Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, 15th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 21th December 1868 to 3rd March 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 14th June 1869 to 16th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 19th February 1874. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, but to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th February 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 22nd May 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th November 1874. On six months' special leave to Europe, 21th September 1875.—9 years, 9 months, 25 days.

JEREMIAH GARNETT HORSFALL, B.L.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 9th August 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 12th January 1866. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 10th April 1866. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 1st March 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Godavery, from 25th February to 5th May 1868. To be Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery, 11th August 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 2nd August to 30th September 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871 to 26th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 18th April 1873. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 6th May 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, from 23th July to 27th October 1873. Acting District and Session Judge, Godavery, from 1st April 1874 to 11th June 1875. On leave to Europe from 11th June 1875.—10 years, 6 months, 19 days.

HENRY SEWELL, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 20th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 9th October 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 20th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 14th March 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866. To be Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 29th February 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 7th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 21st September to 21st December 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23rd December 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 16th May to 15th August 1868 and from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 7th February 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 22nd December 1869 to 29th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 25th December 1870 to 24th December 1872. On duty Board of Revenue, from 23rd January to 5th February 1873. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 8th February 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 21st March 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Collector of North Arcot, 28rd May 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Collector North Arcot, 30th May 1873. Acting Collector of Cuddapah, from

6th September to 18th November 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 17th March 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly from 9th May 1876.—11 years, 1 month, 5 days.

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, M.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 9th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 25th April 1867 to 29th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th January 1868. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 30th June 1868. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Combaconum, from 24th February 1870. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 18th April 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 16th May 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 20th July 1871. To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 13th February 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collectorate, from 11th March to 27th April 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 27th July to 26th October 1872. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 16th to 26th April 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, from 9th August to 10th September 1873. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 23rd December 1873.—11 years, 16 days.

HUNTLY PRYSE GORDON.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 8th August 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 20th March 1866. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 14th September 1866. Acting Joint Magistrate, Ootacamund, 13th November 1866. Special Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 4th May to 20th December 1867. Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherries, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 24th July 1869. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 24th April to 25th May 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 31st May 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, 26th October 1869. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act at Vellore, 21st May 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1872 to 12th January 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd February 1873, 2nd February 1875. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 6th June 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah from 13th February 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 1st October 1875.—10 years, 11 months, 24 days.

BOYD HORSERUGH.

1862. Student at the College, from 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Vizagapatam, 22nd January 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 2nd October 1866 to 2nd February 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 20th March 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly, from 8th to 23rd March 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 24th March to 1st June 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 21st June 1869. In charge of Collectors' Office, Kistna, from 14th April to 7th July 1870. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 19th 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. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act at Coimbatore, 25th July 1873. Acting Collector of Coimbatore, from 20th to 31st July 1873. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 6th October 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, 24th November 1874. On furlough to Europe from 1st February 1875.—10 years, 20 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 Ganjam, 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 16th November 1869. On private affairs leave, from 17th November 1869 to 18th February 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 28th February to 14th April 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 23rd April 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st to 5th 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 Godavery District, from 15th September 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavery, 14th November 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavery, 13th February 1872. In charge of Godavery Collectorate, from 29th April to 17th May 1872. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Godavery, 2nd May 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1873 to 27th May 1875. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 7th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, from 9th June 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 28th September 1875.—9 years, 11 months, 11 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 16th March to 18th June 1868, and from 4th July to 30th September 1868, and from 2nd October 1868 to 30th March 1869. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 31st March 1869. Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th 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. On special leave to Europe, from 23rd March to 14th September 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 22nd September 1874. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 3rd November 1874. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 30th July 1875. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 12th January 1875. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in view to his employment on the Madras Salt Commission, 22nd November 1875.—10 years, 3 months, 12 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1866 and 15th September 1866. 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, Vizagapatam, 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, Vizagapatam, 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 8th April to 1st July 1870. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 5th June 1870. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, 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 to 15th September 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 19th February 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 4th September to 5th October 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madras, from 20th July 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 14th September 1875.—12 years, 17 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESDON.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 7th March 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 18th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st July 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 4th June 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 23rd September to 11th October 1870, and from 13th 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, 31st October 1873. On furlough to Europe from 13th April 1875.—11 years, 4 months, 5 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 13th December 1866 to 27th April 1867. On sick leave, to Europe, from 14th May 1867 to 10th June 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 14th June 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 3rd August to 3rd September 1870. Assistant Collector, Madras, but to act as Judge Small Cause Court, Madras, 11th October 1870. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 16th January 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Godavery District, from 3rd July to 2nd December 1873. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 3rd December 1873. In charge Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 14th April to 13th May 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 15th August 1874.—7 years, 7 months, 20 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

1863. Student at the College, 28th 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 10th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in that District, 16th October 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Godavery, from 5th December 1872. Head Assistant, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Godavery, 25th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 6th March 1873 to 3rd April 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool from 17th April to 24th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary from 23th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madras, 28th September 1875.—10 years, 1 month, 5 days.

HENRY NEWMAN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1861. 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, Godavary District, 20th 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 24th June 1871. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 9th August 1871. In charge of Kistna Collectorate, from 20th 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, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Kistna, 21st May 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna from 4th April 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 1st October 1875.—11 years, 11 months, 28 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, 29th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 26th February 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 13th July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 16th to 27th September 1869. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam, 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, 28th January 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1873 to 9th December 1874. Acting Sub Collector, Godavari from 26th December 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavari from 30th May to 29th August 1875.—10 years, 4 months, 27 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 8th August 1865. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 25th January to 11th March 1869. Out of employ, 15th September 1869. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 14th March 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 20th January 1871. Assistant Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 21st February and 14th March 1871. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, from 27th September 1871. Head Assistant, but to act as Sub Collector, Salem, 18th March 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 20th August 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 19th January 1874 to 17th November 1875. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 22nd November 1875.—10 years, 3 months, 12 days.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd July 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 5th April 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 16th April 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 27th October 1867. Acting Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly, 10th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 17th April 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 21st to 29th April 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 15th July to 20th September 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 8th to 20th November 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Chingleput, 28th June 1870. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to act as Sub Collector, Chingleput, 2nd May 1873. On furlough to Europe from 19th July 1875.—11 years, 7 months, 11 days.

SAMUEL TRANT McCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th October 1865. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 18th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 31st July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th October 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 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 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 31st March 1873 to 23rd March 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 14th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput from 13th August 1875.—9 years, 9 months, 11 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, 30th 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 26th March 1873. Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 16th April to 16th July 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 17th July 1873, Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 15th October 1873. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, from 8th November 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 19th August 1874.—10 years, 2 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 25th 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, Godavary District, 13th April 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavary 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. On furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1874 to 25th October 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, 26th October 1875.—10 years, 1 month, 10 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, 3rd July and 9th October 1866, and 1st May 1868. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th June to 9th November 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, 16th November 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, from 25th November 1871 to 24th November 1873. Head Assistant, Malabar, from 14th December 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, from 7th January 1874. Acting Sub Collector, Madura, from 16th January 1874. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 26th February 1874.—10 years, 1 month, 20 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 9th to 31st November 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 26th November to 7th December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 16th June 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 8th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, from 14th November 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavary District, from 8th March 1871. On furlough to Europe from 18th 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.—10 years, 7 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, 25th December 1869. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 26th 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 1875. Head Assistant, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 25th July 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, from 10th August to 23rd October 1875.—10 years, 3 months, 28 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 3rd February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th July 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 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 to 9th September 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 22nd December 1868 and from 7th to 24th April 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madura, from 22nd May 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 27th July to 27th September 1869. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 15th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 10th October 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collectorate from 10th to 20th March 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March to 23rd June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 21st August 1873.—9 years, 11 months, 2 days.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865 to 6th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 16th October 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 20th 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 21st 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.—10 years, 9 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 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 3rd 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 18th May 1872. Acting Collector, South Arcot, from 8th March to 20th April 1873. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 6th October 1873 to 5th January 1874, and from 9th February 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot from 11th February 1875. Acting Head Assistant Godaveri from 5th August 1875. On furlough to Europe for 2 years, from 20th September 1875.—11 years, 3 months, 1 day.

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 15th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1870 to 31st January 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 28th 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, Combaconum, from 20th July 1872 to 12th August 1874. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam from 26th August 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot from 9th March 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot from 2nd July 1875. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes, Vellore and Madura, 22nd November 1875.—10 years, 4 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, 10th 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 14th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, from 14th to 19th October 1868 and from 4th to 8th December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1871 to 3rd December 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 9th June to 9th September 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 16th September 1873. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 24th February 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura from 30th July 1875.—10 years, 1 month, 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 Madura, 24th July 1866 and 16th July 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 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 15th September 1872 to 31st August 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th September 1874.—10 years, 9 days.

NORTON AYLMEY 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 23rd February 1868. Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 26th October 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 23rd April 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 13th May 1870 to 2nd February 1875. Head Assistant Godaveri, but to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 16th March 1875.—7 years, 2 months, 2 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 1st January 1872. Acting Collector, Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1873 to 4th November 1875. Out of employ. Assistant Collector, North Arcot. Acting temporarily as Additional Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 22nd November 1875.—9 years, 6 months, 24 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st August 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 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 1869. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd January 1872 to 20th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd March 1873 to 19th March 1874. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 23rd March 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd November 1874. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, 12th January 1875. Head Assistant South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 30th July 1875.—11 years, 1 month, 22 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 20th 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. Head Assistant Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 30th July 1875.—9 years, 10 months, 17 days.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPEL.

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 10th March 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Godavery, from 20th March to 18th June 1870 and from 3rd August 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 28th August to 15th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 4th July 1872 to 23rd February 1873. Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, 23rd February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 6th March to 3rd May 1873. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 11th August to 4th October 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 14th October 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 25th February to 6th March 1874.—11 years, 1 month, 6 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 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, 13th 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 Canarese Translator to Government, 15th January 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 9th to 18th November 1873. Canarese Translator to Government, from 21st January 1874. Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, 30th July 1875. On furlough to Europe for 18 months from 12th May 1875.—10 years, 5 months, 23 days.

DAVID BUICK, B.A.

1861. Student at the College, 25th October 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865. Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, from 26th April to 20th June 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 14th June 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 26th 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, Tellicherry, from 18th to 26th 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 13th February to 10th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 18th March 1873 to 20th March 1875. Special Assistant, Malabar, 23rd February 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 23rd March 1875. Acting Collector, Malabar, 6th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 1st June 1875.—9 years, 2 months, 6 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 13th April 1866. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatam, 13th July 1866. Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 4th December 1866. Probationary Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 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 Vizagapatam, from 16th March 1868. Assistant and Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 3rd July 1868. Special Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1870. On special leave, from 15th May to 30th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 28th April 1873 to 24th February 1875. Acting Under Secretary to Government Revenue Department, 2nd March 1875. Acting Post Master General, 31st March 1875.—8 years, 10 months, 11 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

1961. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th May 1866. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 4th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 9th April to 20th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 29th August 1871 to 24th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Madura, 5th March 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 30th April 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 19th January 1874 to 29th October 1875. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 2nd November 1875.—0 years, 4 months, 13 days.

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

1864. Student at the College, 30th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th April 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1867. On special leave to Europe, from 14th January to 16th July 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 4th August 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Madura, from 3rd to 10th October 1869. Acting Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869 to 19th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madura, from 25th January to 26th 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 1873. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd February 1875—10 years. 5 months. 29 days.

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

1964. 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 Colimabour, 27th July 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, under the Superintendent of the Astagram Division. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, but to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd March 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 30th March to 27th April 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 25th June 1870. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, from 9th January to 14th February 1871. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 4th August 1871. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, March 1872. Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 30th January 1873. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 2nd February 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1875.—10 years, 4 months, 25 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1864. Student at the College. 8th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 1st Division, Vizagapatnam, from 22nd June 1869. 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, Nulgherry Hills, from 16th November 1872. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiris from 27th January to 13th March 1875. Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, 30th July 1875 — 8 years, 11 months, 7 days.

THOMAS VON DONOP 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 1869 to 13th July 1869 and from 15th August 1869 to 25th April 1869, and from 2nd June 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 16th August 1872 to 21st November 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th November 1874. Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 6th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 6th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, 28th May 1875.—8 years, 11 months, 10 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th 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 16th June 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd February to 8th June 1871 and from 8th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 23rd September to 16th October 1871. and from 25th October to 23rd 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 1872. Acting Sub-Collector, Malabar, from 5th May to 22nd October 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 29th October to 13th December 1873, and from 19th December 1873 to 13th April 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Godavery, from 14th April 1874. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, 22nd June 1875.—11 years, 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, Madura, from 11th October 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Madura, 7th December 1869. Acting Junior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, 14th May 1870. Assistant Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 17th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 20th to 23rd May 1871. Acting Sub-Collector on Survey and Settlement duty, Salem, 21st May 1872. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Coimbatore, 14th January and 3rd October 1873.—11 years, 1 month, 6 days.

GEORGE KENNAWAY CHAMBERLAIN

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 13th April 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 19th March 1867 to 7th October 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 21st October 1869. Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput, 22nd February 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, from 1st July 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 20th September 1871. On sick leave to Europe, from 20th July 1873.—5 years, 10 months, 6 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX

1864. Student at the College, 23th 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 to 1st January 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Nellore, from 3rd to 17th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 9th February 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 14th to 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. On furlough to Europe, from 30th March 1874.—9 years, 2 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, 29th 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 28th 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 13th February to 18th March 1871. Special Assistant, Madura, from 18th December 1871. On furlough to Europe from 20th April 1875.—10 years, 4 months, 13 days.

LEONARD ROBERT BURROWS, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 25th February 1868. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 27th July to 26th August 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 18th October to 10th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 17th November 1871, to 9th October 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 13th October 1872 to 18th October 1874. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 19th October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 27th October 1874. Acting Special Assistant Madura from 2nd April 1875. Acting President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, 25th May 1875.—9 years, 1 month, 18 days.

EDWARD TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 13th April 1866. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 20th September 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 27th June to 29th August 1870. Assistant Collector, Godavery, 25th October 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 17th October to 17th November 1871 and from 4th to 26th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1873 to 26th December 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 5th January 1875. Acting Special Assistant Madura, 18th June 1875.—9 years, 2 months, 25 days.

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th January 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, from 21st August 1868 to 6th November 1869. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 9th November 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Bellary, from 22nd April to 11th May 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 16th May 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 8th November 1870 to 17th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 8th March 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th May to 9th June 1871 and from 3rd April to 14th May 1873. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 4th September to 27th December 1873. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, from 30th December 1873 to 31st January 1874, and from 3rd to 18th February 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 13th March to 23rd June 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 24th June to 2nd July 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Malabar, from 3rd July to 22nd October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 23rd October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, from 25th August 1875.—9 years, 9 months, 18 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 20th January to 13th May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 30th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 17th September 1867. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 6th to 21st August 1868. Assistant Collector of Salem, 3rd November 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 13th February to 24th 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 26th to 28th 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 8th to 25th 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 5th Nov. 1872. Acting Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 12th November 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 15th December 1873. 7 years, 6 months, 4 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd 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 1869. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th 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, South Canara, from 12th November 1872. In charge Collector's Office, South Canara, from 18th September to 14th October 1874.—11 years, 1 month, 6 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEKS ATKINSON.

1864. Student at the College, 13th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 6th 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 Poonamallee, 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 3rd 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. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 23rd June 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Cuddapah from 20th May to 5th July 1875.—11 years, 1 month, 25 days.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONES.

1865. Student at the College, 14th February 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 31st May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, 16th July 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, on 19th and 20th April 1869. Assistant Collector of Nellore, 13th July 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 10th September 1869. Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 19th October 1869. Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 2nd September 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Kurnool, from 17th October to 18th November 1871. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, and Acting Senior Assistant of that District from 18th 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 16th and from 27th to 30th April 1873. Acting Principal Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 11th August to 10th September 1873. Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 15th September 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd August 1874.—5 years, 5 months, 19 days.

ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 18th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 24th July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 29th February to 21st March 1868. On special duty, South Arcot, June 1868. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 9th July 1868. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 12th October 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 14th April to 5th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, from 8th February 1871. Acting Additional Sub-Collector, Tinnevely, from 16th September 1872. Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor from 1st July to 22nd November. Reverted to former appointments, 22d November 1875.—10 years, 1 month, 13 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU.

1865. Student at the College, 23th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 23rd May 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd August to 29th 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 28th May 1872. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Salem, from 25th March to 3rd April 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput, from 20th April to 15th July 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, from 23rd August to 1st October 1874.—7 years, 7 months, 14 days.

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE.

1865. Student at the College, 6th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 19th 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 Godavery, 7th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, from 3rd May to 17th June 1872, and from 24th June 1872. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Godavery, from 1st to 4th December 1872, and from 19th May to 2nd July 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 24th June 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 2nd to 16th August 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, 30th October 1874. Acting Collector Trichinopoly from 1st to 8th May 1875. Furlough to Europe for two years, 16th November 1875.—10 years, 1 month, 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 to 7th June 1875. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 15th June 1875. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, 15th June 1875. Acting Canarese Translator to Government, 15th June 1875.—5 years, 11 months, 20 days.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

1867. Arrived 20th 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 13th 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, 5th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 29th April to 26th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant of Tinnevely, from 28th September 1872. Assistant, but Acting Special Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 19th July 1875.—7 years, 7 months, 20 days.

FREDERICK EDWARD GIBSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 15th September 1868. On furlough, from 23rd October 1869 to 23rd April 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 26th 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 26th July 1873. On special leave to Europe, from 29th January to 27th July 1875. Assistant Collector, but Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 30th July 1875.—5 years, 6 months, 16 days.

CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE CUMMING, F.R.G.S.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Kistna District, 9th March 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, from 7th September to 6th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 14th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, from 6th April to 8th June 1872, and from 25th March to 2nd April 1873. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 13th June 1873. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 3rd February 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 10th to 15th August 1874.—8 years, 1 month, 2 days.

THOMAS WEIR, B.A.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Madras, 10th 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. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 10th March 1874.—8 years, 24 days.

CHARLES KOUGH, B.A.

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 9th 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 14th October 1872 and from 28th June 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, from 16th July to 4th October 1874. On furlough to Europe from 20th June 1875.—7 years, 6 months, 4 days.

THOMAS JAMES MALTBY.

1867. Arrived 20th 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 16th March. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 13th 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 30th November 1872. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 25th November 1873.—7 years, 6 months.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX.

1863. Arrived 4th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1863. In charge of Salem Collectorate, from 18th to 21st March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 2nd September 1873. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 10th March 1874.—7 years, 28 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1863. Arrived 4th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th December 1863. 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 5th to 29th August 1872. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, 10th April 1873.—7 years, 28 days.

LEWIS McIVER.

1863. Arrived 21st November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st December 1863. 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.—7 years, 1 month, 10 days.

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

1863. Arrived 3rd January 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st January 1868. 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.—6 years, 11 months, 29 days.

MATTHEW RICHARD WELD, B.A.

1863. Arrived 21st November 1863. 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 16th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 9th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 21st November to 9th December 1872, and from 8th June 1873.—7 years, 1 month, 10 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1863. Arrived 19th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd December 1863. On leave to Europe, from 21st March to 18th November 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 29th February to 10th March 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 28th April to 6th May 1872. Assistant Collector, Godavery, 4th March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, 3rd March 1874. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery from 1st to 13th April 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 15th December 1874.—6 years, 4 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 13th May 1873. Acting Special Assistant, Malabar, 23rd February 1875.—6 years, 1 month, 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 26th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th March 1874. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 9th April to 30th June 1875. Acting Head Assistant Coimbatore, 14th August 1875. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 30th July 1875.—6 years, 1 month, 12 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1863. 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 18th July 1872 and from 27th July 1873. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 25th August 1874. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 16th March 1875.—5 years, 9 months, 20 days.

LEWIS MOORE.

1863. 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 to 23rd November 1874. Acting Collector, Trichinopoly from 18th to 21st July 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, from 19th March 1875.—6 years, 1 month, 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. Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 27th October 1874 On furlough to Europe from 5th January 1875.—5 years, 1 month, 2 days.

WALTER GREGORY UNDERWOOD.

1870. Arrived 17th September 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th October 1870. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th September 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 3rd to 12th May 1873. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 13th June 1873. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 26th July to 4th September 1873, and from 27th December 1873 to 26th February 1874 and from 7th November 1874. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 9th February 1875. Acting Head Assistant Malabar, 23rd March 1875. Acting Special Assistant, Malabar, from 23rd February to 5th March 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 6th July 1875.—5 years, 3 months, 14 days.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

1871. Arrived 3rd November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 7th November 1871. Assistant Collector of Godavery, from 27th August 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Godavery, from 23rd November to 11th December 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 24th March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 31st March 1874. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 23rd March 1875. On special duty in the Districts of Madura and Trichinopoly in connection with the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 22d November 1875.—4 years, 1 month, 28 days.

JAMES THOMSON, M. A.

1871. Arrived 24th November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 23th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, 1st May 1874. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 4th June 1875.—4 years, 1 month, 7 days.

EBENEZER JAMES SEWELL.

1872. Arrived 1st November 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 12th November 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, from 3rd July 1873. Assistant Collector, Madura, 24th March 1874.—3 years, 2 months.

GEORGE STUART FORBES, M.A.

1872. Arrived 16th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 29th October 1872. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 28th October 1873.—3 years, 2 months, 16 days.

RALPH SELLERY BENSON, B.A., LL.B.

1873. Arrived 29th October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th November 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, 29th June 1875.—2 years, 2 months, 3 days.

HENRY THOMAS ROSS, M.A., LL.B.

1873. Arrived 26th October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 4th November 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, 1st June 1875.—2 years, 2 months, 6 days.

EGERTON EDWARD SPENCER.

1873. Arrived 31st October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 4th November 1873.—2 years, 2 months, 1 day.

SYDENHAM HENRY WYNNE, D.A.

1873. Arrived 21st October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th November 1873.—2 years, 2 months, 11 days.

WILLIAM JACOB TATE.

1874. Arrived 25th November 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavery, 1st December 1874.—1 year, 1 month, 6 days.

GEORGE WILLIAM FAWCETT.

1874. Arrived 6th November 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, 10th November 1874.—1 year, 1 month, 25 days.

JAMES WEBSTER BIRD.

1874. Arrived 25th November 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely, 1st December 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, from 6th July to 23th August 1875.—1 year, 1 month, 6 days.

PIERCE WILLIAM MOORE.

1874. Arrived 18th October 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 27th October 1874.—1 year, 2 months, 14 days.

JAMES HENRY APPERLEY TREMENHEERE.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 1st December 1875.—1 month, 8 days.

JOHN DAVID REES.

1875. Arrived 10th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizag, 16th November 1875.—1 month, 21 days.

FRANCIS HENRY HEBBERT.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Canara, 1st December 1875.—1 month, 8 days.

WALTER MILLER THORBURN.

1875. Arrived 26th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 1st December 1875.—1 month, 5 days.

ARTHUR HENRY TEMPLE MARTINDALE.

1875. Arrived 10th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th November 1875.—1 month, 21 days.

HORACE HANDLEY O'FARRELL.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah, 1st December 1875.—1 month, 8 days.

GUY FRANCIS THOMAS POWER.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 1st December 1875.—1 month, 8 days.

JAMES PAUL FIDDIAN.

1875. Arrived 13th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th November 1875.—1 month, 18 days.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

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

Hon'ble D. Arbuthnot.	} Trustees of the Civil Fund for 1875.	D. F. Carmichael, Esq.
G. Thornhill, Esq.		C. A. Galton, Esq.
R. A. Dalyell, Esq.		T. Weir, Esq.

The Chief Secretary—Trustee Ex-Officio.
H. E. Stokes, Esq. ————Secretary.
Messrs. Countts 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. F. Thomas, Esq.	Sir T. Pycroft, K.C.S.I.

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 16 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 16 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 16 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	" 250 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.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CORRECTED TO 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1875.

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.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

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

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

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.

(Note.—These officers were admitted to the benefits of these rules from the 3rd January, 1872, being the day on which the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December, 1871, was received.)

1. A servant under contract is not entitled to leave, except in accordance with the terms of this contract. But if a servant of the class defined in clause (b) of this section is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, the rules referred to shall be held to be the rules in this Code.

2. If an Officer who has completed the term of service when by ordinary rules he would be compelled to retire, as, for example, a Covenanted Civil Servant under Section 8 of Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code, or a Chaplain under Section 4 of Supplement C to the same Code, is granted an extension of service, the only leave admissible to him during such extension is privilege leave under Chapter VI.

The above applies to all Officers in Civil employ.

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);

Barrister Judges. (b), to the following officers, being Barristers of England or Ireland or Members of the faculty of Advocates 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 Rangoon;

Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; (Supplement B).

(c), to Law officers of Government (Supplement C);

Bishops and Chaplains. (d), to Bishops and Chaplains (Supplements D & 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 this Code must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the public service.

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

SECTION 4.*—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.

SECTION 5.—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.

1. EXCEPTION.—An officer discharged from the Indian Navy on its abolition and subsequently re-employed in the public service, may count service in the Indian Navy towards leave after his re-employment. Any leave taken by such officer while in the Indian Navy will be treated in calculating the leave due to him under this rule as if such leave had been taken under the rules to which he became subject on re-employment.

SECTION 6.†—If an officer who has obtained leave of absence makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave begins on and includes that day, otherwise it begins on the following day.

1. If the absence of the officer does not involve the deputation of any officer from another station, or any formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money, or the like, then the local Government may, by a special order, permit the absentee to leave his station at the close of the last day on which the office is open for business before his leave begins. In such case the several transfers of charge dependent upon the departure of the absentee shall take effect from the close of the last working day as aforesaid. But the leave of the absentee and the re-arrangement of allowances, if any, depending upon his departure shall begin from and include the first day thereafter on which the office is open for business.

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

SECTION 7.—In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Active Service.

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

(1.) Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs"), under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July, 1863.

(2.) Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "special leave") under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July, 1863; and also preparatory leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, active service 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, 1863 :—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January, 1863, to the 4th May, 1863, 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.

Since the 5th May, 1863 :—that the date of first arrival in India of a member of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, who is posted in England to Upper India and comes out *via* Bombay Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination and receives no such orders there, be held to be the date of his reporting himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. But if he receives orders at the Bombay Secretariat, the date of his first arrival in India shall be held to be the date of his reporting his arrival at any station or province to which he may be attached by such orders.

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.

* Applies to all officers in Civil employ. † Applies to all gazetted officers in Civil employ.

(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, 1863, but is not "active service."

(7.) Period of absence from India in the case of an officer deputed out of India on duty, also, when an officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention.

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

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 10.

Continuous Service. (c). "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" means 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, in either case, 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. "Pay" 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 being allowed to an absentee.

Local Government.

(e). "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, the Resident at Hyderabad and the Agents of the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER III.

Furlough.

SECTION 8.—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.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 7 (a5) and junior furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June, 1855, are not counted against an officer under this section.

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

* Applies to all officers in Civil employ.

SECTION 9. (a).—The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 7 (a5) counts as active service under this section.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Amount admissible after 3 years' service. SECTION 10. (a).—To an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted, as follows :—

on medical certificate :—unconditionally ;

See Section 23, Rule 2.

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.

Limit. 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.

After less than 3 years' service. SECTION 11. (a).—To an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

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

Lien. SECTION 12. (a).—An officer on ordinary furlough has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

Ordinary furlough. *Explanation.*—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 10 ;
- (2) so much of furlough under Section 11 as may be due, provided the officer have rendered six months' continuous active service.

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

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

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

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

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

* Applies to all officers in Civil employ.

SECTION 13. (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 :

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.

1. 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.

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

SECTION 14.—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 13 (a), whichever is less.

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

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

CHAPTER IV.

Special Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. SECTION 15.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months :

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

1. The corresponding leave, under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868, is "special leave" within the meaning of this proviso.

Lien. SECTION 16.—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 12.

SECTION 17. (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 13.

(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 18. (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the day of the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails,* and to an officer taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily

Amount admissible.

* Applies to a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ.

exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up office, to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(D).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the day before 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 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 the beginning of furlough out of India, and between the end of furlough out of India and the assumption of office, a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ is allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days.

2. Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant and with the previous consent of the Government of India in the Military Department, to a Military Officer in Civil employ 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 causes no additional expense to the State.

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

4. An officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port; 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.

5.† 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.

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

8.* 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.

Reports required.

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

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

SECTION 19. (a).—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 18 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.

Lien.

Note.—A Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ does not lose his lien during subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough.

(b). An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (b) of Section 18 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.

Special leave.

SECTION 20.—An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(a). If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the officer have not had leave subsidiary to a former special leave;—no allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868, is special leave within the meaning of this clause.

(b). If the leave be subsidiary to ordinary furlough or special leave:—the allowance admissible under Section 13, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, without limitation of maximum or minimum.

Ordinary furlough.

Other furlough.

(c). If the leave be subsidiary to furlough other than ordinary:—the allowance admissible under Section 14.

(d). If the officer, under Section 27, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment:—in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, subsistence allowance; and in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, no allowance.

1.* An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 13, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Privilege leave allowances.

* Applies to a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ.

† Applies to all officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code, excepting Supplement F.

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.

[The Rules in this Chapter apply to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.]

SECTION 21. (a).—The amount of privilege leave admissible at one time, is limited to three calendar months.

(b). The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is one-eleventh part during which he has been on duty without interruption: Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty done while three months' such leave are due to him, and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited.

(c). 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.

(d). Absence on privilege leave, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this chapter.

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

2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose a like 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, only 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 the office to which he is appointed.

5. "Examination leave" may, if the examination for which it is granted be successfully passed, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, unless the officer has already had twelve months' such leave. Examination leave does not interrupt duty within the meaning of this chapter.

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

7. If an officer remains absent after the end of privilege leave, his duty is interrupted within the meaning of this chapter. But the Local Government may remit the penalty for special reasons to be communicated in each case to the Government of India.

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

* I am directed to acknowledge your No. 862A, dated 15th March, 1873, and subsequent No. 403, dated 6th May, submitting propositions for modifying the application of privilege leave rules to District and Sessions Judges.

2. In reply I am directed to state that His Excellency in Council, after full consideration of the correspondence with several Local Governments upon this question, has determined that it is not necessary to fix any special restriction upon the grant of privilege leave to District and Sessions Judges as distinguished from other members of the Covenanted Civil Service. It is true that in most provinces the regular transaction of judicial business is ordinarily suspended for a time during each year. But the practice as to closing courts, and the period for which they are completely shut, appear to vary considerably in different jurisdictions; and the vacation is rarely of a sort which, like privilege leave, sets the presiding officer of a court absolutely free. It is thus difficult to frame any constant rule which might fairly set off the permanent value of vacation against any formal curtailment of privilege leave, for which even a certain vacation at one season of the year hardly compensates.

3. On the whole, therefore, the Government of India prefer to maintain the existing system, which invests administrations with full power to consider each application for leave on its merits, and which lays upon them the responsibility of dealing with it. As judicial functions differ from executive work, so must the reasons upon which leave can be given or refused, differ in each class; but there seems no need of laying down as to either class any uniform rule to limit the responsibility of Government. His Excellency in Council believes that Government may best dispose of these cases upon the general principles of guarding the interests of the public service, and of allotting, so far as may be possible, equal privileges of relaxation from work to all departments of the public service. (Home Department to North-Western Provinces, No. 1,104, 24th June, 1873.)

9. With regard to the privilege leave of a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ, no distinction is made between an officer who has a substantive civil appointment, and an officer who is merely officiating in the Civil appointment. The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civil or the Military Department.

But a military officer who has availed himself in any calendar year of the privilege leave which is admissible to him for that year, under the rules of the Military Department will not begin to count service for privilege leave in the Civil Department until the first day of the following year.

SECTION 22.—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.

1. An officer applying for privilege leave 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, for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred, by this declaration, from applying to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

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.

SECTION 23.—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 24.—An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to the pay or salary which he would earn if he held or officiated in the appointment on which he has a lien.

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

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

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.

4. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, 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, in such case, draw the house-rent or tentage attached to the 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.

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

5(a). A Police Inspector in Madras on privilege leave may draw any horse allowance to which he is entitled while on duty, provided that such allowance is not claimed by an officer officiating for him during his absence.

6. An officer may draw Presidency house-rent, or Presidency allowance on privilege leave, provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Examination Leave of Absence.

[The Rules in this Chapter apply to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.]

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant, who is a candidate for a reward offered by the Government for the study of any of the Vernacular 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.

4. An officer while absent from his office or from his station to attend a departmental examination is considered to be on duty.

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, excluding Sundays :—

For any part of the journey which may be made by railway :—one day for every hundred miles.

For any part of the journey which may be made by steamer :—one day for every hundred miles, or such longer time as the steamer may actually occupy :

for the rest of the journey :—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 or in making the journey; and no more than three months may be granted under any circumstances. The Government 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 office, takes privilege 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 receives the order of transfer, whichever is nearer to his new station.

Whichever calculation would entitle him to the less joining time.

2. In supersession of existing rules on the subject, that for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, the distance between two stations shall be held to be the length of the shortest of two or more practicable routes between them or the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short, and that the shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling.

5. (a). Unless, for some special recorded reasons, the Government or other authority under whose orders the transfer takes place, permits or requires it to be made in particular cases elsewhere or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its head-quarters, both the relieving and the relieved officers being present.

(b). 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 Clerk in a Government Secretariat, are the head-quarters for the time being of the Government to which he is attached.

(c). 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 may 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 Rule 8, an officer draws, during joining-time, the following allowances :—

(a) as regards pay :—

the pay which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he draws in his new, whichever is less.

(b) as regards acting allowance :—

(1) if transferred from an officiating appointment to an appointment, officiating or substantive, with not less salary :—the acting allowance of his old appointment ;

(2) if, after being promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment without losing his 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, with not less salary :—the acting allowance of the lower officiating appointment ;

(3) provided that no officer can draw acting allowance for any appointment after another officer 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 in 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 under the same Local Government, the Local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

9. When, with the consent of the heads of both the offices concerned, or under orders of competent authority, a ministerial officer is transferred from service in one office to serve in another office, on grounds of public convenience only, and not at his own request, for his own advantage, or in consequence of any fault on his part, the rules in this chapter apply to his case.

CHAPTER IX.

Extension and Commutation of Leave.

SECTION 25.* Except as provided in Section 18, 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:

Extension and commutation. Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this rule (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to Proviso 3 in Section 10 (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.

2. In the case of a Commissioned Military officer 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.

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

4. Examination leave may be granted in continuation of privilege leave, and privilege leave 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. Otherwise, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

Applies to a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ.

5.† 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 18, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the officer had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave.

CHAPTER X.

Payment of Leave Allowances.

[This Chapter applies to all officers in Civil employ.]

SECTION 26. (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.

Allowance how payable.

1. An officer embarking 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 Chapter XI).

2.‡ A gazetted officer may draw his allowances at any treasury in India.

3.‡ If a gazetted officer 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, if he is a gazetted officer, must either furnish a life-certificate as above, or

Treasury forms. whether he has or has not a Power of Attorney, must either furnish a life-certificate as above, or 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. The proper stamp duty upon bonds executed under this rule is that chargeable upon Indemnity Bonds according to article 9 of the First Schedule of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869.

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

4.‡ A municipal officer on leave in India 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.

1. Payment is made at the Home treasury as follows:—
On the fixed quarter days (namely, March 25th, June 21, September 23rd, and December 24th), a form is supplied on application to the India Office, containing:

(1) a life-certificate to be filled up in the manner directed on the face of it.

* In 1811 two officers were allowed to take special leave of absence under Chapter IV, in continuation of privilege leave under Chapter VI. The concession was made, in each case, on public grounds only, the officers having undertaken to perform certain important public duties in England. The Secretary of State, however, wrote upon the second case: "In permitting C. D. to take privilege leave and special leave together, you have followed the course adopted in A. B.'s case."

† Grants of leave in direct opposition to the furlough rules cause inconvenience and create embarrassing precedents; and I request that no similar concession may be granted in future."—(Financial Dispatch, No. 65, dated 15th February 1872.)

‡ Applies to a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ.

§ Does not apply to officers in the Public Works Department. There are special departmental rules for these officers. (See Appendix B).

(2) a cheque for the amount due (which is specified) for the officer to fill up, and which may be cashed through any banker.

2. If an officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated at any specified rate," his leave allowances are converted into sterling at that rate.

3. If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance will 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 when an advance is made in England to a person appointed there, proceeding to India to join his appointment.

(G. O. G. G., dated 1st July, 1871, is applicable to absentee allowances paid in England, when according to Section 26 (b) of the Civil Leave Code, Rupees are converted into Sterling at the rate of exchange annually fixed for transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries. Advances in India for absentee allowances due in England are made in Indian currency.)

CHAPTER XI.

Last Pay Certificate.

[This Chapter applies 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.

2(a) A Military officer in Civil employ proceeding on furlough cannot obtain a last pay certificate until he procures from the Military Department of the Presidency to which he belongs, and submits to the Accountant General of the Province in which he is employed a memo. showing the period for, and terms on, which his leave may be extended or commuted, and if the leave cannot be extended or commuted, stating the fact.

3. The rules and forms prescribed for the issue of last pay certificates in India, in each of the following cases, are stated beneath:—

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, province or circle of account to another;

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

CASE I.

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

Exceptions.—1. If the officer embark at a port in British Burmah, the Accountant-General should forward the duplicate form direct to the Government of India to the Financial Department 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 A, 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 B, Appendix A, 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 B, Appendix A, to the Accountant-General of the absentee's presidency.

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

CASE II (b).

The Accountant-General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix A, 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 H, Appendix A.

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 A, leaving the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant-General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up the 6th space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant-General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, and having copied in the duplicate form the entry in the 6th space on the face of the original form and the entries and the signature in the certificate at the end should return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant-General, he should forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant-General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form K, Appendix A; 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 or 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 A.

CASE III.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form A in Appendix A from the Accountant-General of his presidency or province; but if he is not proceeding to any place out of that presidency or province, the tenth space in the certificate may be left blank.

CASE IV.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix A. 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, Appendix A, from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay.

CHAPTER XII.

Return to duty.

[This Chapter applies to all Civil Officers in Civil employ, and to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, in respect to leave of absence in India granted by the Civil authorities.]

SECTION 27. 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, but does not give any claim to allowances not admissible by rule.

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 also report his return to the Government of India in the Home Department.

4. An officer may not, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, return to duty, more than fourteen days before the end of furlough or special leave. This permission may be given with such conditions as the authority granted it may 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 this 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 permitted to join. This rule applies to Military officers in Civil employ, but in his case, the permission to return to duty must be obtained from the Local Government.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 allow him joining-time, if he have not had sufficient notice of the change.

9. An officer begins to draw pay and acting allowance from the day on which he assumes the office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. An officer or seaman serving on a pilot or light vessel at the Sandheads is considered to have returned to duty on the day on which he reports himself to the Master Attendant in Calcutta. But if his leave or joining-time end on a Sunday, or authorized holiday, and he take charge before noon on the first working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrangement of appointments and allowances (if any), consequent thereon, shall be held to have taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended; provided that such re-arrangement (if any) does not involve the transfer of any officer to another station, or the formal appointment of any officer to a new office.

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

CHAPTER XIII.

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 28. Every application for leave is to be submitted to the Local Government, which will deal with it in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

1. (a). When an officer applies for leave, he should quote the section or rule of this code under what he considers himself entitled to the leave.

(b). After obtaining a report from the Accountant General upon the title of the applicant to the leave applied for, the Local Government may grant any leave admissible under the code.

(b1). Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

Note.—Applies to leave granted under any of the supplements to this code.

(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). Each Local Government should, at the end of each quarter, submit to the Government of India in the Home Department 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, from which an extract is published quarterly in the Gazette of India.

2. (a). An application from an officer in India for leave, or extension, or commutation, of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a medical certificate in the following form, or as nearly in this form as the 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, unless the Government to which he is subordinate or otherwise permit), present himself, with two copies of the statement of his case, either at the presidency town of Bombay before one or more medical officers to be appointed to this duty by the Government of Bombay or at the seat of the Government under which he is serving before one or more medical officers to be appointed by that Government and obtain his or 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.

* Applies to all gazetted officers in Civil employ.

If the state of the applicant's health be certified by a Covenanted Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil station, to be such as to make it highly inconvenient for him to repair to the seat of the Government of the province, the Local Government may accept a certificate from any two medical officers, either Covenanted or in charge of Civil stations, provided neither of them is the regular medical attendant of the applicant. The certifying officers need not belong to the same province as the applicant.

If an applicant for furlough in India is exempted by a Local Government for appearing at the seat of the Government, he should produce a certificate signed by at least two medical officers, either Covenanted or in charge of Civil stations, provided neither of them is his medical attendant.

(c). The grant in clause (b) of the option of undergoing medical examination at Bombay does not confer on the applicant a right to leave without the sanction of the Government to which he is subordinate.

(d). If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of his case.

(d 1). A duplicate of the Medical report upon the case of an officer going to Europe on Medical certificate should be forwarded through the Government under which the officer is employed for the information of the Medical Board attached to the India Office, so as to arrive as soon as the officer arrives in England.

Note.—Applies to leave granted under any of the Supplements to this Code.

(e). If the applicant for an *extension or commutation of leave* on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within 20 miles from 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 more than 20 miles from London, certificates in the form given in Rule 2 (b) must be produced from two medical practitioners; and he is liable to be called upon to produce other evidence.

3. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it was granted.

4. No-demand certificates are not required from officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

5. A Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ, going on leave from the Public Works Department is required to produce a no-demand certificate from the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

SECTION 29. If under the operation of Proviso 3, Section 10 (a), the applications for furlough (including those under Section 25) cannot all be complied with, furlough will be granted in the following order :—

First.—To the applicant 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 I (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.

OPIMUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

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.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—Curator of the Indian Museum.

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.

APPENDIX A.

FORMS FOR LAST PAY CERTIFICATE.*

[In filling up these forms :—

(1). Except in the case of Chaplains, 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.

(2a). In line 8, in Forms A to D, the Section of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, or of the Military Furlough Regulations under which the advance is made, should be mentioned. Similarly, the words under *Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code*, or under the *Military Furlough Regulations*, should be inserted between the words "that" and "you will grant" on the reverse of Forms C and D.

(3). In the heading "sources 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.

(4). A copy of Section 27, Rule 3, and Section 28, Rule 3, should be given to an officer going on leave, and a copy of Section 25, Rule 3, and Section 27, Rule 1, to an officer going on leave to Europe. A copy of Section 27, Rule 4, should also be given to an officer proceeding on furlough or special leave].

(5). The certificate of officers proceeding on leave to Europe shall be prepared :

1st, for officers in the employ of the Military Department—in red ink ;

2nd, for officers in the employ of the Public Works Department—in blue ink ;

3rd, for officers in the employ of the Civil Department—in red ink ;

and it should be distinctly stated in the certificates whether the absentee allowance is chargeable to the Civil, the Military or the Public Works Department.

FORM A.

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature and period of leave, quoting section and rule) TO (place).

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 3A. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rules under which it was taken. | 3A |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave..... | 5 |
| 6. Monthly 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 |

Note.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated.

(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 5th and 7th spaces should be—"The date of the pilot quitting the vessel as certified below ;" and the certificate below should be in the following form :—

"This is to certify that (title and name) is a passenger on board the (name of vessel) proceeding to (destination), and left by me at sea this day."

(SIGNATURE).

Pilot.

(Place) the (date).

* 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.

FORM B.

(Obverse).

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON
(nature of leave, quoting section and rule) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed..... 1
2. Substantive appointment..... 2
3. Acting appointment, if any..... 3
- 3A Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the
nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken. 3A
4. Period of leave..... 4
5. Date of commencement of leave..... 5
6. Monthly 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

Note.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated.

(SIGNATURE).

Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date, that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on the (date), that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General or Collector.

(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, quoting section and rule) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed..... 1
2. Substantive appointment..... 2
3. Acting appointment, if any..... 3
- 3A Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the
nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken. 3A
4. Period of leave..... 4
5. Date of commencement of leave..... 5
6. Monthly 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.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated.

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.	P.
a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0	0	0
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 if 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.

Collector of
Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

FORMS E, F, G, H, K, L.

These forms are not re-printed; they will be found in the *Gazette of India*, as follows:—

Form E is the same as Form C

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

FORM M.

(Obverse).

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.

He has drawn pay as —, at the rate of Rupees — per month, and acting allowance as —, at the rate of Rs. — per 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 —.

No recoveries (or the recovery noted on the reverse) are to be made from the pay of this officer.

Deductions.

RS. A. P.

0 0 0

0 0 0

0 0 0

0 0 0

(Reverse.)

Details of recoveries.

Nature of recovery.

Amount Rupees

How to be recovered in one sum.

— instalments.

APPENDIX B.

Rules on the subject of the mode of payment of leave allowances to members of the Public Works Department during absence on leave in India:—

I. The allowances of an officer or subordinate of the Public Works Department who is absent on leave in India, and who is entitled to draw allowances during such absence, should be included monthly, as they become due, in the salary bill of the division or office to which he is attached, and submitted for audit to the Controller. The allowances, if admissible, should be added by the latter officer provisionally, subject to receiving an assurance that the officer is alive.

II. If the absentee is attached to a division, the Executive Engineer of that division, on receipt of the audited bill, should request the Executive Engineer at the station at or nearest which the absentee resides during his leave, to pay the allowances to the absentee on his appearing in person to receive payment, or on his furnishing a life certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, a Military Officer, a Chaplain, an officer of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department, or any other officer of the department holding an analogous position. If the amount exceeds Rupees 500, and has to be paid in another province or branch of the department, the requisition for payment should be sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, in accordance with the Orders, contained in Public Works Department Circular, No. 63, dated 21st December 1872.

III. The Executive Engineer who complies with the requisition should send a transfer advice of the payment to the Controller of his own province, for transmission to the Controller of the province to which the absentee belongs, stating in the advice that the absentee appeared in person for payment, or attaching a life certificate. If the absentee and the disbursing officer belong to the same province, the latter should send advice of payment to the Executive Engineer's division, and forward the life certificate, or a statement that the absentee appeared in person for payment to the Controller.

IV. If the absentee is attached to an Office, the head of the Office should request the Executive Engineer, by whom the bills of the Office are paid, to arrange for the payment of the absentee's leave allowances, and the procedure indicated in the preceding rules will then be gone through.—*Circular of the Public Works Department, Government of India, No. 53, dated 16th October, 1873.*

SUPPLEMENT A.

Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council.

1. 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.

2. 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 21 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 B.

Judges of High Courts and certain Legal and Judicial Officers.

*Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 21 & 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:

- (1) Time spent on duty as a Judge or officiating Judge of a High Court.
- (2) Privilege leave of absence.
- (3) Subsidiary leave of absence.
- (4) Duly authorized vacations, provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or extraordinary leave.

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

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.

A. 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, 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.

(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, 1873, No. 269, *Financial*.

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.

Note.—Section 22, Rule 1 of the Code, 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.

A. B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August, 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July, 1868, for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV.—The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, who are Barristers of England or Ireland or members of the faculty of Advocates of the Court of Sessions of Scotland.

Recorders in Burma.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at Presidency Towns.

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

Modifications indicated above.

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 Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, shall be regulated by the Civil Leave Code.

SUPPLEMENT C.

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.

Law Officers.

COVENANTED CIVIL RULES OF 1855.

FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE Supplement, dated 27th June, 1855.

CHAPTER I.

Rules for application for Leave of Absence.

NOTE.—This rule must be considered as superseding the Rule under which Commissioners of the Land Revenue and other Officers have heretofore been allowed to grant Leave of Absence in Bengal.

Section I. No Leave of Absence from any Office or Station can be granted, but by the Government under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong.

Section II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil Office quitting his Station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by Medical Certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

CHAPTER II.

Rules for Sick Leave.

Section IV. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate to any Civil Servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Section V. When an application for Leave of Absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a Certificate and a Statement of the case from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV; and in case of the applicant visiting the Presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, on their being satisfied, on a perusal of the Medical Attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's Medical Attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a Sanitarium or other place without visiting the Presidency, the Certificate must, in the first instance, be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted with the statement of the case for the consideration and countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The Certificate shall be given in the following form:

I, A.B., Surgeon at or of ———, do hereby certify on honor that E.F., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to Sea, (or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the Certificate.)

The following form shall be observed by the Members of the Medical Board or the Superintending Surgeon, in countersigning the Surgeon's Certificate:—

We (or I) do hereby certify, that, according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider the state of health of E.F., to be such as to render Leave of Absence for a period of ——— absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned by the Examining Physician of

the East India Company if the applicant is in England, or if not in England, by the principal Medical authority of the Colony or Country to which the absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if the Certificate be not so countersigned. The Medical Board or Superintending Surgeon, before countersigning a Certificate as abovementioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they, or he, have or 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 of 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 D.

Bishops.

The following Rules regulate the grant of leave to Bishops:—

2. A Bishop may be allowed leave of absence either on medical certificate or on furlough.

3. The amount of leave of absence on medical certificate admissible to a Bishop is limited to two years.

4. Subject to the limitation in Rule 3, leave of absence may be granted to a Bishop upon medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year. Leave so granted may be extended upon medical certificate to any period not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

5. The amount of furlough admissible to a Bishop at one time is limited to six calendar months.

6. The amount of furlough earned by a Bishop is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption, provided that no additional furlough can be earned by duty done while six months' furlough is due, and that, when duty is interrupted, all furlough earned theretofore is cancelled.

The furlough due to a Bishop is the furlough which he has earned less the period during which he has been absent on furlough.

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

7. To a Bishop who has been on duty without interruption for thirty-three calendar months and who has not for twelve calendar months been absent on furlough, the whole or any part of the furlough due to him may be granted.

8. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence of the Bishop is entitled to an allowance of Rupees 500 a month in addition to the pay of his substantive office.

9. A Bishop while absent upon furlough or upon leave on medical certificate is entitled to full pay less Rupees 500 a month, but not to any other allowances.

10. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence of the Bishop upon leave on medical certificate is entitled to the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop.

11. The allowances of the Bishop of Madras or Bombay when performing the functions of the Bishop of Calcutta during his absence on leave, are regulated by 5 and 6 Vic., Cap. 119. In such case the Bishop of Madras or Bombay is entitled to an allowance at the rate of Rupees 833½ a month in addition to his salary as Bishop of Madras or Bombay, and the Bishop of Calcutta will receive during such absence the salary of his office less Rupees 833½ a month.

12. Leave under these rules may be granted to the Metropolitan, by the Governor-General in Council, and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, by the Governments of those presidencies, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

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 a 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.

(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.

Continuous. No leave can be included in continuous service except privilege leave and special leave.

Furlough.

Aggregate admissible. 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.

Amount due. 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.

Amount admissible. 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.

(c).—The furlough of a Chaplain is strictly limited to a period of three years at one time, and cannot be extended even without allowances. But the Secretary of State for India reserves to himself the power of allowing a Chaplain to remain in Europe beyond three years, should special and exceptional circumstances require a modification of this rule.

SECTION 6. (a).—To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

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

Allowances. SECTION 7.—A Chaplain on furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	On ordinary furlough.	On other furlough.
Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland...	£ 600 a year	£ 480 a year.
Senior Chaplains	£ 500 ..	£ 384 ..
Junior Chaplains	£ 350 ..	£ 300 ..

Explanation—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5.
- (2) so much furlough under Section 6 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' continuous active service.

1. A Chaplain on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service without returning to India.

Special Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. 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.

Allowances. 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 day before 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 on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

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

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

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

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

Allowances. SECTION 11.—A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under Clause (a) of Section 10, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

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

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

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

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

2. A Chaplain may not take privilege leave in instalments.

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

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to "local allowances," such as conveyance allowance, 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; and
(2) Payment of leave allowances;
are those contained in Sections 25 and 26 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 Paymaster 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 29 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.

Rules for regulating the grant of leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland and the Department from which their salary should be drawn.

It is only on rare occasions that a Chaplain is specially attached to a particular Regiment, although usually he is moved with the Regiment and is appointed Chaplain of the Station where the Regiment is quartered. When so appointed he draws salary from the Civil Department. On the other hand, when attached to a Regiment, his pay becomes a charge upon the Military Department, and should be drawn thence.

Leave of absence however, whether the Chaplain is attached to a Regiment or not, should be granted in the Civil Department, and should be notified in the local *Gazette* by the local Government within whose jurisdiction the Chaplain is serving. When the Chaplain is attached to a Regiment, the application for leave will be forwarded through the Commanding Officer. In the case of the Senior Chaplain the leave should be granted by the local Government and by the Government of India concurrently and be notified in the local *Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India*.

It is also necessary that arrangements should be made for keeping a record of each Chaplain's service. This record should be compiled in the Office of the Comptroller General for Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency and in the Office of the Accountant General for those in Bombay and Madras. When a Chaplain is attached specially to a Regiment, and when he is relieved of that charge, the account officer concerned should be informed by the Military Department.

Promotion of Chaplains from Junior to the Senior Rank.

HOME DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November, 1866, No. 856.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, Ecclesiastical, No. 19, India Office, London, 27th November, 1866, is published for general information:—
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Despatch in the Financial Department, dated 11th July, No. 147 of 1866, in which you submit, for my consideration, a proposal by the Bishop of Calcutta that the period of service entitling Chaplains to promotion from the Junior to the Senior rank should be fixed at ten years.

2. I have resolved to accede to this proposal in accordance with the recommendation of your Excellency's Government. This rule will not debar any Chaplain who may attain to the grade of Senior Chaplain before the expiration of ten years, from the pay and the privileges of the higher class.

NOTE.—The above Rules apply to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

Travelling Allowances to Chaplains.

The Government to defray, in every case of a Chaplain who may receive, while out of Europe, his nomination to Her Majesty's Indian Service, his personal travelling expenses to the station to which he may first be posted.—*G. I.*, 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. 1505.

Australia not considered to be within Indian limits in the sense in which the term is used in respect to leave of absence.—*Vide M. G.*, 23rd and 29th January, 1869, *Military*, Nos. 357 and 441; *Secretary of State*, 18th March, 1869, No. 36; *M. G.*, 20th April, 1869, No. 1,486.

NOTIFICATION.—SIMLA, the 7th August, 1868, No. 1,653.

I.—Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 Annas a mile per road, and 3 Annas a mile per rail, will be allowed a Chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantively or officiating, also to a Chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a Chaplain will join his station at his own expense. I; his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates abovementioned.

II.—If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an 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, Clergymen of the Additional Clergy Society, Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Priests when visiting out-stations.

IV.—If any Chaplain or other person to whom Rule III applies, obtains a free pass on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to one and a half Anna per mile.

V.—A Chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached, will draw that allowance during his stay at his station.

VI.—A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible under Rule III for an allowance of Rupees 6 a day for the period of absence from his principal station; but should he do so, he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule V.

VII.—A Chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on gazetted leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Uncovenanted Officers generally.

[Such of the rules under the Sections of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Covenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Uncovenanted Officers generally].

Preliminary.

SECTION 1. (a).—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.

(b). These 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. A peon belonging to the Inland Customs Department, and a police constable in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, sick in hospital, is entitled to full pay for one month. Provided that this indulgence may not be repeated for a year, save with the special sanction of the Local Government, which should be given only when the sufferer has been posted in a notoriously unhealthy district.

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.

1(a). A police officer who, under Section 105(b, 1) of the Civil Pension Code, has elected to abide by Scale A in Section 104 of the said Code, is subject to the Leave Rules which applied to him before the abolition of the Police Superannuation Fund.

2. An officer appointed as a probationer for a certain period, before formal appointment, is entitled to the same leave as if he held a substantive appointment.

3. An officer holding a temporary or officiating appointment only, is not entitled to leave of any kind; but a limited amount of leave may be allowed to such an officer 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 23, 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. Provided that, if less than one-fourth of the said allowances would under this rule be payable from any source, the whole of the allowances shall be charged to the other source.

Section 2.—In these rules, "pay" means substantive monthly pay; "salary" means the sum of monthly pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

"Average salary" means the average salary for a month 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.

Average salary. But whenever leave is taken for not more than one month, and, also, whenever the officer's pay is less than Rupees 100, 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.

SECTION 2A.—If an absentee makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave begins on and includes that date, otherwise it begins on the following day. But if the absence of the absentee does not involve the deputation of any officer from another station; or any formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money, or the like, then the Local Government may, by a special order, permit the absentee to leave his station at the close of the last day on which the Office is open for business before his leave begins. In such case the several transfers of charge dependent upon the departure of the absentee shall take effect from the close of the last working day as aforesaid. But the leave of the absentee and the re-arrangement of allowances, if any, depending upon his departure, shall begin from and include the first day thereafter on which the Office is open for business.

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

Leave on Medical Certificate.

SECTION 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted, whenever sufficient cause is shown, for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no officer can have leave on medical certificate beyond India more than twice.

Amount. 1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this section, or 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.*

Allowances.

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 his leave under Section 3 he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

Leave on Private Affairs.

SECTION 5.—Leave on private affairs for six months at a time may be granted to an officer who has not had furlough. The first leave under this section may be taken after six years' service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

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 or any less period, and thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years, one year or any less period, or

After eighteen years' service, two years or any less period and thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years, one year or any less period:

Provided that not more than two years in all may be granted.

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, but not in continuation of leave on private affairs, or privilege leave.

Subsidiary Leave.

SECTION 10.—Subsidiary leave for such time as may be sufficient may be added to leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough, when taken out of India, as prescribed in Section 18 of the Code.

Amount. 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 13(b), Rule 2, and Section 20(d), Rule 1.

Privilege Leave.

SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month can draw any allowances for privilege leave until he returns to duty.

1. An officer who has 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. A Ministerial officer of a High Court is not allowed privilege leave, if he is allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

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

4. An officer or seaman attached to a pilot or light vessel at the Sandheads may, in addition to the privilege leave admissible under this section, be allowed one month's leave on shore after four months' continuous duty at the Sandheads.

* Fourteen days may be allowed to an officer proceeding on private affairs or furlough out of India.

Examination Leave.

SECTION 13.—An officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for a higher subordinate appointment, such as a deputy magistracy, may, under the orders of the local Government, be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to enable to attend at the examination. During this absence, which is expected to be short, no deduction will be made from the officer's allowances, unless the head of the Office finds such deduction 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.

SECTION 13A.—The Master of a Government school in Bengal in receipt of a salary not exceeding 200 Rs. a month, while absent from his office with the object of studying to qualify himself as a teacher of surveying, is considered to be absent on duty or on special deputation; provided that such period of absence shall not exceed three months.

General.

SECTION 14.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any leave except subsidiary leave; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and, if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, or on furlough, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

SECTION 15.—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.

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 16. (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.

(Where there is only one Medical officer at a station, his certificate will suffice, if he is in independent charge; but where there are two Medical officers at a station, every certificate of the junior must be countersigned by the senior, unless the junior happens to be a Commissioned officer.)

(c).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must be submitted for countersignature by the Deputy Surgeon General; and if the leave is to be taken out of India, by the Surgeon General also, unless danger be incurred by the delay. It is not necessary that the applicant for leave should appear in person before the Deputy Surgeon General, unless that officer call upon him so to appear. The Deputy Surgeon General should only call upon an applicant from a distant station to appear for very special reasons.

(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 28, Rule 2, may be used as far as they are applicable.

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 Sep. 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 only to 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 Sadr Ameens, Sadr 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.*

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions and Explanations.

SECTION 1.—In the following rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

Government.

(a.) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents of the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

(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 monthly 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 monthly "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 or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

General Rules.

Maximum and Minimum. SECTION 3. (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer is the pay of the appointment.

(b). The minimum salary of an officiating officer is 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. The full pay of an officer thus appointed substantively for a time only, may, in like manner, be given to a substitute appointed substantively, for a time only, and such appointment need not disturb the lien or the appointment of the officer in whose place the substitute is appointed.

1. An absentee who receives leave allowances draws, within the meaning of this section, "part of the pay of his appointment," and this section is not to be construed as conflicting with Rule 1, under Section 12(b) of the Civil Leave Code.

2. A substantive appointment may be made under this section for a time only in the place of a Military officer in Civil employ whose appointment would be forfeited under Military Furlough Rules, but for the operation of Rule II of the rules published with the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department.

3. Full pay is not to be drawn under this section as a matter of course, or unless the officer claiming it is by proper authority formally appointed to the office substantively for a time.

SECTION 5.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is changed while he is officiating in an appointment, or if, while so officiating, an officer is appointed, for the first time, to some substantive office, then, provided that the tenure of his officiating appointment is not interrupted by his new substantive appointment, 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.

CHAPTER III.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers with substantive appointments. SECTION 6* (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

(b). But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

(c). Nor shall it be less than Rupees 200.

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.]

Officers without substantive appointments. SECTION 7. (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 14, Rule I.

SECTION 7. (1).—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.

(2). 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.

(3). An officer may decline the special acting allowance provided in Clause (b) of this section, and take the ordinary acting allowance under Section 7. In this case, the limitation prescribed by the preceding rule will not operate.

* 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. "Reversion" here means a return to an appointment under the operation of the rules, and without formal re-appointment.

(4). If an officer who draws acting allowance under para. 1 takes furlough, the rule in it will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had a substantive appointment, he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

(5). An officer drawing allowances under para. 1 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 the preceding para.

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. I., 31st October, 1872, No. 3,932, Financial.

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 8.—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 9.—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 added to 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 salary. SECTION 10.—In cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Section 6.

SECTION 11.*—The military rules referred to are as follows :—

(1).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1863—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, (Civil or Military) if he have one : provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 a month.

(2).—If a Military Officer officiating in a Military appointment has a substantive appointment in the Civil Department, he shall draw in the Military Department the allowances to which he would have been entitled under Military rules had his substantive appointment been an appointment in the Military Department.

(2).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1854—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

SECTION 12 (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 the 4th April 1867, shall be

regulated by Section 11 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 the 7th November 1864, he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

* 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.

CHAPTER V.

The Public Works Department.

(Engineer Establishment and Superior Officers of Accounts Branch.)

SECTION 13. (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 14. (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 9, added to 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 15.—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 Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 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 must not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade.

(b).—A subordinate officiating as an Assistant is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the subordinate holding a charge, formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

(c).—An Accountant officiating for a Controller or Deputy Controller is entitled to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of a Deputy Controller.

CHAPTER VI.

The Survey Department.

(Officers not below the rank of Assistant Surveyor in the Survey Department under the Surveyor-General of India.)

SECTION 16.—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 17.—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. The foot-note to Section 6 applies to this section also.

SECTION 18.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay (if any), or half the Civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

CHAPTER VII.

Other Officers.

SECTION 19.—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 20. (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 6.

Examples of the appointments referred to.

The appointments of Postmasters General and Judges of Small Cause Courts of the 1st class in Bengal, viz., the Small Cause Courts in Calcutta and Sealdah, the principal Court in Jessore and the Courts in Magorah, Shenidah, Narail, Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah.

Exception.—The above Section 20 (a) does not apply to the cases of officers officiating in appointments in the classified list of the Financial Department.

(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.

Examples of the appointments referred to.—Extra Assistant Commissionerships, Judgeships of Small Cause Courts in Bengal, not mentioned in the Example under Section 20 (a) and the subordinate Judgeships with which they are classed.

1.—In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the Subordinate Establishments.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of 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 21. (a).—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 Section 20.

(b).—If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 200, and the Local Government considers that the acting allowances admissible by rule are insufficient, it may grant to the officiating officer higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

SECTION 22. (a).—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 20(b) and 21(a).

(b) 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 20(b) and 21(a) were exactly applied.

(c) 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.—This 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.

(This chapter applies to all officers employed in the Telegraph Department, except as to cases provided for in Rule VIII of the Telegraph Code, Chapter D). (See Appendix.)

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 draws the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or officiated in, any one of the appointments alone.

(b).—For the other appointment or appointments, he draws 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.

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 not enough.

"Appointments made substantively *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.*

[Illustration.—A Covenanted Civil Servant holding a substantive appointment: A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

If he held A only, he would draw	Rs. 1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rupees 400	1,400
If he officiate 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 $\frac{8000}{2} = 700$ for B, and $\frac{1300}{2} = 500$ for C.

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 I be made].

Note.—This rule does not apply where the pay of the officer is a charge upon the Government.

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. 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.

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.

A Director of Public Instruction doing the work of one of his Inspectors, or one Inspector (in the Educational Department) doing the work of a fellow Inspector, in addition to his own.

(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.—When an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the office, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility and 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 a Commissioned officer of the Army, the allowance shall not be less than Rs. 100 a month.

Exceptions (1).—When a subordinate judicial officer is placed in charge of a District Judge's Office, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month.

(2.) 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, may, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, be permitted to draw a charge allowance of one-tenth of the pay of the higher class.

(3.) An Executive Engineer in charge of two divisions may, as a special and temporary arrangement, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, receive a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

(4.) A Sub-Assistant Patrol of the Inland Customs Department, when placed in charge of a beat owing to the absence on leave of a Patrol or an Assistant Patrol, is entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 15 a month.

Rule 1. No allowance is admissible under this Section unless the incumbent has actually given over charge of the office under the orders of competent authority, and is absent on leave or deputation. For instance, no allowance is admissible to a subordinate officer empowered to dispose of routine business while his superior is on tour.

(2.) A Commissionership of a Division is a judicial office within the meaning of Section 25 (a).

CHAPTER IX.

Appointments on Progressive Pay.

(This Chapter applies to all Officers employed in the Telegraph Department.)

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 "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.

Provided that when the minimum pay of a higher class is equal to the maximum pay of a lower class of which the pay is progressive, an officer whose substantive appointment is in the lower class, can, under no circumstances, begin to count time for increments in the higher class until his pay has been for one year at its maximum.

Example.—C. D. holds an appointment of which the pay rises from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. His pay on the 1st January, 1873, is Rs. 500: on the 1st June he obtains the maximum pay of Rs. 600. He is appointed in February, 1873, to officiate in an appointment of which the pay rises from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800. He cannot begin to count time in the grade until the 1st June, 1874, when his substantive pay will have been at his maximum for one year.

ii. Any time during which he has held the appointment substantively.

Example.—A. B. (the officer in the example under Section 26) 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; 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. B. in the above example under Section 26, 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 $+\frac{200}{2}$), 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 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.—E. F., who has been drawing the maximum pay of his substantive office from the 1st January, 1869, was appointed to officiate from the 1st January to the 3rd March, 1870, in an office on progressive pay, the minimum of which is the same as his maximum pay. He is again appointed to officiate in the higher office from the 1st January, 1872, and is entitled under Section 27 to count towards increments of salary, the three months of his officiating tenure. But if the appointment in 1872 were his "first" appointment to officiate in the higher office, he would be entitled under Section 28 to count one year towards increments of salary. E. F. 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.

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 34.—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 a 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 or 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 Chief Court of the Punjab, 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.

SECTION 36.—The undermentioned Officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

	Rs.
Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay ..	1,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Panjab ..	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge) in British Burmah ..	1,000
Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad or Mysore ..	800
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 ..	200
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above ..	75
Assistant Superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades). ..	200
Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department ..	100

* 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.

	Rs.
Probationary Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay ..	200
On first appointment ..	250
On passing first Examination ..	300
On passing second Examination ..	300

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 Rs. 100 a month:

(b.)* An 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 Punjab 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.

(d.) A Graded Officer of the Geological Survey may, on the occurrence of a temporary vacancy in the graded list of the department, be temporarily allowed a salary equal to the pay to which he might, under the rules of the department, have been promoted if the vacancy had been permanent.

APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN SECTION 19.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

82. The following Rules relate to the acting allowances of officers of the superior establishment, the expression "consolidated pay" being in all cases understood as the pay fixed for a Civil Officer holding an appointment, even though the officer affected in the calculation of acting allowance be a Military Officer:—

I.—An officer officiating in the Telegraph Department, who does not hold any substantive appointment, shall receive an acting allowance of half the consolidated pay of the appointment in which he may officiate. In giving acting 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 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 Rupees 100 a month, and any Assistant Superintendent in charge of two sub-divisions, Rupees 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.

* An Assistant Surgeon in charge of a Civil station may draw the Police and Disparity allowances in addition to the allowances admissible to him under Section 37 (b) of the Acting Allowance Code.—M. G., 21st May, 1875, No. 676, Public.

MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS OF 1868, REVISED.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 10th March, 1874.

No. 75 of 1874.—The following General Order by the Government of India is re-published:—

FORT WILLIAM, 25th February, 1874.

No. 171 of 1874.—The Furlough Rules of 1868, as revised by various subsequent decisions, are re-published for general information; and in future this General Order shall ordinarily be referred to in any matter depending on those rules. The rules previously in force will be designated, as heretofore, the Furlough Rules of 1796 and 1854.

The following G. O. are cancelled prospectively from the 1st January, 1875:—

G. G. O., No. 630* of 1869 (1st clause.)

G. G. O., No. 627† of 1870.

G. G. O., No. 618‡ of 1871.

2. These rules are applicable to all officers who, on the 1st July, 1868, belonged to the several Indian Staff Corps, or to the Indian Army, and who have elected, or may elect, to adopt them: officers of the British Army who entered the Staff Corps after that date are of course subject to them.

Rules apply to Officers of Staff Corps and Indian Army.

In regard to the periods of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances, they are also applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and to such officers of the Engineers of the Imperial Establishment as may be permanently employed on the staff in India.

But should an officer of the British Service, holding such permanent staff appointment, be allowed to proceed on leave under circumstances which, by these rules, would involve loss of appointment, he cannot take leave under them, but simply as a British Officer holding no appointment.

8. These rules are not applicable to officers on the Invalid or Invalid Pension Establishment, even if previous to their transfer they should have elected them, being intended solely for officers on the effective list.

Do not apply to Invalid Officers.

4. They are not applicable to Regimental Officers generally of the British Service, whether formerly belonging to the Indian Army and now in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and new Line Regiments, or on the old Line Establishment: nor are they applicable to officers of the British Army holding staff appointments the tenure of which is limited to five years, except in the sense in which the rules of 1854 were made applicable, viz., as regulating the amount of absentee allowance to be granted to such officers holding staff appointments, when they are absent on furlough on medical certificate.

Nor to Regimental Officers of the British Service, even though formerly of Indian Army.

Only partially to Officers of the British Service holding 5-year appointments.

Do not apply to Officers of the British Medical Staff.

5. They are applicable to Officers of the Royal Engineers on the Imperial Establishment, who are employed in the Public Works Department, or who are receiving a staff salary as on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and Miners; these will count service towards furlough from the date of their arrival in India.

These Officers, therefore, and other Royal Engineer Officers of the Imperial List on permanent staff employ under the Government, will be entitled to a furlough of two years after eight years' service in India, or at the expiration of one year from the date of their return (for a second tour of service in India,) on the completion of the prescribed home service after the first period of seven years' service in India.

The English rate of pay of his rank only will be passed to such an officer during this leave; but on his return to India for a second tour of service, the difference between that pay and "Furlough Pay" will be admitted to him; and, if he should not return to India, his passage money to England will be paid to him.

* Madras G. O. G., 29th June, 1869, No. 235.
† Do. 25th June, 1870, No. 193.

‡ Madras G. O. G., 25th July, 1871, No. 186.

Royal Engineer Officers on the Imperial Establishment, who are merely doing duty with, or attached to, the Sappers and Miners, but not on the fixed establishment and drawing staff salary, will, in regard to these rules, be on the footing of Regimental Officers of the British Service—see preceding paragraph. If, however, they afterwards accept staff employ, they also will count their service for furlough from the date of arrival in India.

6. Officers of British Regiments who may join the Staff Corps, can count as service towards furlough all their military service in India, provided that half of it (in no case less than four years) shall have been passed in the Staff Corps. But any leave to England they may have taken during service so counted will be reckoned as furlough already taken. Officers of the British Service who formerly belonged to the Indian Armies are exempted from the above proviso.

7. These rules apply also to all Warrant Officers holding Veteran or Honorary Commissions, who may elect them: the period of service qualifying for furlough being calculated from the date of the attainment of a Commission. They will receive during furlough half their total receipts, calculated as laid down in Rule V, but without any reference to a minimum or maximum rate. Warrant Officers not holding Commissions can obtain furlough under these rules only on medical certificate.

Such furlough may be for two years with retention of appointment and half of the aggregate allowances; but any extension of such leave (which will not be granted for more than one year in excess of the two years), or any leave taken within less than three years from the date of last return to duty, will be on "English furlough pay." [See Note to para. 9.]

8. Every Warrant Officer who attained warrant rank before the 19th February, 1869, and who has not made his election, will be required, on the first occasion of his applying for leave out of India, to state whether he desires to take the leave under these rules, or under those previously in force applicable to Warrant Officers, viz., G. G. O., Nos. 518(a) and 531(b) of 1854, G. G. O., No. 1553(c) of 1857, and subsequent orders. That election will be considered final.

Those who became Warrant Officers after the 19th February, 1869, are subject to these rules, and cannot elect any of the previous rules.

Leave on medical certificate on Indian pay and allowances to places eastward of the Cape, as allowed to Commissioned Officers under the Furlough Rules of 1796, is not in any case admissible to a Warrant Officer.

Rules apply to Medical as to other Warrant Officers. These rules respecting Warrant Officers apply to Honorary Assistant Surgeons and Warrant Officers in the Medical Department.

9. 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 the prescribed limits specified in paragraph V of these Rules, converted at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for the official year, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the Rules of 1796 and 1854.

Note.—Where in these Rules English furlough pay is mentioned as that to which an officer is to be restricted, the rates laid down in paragraph 11 of G. G. O., No. 63(d), dated 22nd January, 1868, and (for Medical Warrant Officers) paragraph 22 of G. G. O., No. 550(e) of 1868, are to be understood as intended in the cases of Warrant Officers.

RULES.

- I.—The distinction, with respect to allowances, which has been hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave, is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term *furlough*; provision, however, being made for the obtaining of furlough under medical certificate without all the restrictions applicable to furlough when taken without medical certificate.

(a)	Madras G. G. O., 26th May, 1854, No. 123.
(b)	Do. 6th June, 1854, No. 134.
(c)	Do. 24th December, 1857, No. 414.
(d)	Do. 4th February, 1868, No. 49.
(e)	Do. 19th June, 1869, No. 232.

II. Leave taken under the rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

Officers of the Staff Corps and local Indian Service, and Officers on the General List, can retain their appointments during all leave of absence granted by competent authority. But their pay during such absence will be the same as they would obtain under these rules had this exemption from forfeiture of appointment not been granted.

III.—The rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III, Chapter 52, Section 70 (a); but an absentee Absence from India for more than 5 years bars return to duty, as formerly. cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the rules now prescribed. 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 during the three years prior to his proceeding on furlough, or during his actual service in India should that be less than three years; and the time spent and the allowances drawn during any leave "other than privilege leave," will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.

No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,000, 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. But, in the case of a Military Officer in Civil employ, his acting allowances shall be taken into account as a part of his salary in calculating his furlough pay.

§ 2. 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 furlough pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, whatever the salary of the office to which he may be transferred may be. This furlough pay will be continued to an officer in Military employ after his return to India and until he joins his appointment, provided it is not less than the military pay, or pay and allowances, of his rank.

But an officer whose term of office shall lapse, who shall vacate his appointment, or whose appointment shall be abolished during his furlough, will revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, as laid down below, in

§ 4. Any case of sudden abolition of appointment may, however, be specially considered in the department of the Government under which the officer may have been employed. 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) 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."

Regimental medical charges retained during furlough.

*G. G. O., No. 1060(a) of 23rd December, 1864, paragraph 29.

G. G. O., No. 370(b) of 4th April, 1867, paragraph 9.

The Staff salary how divided.

§ 4. Officers not in staff employ will receive half of the Indian pay of their rank, provided that an officer entitled to furlough shall in no case receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.

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.

Note.—It is, therefore, within the competency of Local Governments and of the Commander-in-Chief to decline to forward the application of any officer whose absence would, in their opinion, be detrimental to the interest of the public service, until such time as arrangements can be made for removing the difficulty; and it is the duty of every head of a department to decline to forward any application for furlough, whenever the services of the officer cannot be spared without risking the efficiency of the department, any doubtful case being referred for the orders of Government.

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: any extension of such furlough will be without pay, unless it is on medical certificate, see Rule XIII. (But see Notes (3) and (4) Rule IX). And no extension on private affairs beyond two years will be granted, though without pay, except upon satisfactory evidence of very urgent necessity.

VIII.—A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough, except furlough for a period not exceeding six months under Rule XI, (and excepting also, in the case of an officer in civil employ, ordinary furlough not exceeding three months) must be completed before furlough can again be taken, unless obtained under medical certificate. (See Rules XIII and XIV, and Note 3 of Rule IX).

But an officer who may be ordered to return to duty before the completion of his furlough for the purpose of proceeding on Field Service, may be allowed to take the balance of such furlough any time.

Note.—An officer in Civil employ cannot reckon in this interval of three years any period of absence from actual duty, excepting those spent on privilege leave.

IX.—An officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India (see paragraph 6 of this Order); 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, and so on up to the maximum prescribed in Rule XVI. The grant of furlough to an officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI and VII. But see notes to this Rule.

§ 2. No furlough, or extension of furlough, if without pay, will reckon as "furlough already taken" in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, as shown in Rule X. But furlough on private affairs under the Rules of 1796 will of course so reckon.

Furlough without pay not reckoned as "furlough taken."

How far previous furlough on medical certificate bars furlough on private affairs.

§ 3. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs within the conditions laid down in Rules VIII and XVI.

(a) Madras G. O. G., 6th January, 1865, No. 9. (b) Madras G. O. G., 20th April, 1867, No. 171.

§ 4. If an officer appointed to any *duty* in England draws his Indian allowances, with or without any portion of his staff salary, he can count Service on *duty* in England how reckoned. the period of such employment as service towards furlough; but if he is appointed to an office in England to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, he cannot reckon the time of such employment as service towards furlough.

Note (1).—But an officer of less than eight years' service in India may obtain furlough, not exceeding two years, on medical certificate with furlough pay and retention of appointment, provided he has been three years in the Staff Corps, or, in the case of a Royal Engineer Officer holding a permanent staff appointment, or an officer not in the Staff Corps, has served three years in India.

Furlough on medical certificate when on furlough pay. Note (2).—If the officer has not been three years in the Staff Corps, or served three years in India, as the case may be, he will receive "English furlough pay" only, and must vacate his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

Furlough on medical certificate when on English furlough pay. This rule and the proviso in Note 1, however, are not applicable to officers of the Indian Army who entered the new Line Regiments, or Royal Artillery, and subsequently the Staff Corps.

Note (3).—Unemployed General Officers of the Staff Corps or local service can be granted furlough without serving the intervals of three and six years, respectively, prescribed in Rules VIII and IX; and they can remain in Europe after they have exhausted the full period of furlough allowed during an Officer's vice by Rule XVI, (eight years on the whole) on the English furlough pay of their rank.

Note (4).—And a Major-General of the Staff Corps—If he has so much furlough at his credit, and proceeds to England within a year of his being promoted to that rank, or of his ceasing to be employed—can continue, after the expiration of the two years' furlough, to receive half his Indian pay until he completes the period of three years during which he would be entitled to draw his Staff Corps pay if he were in India.

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 for which he may be eligible.

Illustrations.

1. An officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes Furlough at credit how determined. 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 23 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.

Note.—An officer is said to have furlough at his credit, even though he may not be able to obtain it owing to the number of absentees, or other causes, when the calculation of his service, as in Illustration 1 above, shows a "balance for which he is eligible."

G. O. C. C., No 78, dated 29th August, 1874. —When an officer having less than 6 months' furlough at his credit, and able to take it, desires to proceed to England on furlough for six months under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, he must take the period which stands at his credit as ordinary furlough under Rule IX, and, if he shows that his reasons for completing six months' absence are urgent enough to warrant it, he may be allowed the residue up to six months in all as furlough under Rule XI.

In such case his return to duty, for the purpose of reckoning the interval of Service which must elapse before he can again proceed on furlough on private affairs, or on Medical Certificate with retention of appointment, will reckon for the termination of the period of furlough which lay at his credit when he left his country.

Extensions of this leave can only be granted on Medical Certificate, and on the same terms as extensions of leave under Rule XI.

XI.—Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months on pay equivalent to the British Regimental pay of his rank may be granted when the officer has no furlough at his credit, or when from other causes, e. g., the number of absentees, or his not having served three years since his last return to duty, he is not able to take it. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rule IX, and also, except in the case of an officer in civil employ, see Rule VIII, note, of the three years which are required to intervene between two periods of furlough by Rule VIII.

Furlough on urgent private affairs when granted. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rule IX, and also, except in the case of an officer in civil employ, see Rule VIII, note, of the three years which are required to intervene between two periods of furlough by Rule VIII.

This leave cannot be given in extension of furlough of any description. It cannot be extended beyond six months, unless on medical certificate and on the same pay; in which case the officer will be deemed to have vacated his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II; the whole period will be reckoned in the maximum amount of furlough (8 years) allowed by Rule XVI, and no portion of it can form any part of the periods referred to in Rules VIII and XI.

Extended beyond 6 months only on medical certificate when its advantages are lost.

amount of furlough (8 years) allowed by Rule XVI, and no portion of it can form any part of the periods referred to in Rules VIII and XI.

Note.—Ill health is not considered as warranting furlough under this rule to any officer who under the provisions of these rules can obtain furlough on medical certificate without forfeiting his appointment.

XII.—Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an officer may resort during furlough. But, if he desires to spend in England the rest of a "furlough in India," or vice versa, he must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his Presidency, or from the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be; and on landing in either country, he must report his arrival accordingly to the Military Department of his own Presidency, or to the India Office, forwarding a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination. He must also communicate his address. An officer who, on his return to India, reports his debarkation, without forwarding at once a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination, or submitting an application for such permission, will be considered to have returned to his duty.

Reports, &c., required. Special permission needed for change of residence from England to India and vice versa during furlough.

Reports, &c., required. Special permission needed for change of residence from England to India and vice versa during furlough.

XIII.—Furlough on medical certificate is obtainable as indicated in Notes (1) and (2) of Rule IX, and in Rule XIV. Absence on such furlough for a longer period than two years at one time will involve forfeiture of appointment. [But see Exceptions in Rule II]. Furlough may, however, be extended on medical certificate up to a third year on "English furlough pay;" and an officer on furlough on private affairs, who may be obliged to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subjected to the same disadvantages as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained furlough on medical certificate!

Consequences of extension of furlough on medical certificate over 2 years.

third year on "English furlough pay;" and an officer on furlough on private affairs, who may be obliged to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subjected to the same disadvantages as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained furlough on medical certificate!

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 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 circumstance of the case warrant a further extension of furlough, it can only be granted without pay.

Note.—All officers, however employed, and whatever the amount of leave granted them may be, who leave India on sick certificate, are required to produce a certificate of fitness for duty before they can be allowed to return.

Officers on medical certificate must be pronounced fit for duty before returning to India.

XIV.—An officer whose health may necessitate his taking furlough within three years from the date of last return from any furlough except that taken for a period not exceeding six months under Rule XI, (and excepting also, in the case of an officer on civil employ, ordinary furlough not exceeding three months), may obtain, under the usual medical certificate, such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health; but he will receive only "English furlough pay," and must vacate any appointment he may be holding, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

the usual medical certificate, such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health; but he will receive only "English furlough pay," and must vacate any appointment he may be holding, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

§ 2. If, however, he shall have served three years since the date of his last return to duty, although there may be no balance of furlough at his credit, he will be entitled, on obtaining furlough on medical certificate, to retain his appointment and to receive "furlough pay" as laid down in Rule V for the entire period not exceeding two years. Should the latter period be exceeded, he will come under the provisions of Rule XIII.

XV.—An officer entitled to furlough, or having a balance of furlough at his credit, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, must take the 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 Regulations,—when proceeding on medical certificate.

"Furlough at credit" bars furlough on medical certificate.

§ 2. Should the officer be declared fit for duty before the expiration of two years, he may be granted extension on private affairs up to that limit, provided that he has so much at his credit, and that if he remains he will not be in excess of the established proportion of absentees. Any extension on private affairs of such furlough beyond the said period of two years must be without pay.

Furlough on medical certificate when extended on private affairs.

§ 3. Any extension on medical certificate of furlough under § 1 of this rule beyond two years or any lesser period which may be at his credit under Rules IX & X will be regarded, in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate (Rule XIII); and if the period of two years should not exhaust the balance of furlough at his credit under Rule X, the period or periods of extension shall be deducted from such balance till the latter is exhausted. On the aggregate of two years' leave being exceeded, the officer will come under the provisions of Rule XIII.

XVI.—The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment on private affairs and on medical certificate, that may be granted to an officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

Total furlough with pay, &c., in an officer's service, limited to 8 years.

Furlough not reckoned in this period.

§ 1.—Leave without pay.

§ 2.—Sick leave to Europe, or to the Colonies eastward of Cape under the Rules of 1786.

§ 3.—Leave taken under Rule XI of these Rules, provided it be not extended over the six months.

If it be so extended the whole period will reckon as part of the eight years.

§ 4.—Leave necessitated by wounds or sickness contracted on active service, and any other leave which may be allowed by proper authority to reckon as service for pension.

§ 5.—In the case of an unemployed officer, periods of residence in England on English pay after promotion to the rank of Major-General, or to the rank of Regimental Colonel in the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, or after completion of tour of service as Inspector-General or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, when the officer is no longer required to reside in India.

All other leave to Europe, or out of India for periods exceeding three months (see Rule XXVII), including furlough on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1854, will form part of the period of eight years.

XVII.—If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return there- to; 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 *bond fide* disembarkation in India for the purpose of rejoining his appointment or Regiment; the date of embarkation (or of the vessel's leaving the Sandheads if from Calcutta) and that of disembarkation also, are included in the furlough.

Note (1).—As an illustration of this rule, it may be observed that a Madras Officer's landing and reporting himself at Madras *en route* to Calcutta to join his appointment in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, &c., is not disembarkation in the sense intended by this rule.

Note (2).—To enable an officer who overstays his leave to obtain an extension, he should show that he took all needful precautions to ensure his arrival in proper time, and if delayed by the departure of the vessel being deferred, he should obtain the certificate of the owner or agent that she had been *bond fide* how obtained.

Extension to cover excess over furlough

advertised to sail from _____ on the _____, but that her departure had been delayed till the _____.

See General Order, No. 52, dated 21st February 1873.

XVIII.—Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough will be granted for any period deemed necessary, not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave up to the same limit, to enable him to join on his return from furlough, that of his disembarkation in India. This applies equally to furloughs taken under Rule XI. The authority which has power to grant preparatory leave can, on due cause being shown, grant any necessary extension of it; but this can be done only on very sufficient reasons.

Note (1).—An officer obtaining a furlough on private affairs or medical certificate must embark within three months of the date of the General Order which notifies it, or take up the first portion of his furlough in India until he embarks; if not, the General Order will cease to have effect. The only exception to this rule that can be allowed is when the officer is prevented from embarking within three months owing to his detention in India by proper authority on *bond fide* public grounds.

If however the officer does not within a reasonable time avail himself of the furlough given him, his subsequently being placed on duty rendering his detention necessary, will not exempt him from the rule; and in every case of such detention the officer must at once report it, and he is not to embark after the expiration of three months until he has applied for and obtained from the Government of his Presidency an extension of the period.

* G. G. O., 14th September 1874, No. 825.—The day on which an officer reports himself as having disembarked on return from furlough out of India, will be reckoned as service, as formerly, and not be included in the period of his furlough.

Note (2).—Officers who may be serving in other Presidencies than their own, if they desire to embark *bond fide* for Europe from the latter, may obtain preparatory leave accordingly, and their furlough will reckon from the date of their embarkation at their own Presidencies.

Note (3).—For full information as to the submission of application for furlough, see G. G. O., No. 34(a) of 11th January 1869; G. G. O., No. 103(b), dated 26th January, 1869; General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 135, dated, 11th June, 1870.

Note (4).—The allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ during preparatory leave, and after return to India until they rejoin their appointments, will be adjusted according to Civil Rules.

Note (5).—Leave preparatory to retirement from the service does not reckon as service towards pension.

Leave preparatory to retirement.

Pay issued monthly in India, quarterly 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. No advance is made in England to officers on their returning to duty.

Advances of furlough pay given in India only.

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.

Last pay certificate to show rate of furlough pay, &c.

XXII.—An officer acting in India for an absentee on furlough will be restricted, for the entire period that he may so act, 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 Rs. 100 per mensem.

Pay of officers acting for those on furlough.

Pay of Warrant Officers acting for others on furlough.

A Warrant Officer acting for one of a higher grade on furlough receives half of the aggregate allowances of the absentee added to half of the aggregate of his own allowances.

Periods of furlough, &c., counting as service towards pension.

XXIII.—The privilege heretofore granted to Military and Medical officers who had elected the Rules of 1854, of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service for pension, is retained, and is applicable to those who elect these rules, subject (in the case of officers under the Rules of 1796) to the condition laid down in § 4 of Rule XXXIV. The periods of service qualifying for pension remain unaltered.

§ 2. Warrant Officers obtaining that rank after the 24th August, 1872, can only reckon as service towards pension the following periods of leave whether taken in or out of India:—

15 months in 12 years' Departmental Service.

Those who were promoted to warrant rank before that date, are allowed to continue, if they prefer it, on the old rule, and reckon all leave in India as service, all out of India being deducted from their service for pension.

Illustration of the mode of computing service for pension in any case.

Total service from date of arrival in India, say 30

Leave— 7

In Europe, say 3

In India 4

Of which he can reckon 6

Remaining to be deducted 6

Service counting for pension 24

(a) Madras G. O. G., 26th January, 1869, No. 29. | (b) Madras G. O. G., 9th February, 1869, No. 48.

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 IX he can lay claim. The balance (within the limit of 8 years' total furlough on private affairs and medical certificate laid down in Rule XVI) 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 20 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 the 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 on that service	2 "

Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough... 4 years.

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 sick certificate anywhere 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 unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

Pay as heretofore.

If taken for a third year consecutively, staff appointment forfeited.

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 a 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 absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it affect 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. But if the 12 months be exceeded, the whole leave must be reckoned as furlough, and allowances be adjusted accordingly.

XXVII.—Short leave not exceeding three months on private affairs or sick certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, 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 be limited to 60 days in each year. When extended.

This rule is applicable only to officers in Military employ. An officer in Civil employ who has elected the Rules of 1868 come under the provisions of Rule XXXIII.—G. I., 30th April, 1875, No. Financial.

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.

90 days allowed from certain stations.

Assam,	Deolee,
Shillong,	Khairwara,
Erinpoora,	Khotra,
Bunnoo,	Rajampore,
Dera Ismael Khan,	Jacobabad,
Dera Ghazee Khan,	

No restriction as to place.

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.

XXXI.—An officer is at liberty to proceed wherever 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.

Must be apart from furlough or other leave.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

XXXIII.—Those Military Officers (including Warrant Officers who hold Honorary, Veteran, or Unattached Commissions) in Civil or Political employ who may elect these rules when they take leave in India come, as respect 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.

For preparatory or subsidiary leave, see Note (4) of Rule XVIII.

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.

§ 2. Officers going home under these rules will pay English rates of subscription only to the Military Fund.

§ 3. 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, or of 1796, whichever of the two they may have elected, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid in Rule XV must, however, be applied in those cases.

§ 4. 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 1863, and thenceforward under the rules of 1863; and the fact of the officer having been on furlough on 1st July 1863 and not then having elected the rules of 1863, will not affect the case. All periods of leave out of Indian limits taken previous to 1st July, 1863, will be wholly excluded from his service for pension; but he may reckon towards pension periods of leave taken subsequent to that date, according to the length of his service counting for pension, as shown in Rule XXIII.

Previous service of officers under 1796 Rules, how reckoned.

Retirement under 1796 Rules not affected.

His election of these Furlough Rules in no way affects his right to retire under the Pension Rules of 1796.

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., 14th March, 1871, No. 249.

CONSOLIDATED, STAFF AND CIVIL SALARIES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 370 of 1867.—In continuation of Government General Order, No. 1,060* of 23rd December 1864, and in accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised scale of consolidated salaries for Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be opened to the Local Governments, to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as from time to time may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid, who may seek their service, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb, will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the case of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them, will be individually and specially considered.

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted, are debarred private practice. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency house-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns. (a)

The grant of Presidency house-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per mensem. (b)

7. The allotment of Civil Stations and Residency charges to their respective classes, will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments and Regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders, No. 1,060 of 1864, and No. 90 of 1866, (G. O. G., 13th November 1866, No. 421), have been included.

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

(a) Surgeon Majors of 25 and 20 years.....	Rs. 125 a month.
Surgeons of 15 and 10 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., 29th July, 1867, No. 923, Public.

Medical Officers allowed house-rent during temporary absence from the Presidency unless the period of absence exceed two months exclusive of the months of departure and return. Officers in receipt of this allowance should certify that their previous rate of expenditure for a house at the Presidency continued during their temporary absence on duty.—G. I., 20th September, 1867, No. 2,638, Financial; Gazette, p. 1214.

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. 1,220, Public.

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. (a)

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. (b)

11. Present incumbents whether drawing the old regimental rate of pay with, or the new regimental rate of pay without, Staff salary, will have the option of retaining such rates, if more beneficial than those now ordered, except in cases where the salaries have been specially fixed, pending the revision now brought into effect.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Staff.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector-General.....		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		650	500

(a) 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. 9 of these Orders. Medical Officers in Civil employ are entitled to full pay during absence on privilege leave, provided no extra expense is entailed on the State.—G. I., 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. 1,226, (G. O. G., 6th July, 1869, No. 243), passed in this Department on the 17th June 1869 and quoted in the margin, and to rule that the words "unemployed pay" in that Resolution shall, in the case of officers who were in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November, 1864, be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June, 1864.—G. I., 17th June, 1870, No. 1,296, 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.

(b) Medical Officers who were in the service on the 7th November, 1864, are allowed the option of the full batta pay of their rank in lieu of any consolidated Civil salary prescribed in Order, No. 370, dated 4th April, 1867.—G. I., 23rd March, 1869, No. 1,723, Financial.

Orders will be issued hereafter regarding the allowances of Medical Officers, officiating in any of the Civil appointments, the salaries of which were fixed in the Military Department, No. 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—(continued.)

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
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 Cav. Regiments of Rs. 93 for a Surg-Major or Surgeon, and Rs. 60 for an Assistant Surgeon.	1,000	800	600	450
Charge of a Stud Depot or Remount Agency. { When a substantive charge.	As Regimental charge.			
Examiner of Medical Accounts.....	A Staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem with unemployed pay of rank.			
Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with Medical charge of Head Quarters Staff and Establishments.....	Rs. 1,000			
Administrative Staff.—Civil Appointments.				
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.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College.	1,200	1,000	850	700
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, Professor of Midwifery.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence & Comparative Anatomy. (a) { Provided the aggregate salary of the Officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.	Rs. 200 Staff salary.			
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, in charge of 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, Leper Hospital, Idiot Asylum and Black Town Dispensary.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd District.—Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gun Powder and Gun Carriage Factories and Vepery Dispensary.	1,050	850	500	500
3rd District.—Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th District.—With charge of Triplicane Dispensary.	.....	.....	Rs. 1,200	.....
Medical Superintendent at Port Blair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	750	550	400
Residency Surgeons.....	As 1st or 2nd Class Civil Surgeons.			

(a) The pay attached to the minor Professorships to be considered "Staff salaries" and should be regulated by the rules which govern the payment of Staff salaries.—M. G., 6th Dec. 1867, No. 1,531, Public.

(b) First Class Medical Stations.—Cochin, Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem and Vizagapatam. Second Class.—Cooonor and Botagherry, Ootacamund, Madura, Cuddalore, Kurnool, Vellore, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Nellore, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Tinnevely, Chittoor,

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 Depôt.	Rs. 100
Medical charge of a Divisional Staff.	At Stations where there is no "Garrison Surgeon" or "Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper."
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 *Financial Despatch, No. 261, dated 9th July, 1867. which most of them raise has been settled by the Secretary of State.*

The Civil Surgeon's allowances for Dispensaries is expressly merged in his new allowances.

The Vaccination allowances are also settled by the General Order above quoted.

The other appointments mentioned by the Local Governments and Administrations are—

Superintendents of Medical Colleges,	Superintendents of Lock-ups,
" of Central Jails,	" of Lunatic Asylums,
" of District Jails,	" of Botanical Gardens,
" of Thuggee Jails,	Medical charge of Colleges.

For these charges, the following allowances are sanctioned:—

I.—Superintendent or Principal of Medical College or School.

When a sole Charge.

WHEN HELD BY	SALARY.
Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 800
Surgeon	" 1,050
Surgeon Major	" 1,250

When held as an additional charge, as at Agra and Nagpore.

II.—Superintendent of a Central Jail.

If the Jail be built for above 1,000 prisoners—As a Civil Surgeon of the 1st Class.	House free.
If the Jail be built for 1,000 prisoners or under that number. } As a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd Class	
The above to include Medical as well as Administrative charge.	

Cocanada, Guntoor, Berhampore, Tranquebar, Trevandrum (Residency) and Rajahmundry.—M. G., 16th April, 1863, No. 471, and 21st July, 1869, No. 1,017, Public.

Chitacole, Chettore, and Cocanada, should form a separate class, to be usually held by Uncovenanted Medical Officers, when held by Covenanted Medical Officers they will come under the 2nd Class.—G. I., 2nd June, 1868, No. 2,370, Financial.

Medical Officers on privilege leave cannot draw 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. 2,295, dated 25th April, 1857, 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.

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	Rupees 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. 550, 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. 1000b, 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 GOVERNMENTS 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.
"	D.—OFFICERS LENT TO NATIVE STATES, MUNICIPALITIES, &C., BEFORE THE 14TH OCTOBER, 1871.
"	E.—(1.) PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS IN ACTION WITH AN ENEMY ARE GRANTED IN THE NATIVE ARMY.
"	E.—(2.) PENSIONS TO THE HEIRS OF NATIVE SOLDIERS WHO MAY BE KILLED OR DIE FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.
"	F.—MEMORANDUM ON PENSION—VALUES OF THE CIVIL PENSIONERS.

SUPPLEMENT A.—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS

"	B.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.
"	C.—CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.
"	D.—MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE IN BENGAL.

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, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Assistants of the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

b.—“Accountant-General” means the Account and Audit Officer concerned, whatever be his official designation.

c.—“Qualify” and “count” mean “qualify” and “count” for pension and gratuity in accordance with this Code.

d.—When pensions or gratuities are said to be chargeable to more than one source, according to the “rule of proportions,” it is meant that the charge should be debited to the several sources in the proportion in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

e.—“Pay” means “substantive pay.” “Salary” means the sum of “pay” and “acting allowance.”

f.—“A Local Allowance” is an allowance, not specially declared to be “pay” or “salary,” given to an officer in addition to the regular pay or salary of his appointment, either for duties which do not properly belong to his appointment, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances (such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality, or the peculiarly arduous nature of the work.)

g.—“General Revenues,” for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

h.—“Local Fund.”—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a “Local Fund.”

CHAPTER II.

Extent of Application.

Application of the Code. SECTION 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

a.—“Officers, and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers).”

b.—The Subordinate Medical Department.

SECTION 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the undermentioned 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, however, apply to officers of the Covenanted Civil Service.

SECTION 4.—The following officers are allowed an option (which can be exercised once only) between the rules embodied in this 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.

Note.—The election by Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department and Civil Officers of the

• The Code applies to all officers employed under the Military Department whose service is not pensionable under Military Rules.

Telegraph Department of the leave rules which were in force before the 8th June, 1863, is not held to apply to privilege leave and subsidiary leave. These two kinds of leave are, in any case, granted under the rules in the Civil Leave Code or Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, as the case may be.

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 and other Rules in force for Uncovenanted Servants generally, or under the terms of their covenants.

Note.—An Engineer engaged under covenant in England, before the abolition of the Indian Navy, who elects the rules in this Code and the leave rules in force for Uncovenanted Servants generally, does not forfeit the rights in other respects secured to him by his covenant.

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.—1. A Hospital Assistant and enlisted Native Doctors, are excluded by this section, from gratuity or pension under this Code; but a Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, if promoted to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, counts service from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant.

2. Those Inspectors in the Telegraph Department who came from England as Artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

3. In the Public Works Department, Warrant officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-Conductor, and Non-commissioned officers, are obliged, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, to take their discharge, and their whole departmental service then qualifies.

4. A soldier in Civil employ who takes his discharge from the army is entitled to count his departmental service for one year before his discharge. A soldier who was in Civil employ on the 17th October, 1872, and who took his discharge from the army before the 1st November, 1873, or if he was employed in the Public Works Department, before the 1st November, 1874, may count his whole departmental service. A Native soldier employed in the Public Works Department, if he takes his discharge from the army before the calendar year 1875, may count his whole departmental service.

(*Note.*—A soldier in Civil employ may not take his discharge from the army without the consent of his Civil departmental superior).

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

SECTION 7A.—Two officers may not count service for pension simultaneously in respect to one office.

Example.—An officer appointed to an office substantively *pro tempore* in place of an officer deputed temporarily to fill a non-pensionable office, may not count his service in such appointment for pension, unless the deputed officer vacates for the time his claim to pension in respect to his own office.

Pension paid for specific services. SECTION 8.—Pension and gratuity are not earned by a person whose whole time is not retained for the service of Government, merely because he is paid by Government for work done for it.

Examples.—This rule applies to the following officers among others:—

- 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, a public servant who holds some other pensionable office earns no pension or gratuity in respect of an office of the kind mentioned in Section 8, 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, superior service before completion of twenty-two years of age, or service as an apprentice, does not qualify.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

First Condition.—Service under Government.

Service under Government.

SECTION 13.—The service of an officer qualifies only if he is appointed, and if his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government, or under conditions determined by the Government.

1. The following are examples of officers excluded from pension by this rule :—

Office under Board of Trade.

A Marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade.

Municipalities.

Officers of a Municipality.

Grant-in-aid Schools and Institutions.

Officers 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., tahvildars in the North-Western Provinces, and fotadars (money-testers) in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools: Exception.

2. The educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain teachers of Government institutions to accept service in grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 26, Case c) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December, 1863, to offer to these teachers re-employment in Government schools. Those of whom who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

3. An officer on the establishment of any Government school in Bengal, the expenses of which are paid out of lump sum assignments made to a local Committee having the direct management of the school and also out of the fees received at the school, may, with the permission of the local Government subscribe for pension or gratuity under the rules in this Code, in the manner prescribed in Section 35, provided in the case of an officer hereafter appointed, that the appointment is made at the proper age, and that a certificate of good health, as prescribed in Rules 2 and 3 of Section 49 is submitted by him if he is appointed to superior service. An officer on the establishment of any school, the expenses of which are paid out of Municipal funds and from the fees received at the school, may, in like manner, and under the same conditions, subscribe for pension and gratuity.

When the local Government allows an officer to subscribe for pension or gratuity, his name, with his age and other particulars necessary for his identification, shall be recorded in the Office of the Accountant General. The certificate of good health should also be sent to that Office.

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 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 Clerks retained in it when it became a regular establishment.

Service paid from Darbar and Sumptuary Allowances.

SECTION 15.—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of any Governor or of Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify.

Service under employers supplied by Government.

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

Berar and Mysore.

(a.)—Service in the Berars 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.

Talukdari Schools, Oudh.

(c.)—Service in superior grades in talukdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government institutions on the organization of the Educational Department in that Province.

Military Funds.

(d.)—Service of officers who were on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds, when the Funds were taken over by Government.

Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

(e.)—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following Regiments :

Subhan Khan's Regiment (or 1st Panjab Police Battalion).

Sher 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; and if the permanent incumbent is not at the time counting service in the office for pension, count service as if he had held the appointment substantively.

3. An officer, who holds a substantive appointment and draws substantive pay as a "probationer," holds a substantive appointment within the meaning of the Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive appointment, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation.

SECTION 18.—If an officer of a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment.

Permanent servant deputed. Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputed to assess or collect the Income Tax. A Muharrir detached on settlement duty.

SECTION 19.—If the substantive office of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 47, but the officer is, at the same time, on *special duty*, or is, on abolition of his office, deputed on special duty, his service continues to qualify.

1. It is essential that the duty be of a special character. Mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, does not qualify under this rule.

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 his service afloat, if he is, without break of continuity, 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.—Service in the Settlement and Survey Departments named beneath, which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies:

The Settlement Departments in Madras, N. W. Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab.
The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The establishments of the Inam Commissioners of Madras and Bombay.
The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

1.—This section does not apply to an officer engaged on the understanding that his appointment is only temporary, or that he 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 especially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this rule, as they count service, independently of the particular department to which they happen, for the time, to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Third Condition—Source of Remuneration.

SECTION 23.—Service which satisfies the conditions laid down in Chapters IV and V qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the source from which it is paid.

Service is paid in the following ways:—

A.—From General Revenues.
B.—From Local Funds.

C.—From Funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.

D.—By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.

E.—By commission.

F.—By the grant in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money.

I.—Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition. But when a Political Agency is established at the charge of a Native State, every member of the establishment, covenanted or uncovenanted, must pay to the British Government, in respect of his pension and absentee allowances, or contribution equal to what would be levied from him under Section 35, if Section 34 applied to him.

This condition should be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements are revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency already pay 6 per cent.

2. Members of office establishments in the railway police in Bombay who are wholly paid by the railway companies, are also exempt from this condition.

3. 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, and credited to the imperial Government; provided always that this additional charge shall not be made when such officers do not belong to the regular police but are only temporarily engaged, their service not counting for pension, or when the pay of the officers is a charge upon the Government.

A.

Paid from General Revenues. SECTION 24.—If the service is paid from the General Revenues, it qualifies.

1. The service as process-servers, before the Court Fees' Act, 1870, was passed, qualifies in the following cases:—

In Bengal—

Service paid from the fund formed under Act V of 1863, Bengal Council.

In the North-Western Provinces—

(a.) Service under the Civil Courts, after 31st December, 1863.

(b.) Service under the Revenue Courts, after 31st December, 1865.

In the Punjab—

Service rendered after 14th March, 1859.

In Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah.

All service.

In Bombay—

Service paid from the Ameens' Fee Fund.

(Note.—In Madras the service of process-servers previous to their appointment under the Court Fees' Act, 1870, did not qualify.)

2. Rule 1 applies also to *naib nazirs*, who were on the same footing in respect to the source of their pay as process-servers.

SECTION 25.—The Revenues of the Berars and of Mysore are part of the General Revenues within the meaning of Section 24, 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:—

Mamltdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint State. 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, 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 the shipping fees.

Shipping Master.

Hooghly and Elphinstone Colleges.

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 a private endowment.

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 Sehori (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 :

Service as signal men in the Marine Department on pay exceeding 10 Rupees a month, counts as superior service under the provisions of the Civil Pension Code.

Name of Establishment.	Monthly cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. Jamsetjee Bandar Custom House.	150 0 0	Messrs Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press,	130 8 0	Mr. Ardaseer Cowasjee Modee.
3. Victoria Land and Press Co.	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 Bress 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 Dadabhoj 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.	238 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 on 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.

Paid from Local Funds. SECTION 27.—Except as provided in Sections 28, 29 and 30, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

Discretionary power of Government. SECTION 28.—If a Local Fund satisfies the two conditions following :—

1, that its income is derived from taxation, or other permanent source, and not from charitable donations, of voluntary subscriptions ;

2, that the source of its income is under the control of Government ; the Local Government may at its discretion, treat service paid from it, as qualifying.

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government, so that service under a Municipality does not qualify. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control,

Explanation. 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. This section applies absolutely to establishments paid from Port Funds, managed by Government, and not by Trustees.

3. A pension may be given for service rendered at the charge of a local fund even though it do not satisfy the conditions prescribed in this section, if, with the permission of the local Government, the Trustees of the fund pay to the Imperial Government the capital value of the pension, which value shall be determined, till further orders, by the table given in Appendix F. In such case the capital value thus paid will be credited to the Imperial Government and the pension will thenceforth be a charge upon the Imperial Revenues.

Pension charged against fund. SECTION 29.—Pension or gratuity for service under a Local Fund is paid from the Local Fund.

1. When part of the pensionable service of an Officer has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, his pension or gratuity is paid according to the rule of proportions. The pensionable Local Fund Service may not be neglected, and a pension or gratuity awarded solely for the service paid from General Revenues. Provided that if, under this rule, less than one-fourth of any pension or gratuity would be payable from either source, no distribution shall be made ; in such cases the other source shall bear the whole charge.

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 officers and established to provide pensions for them. (See Appendix C, Extract 1).

3. An officer who is paid from a local fund may, on first appointment with the permission of the local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate, under Section 49, Rule 2, subscribe for a pension or gratuity in the manner prescribed in Section 35. The rules of this Code would then apply to such officer so long as he continued to subscribe for pension or gratuity, as if he were paid from the general revenues.

Exceptions to General Rule. SECTION 30.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds, qualifies.

(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. (b).—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipore Jail in January, 1860, and afterwards paid from the Convict Labor Fund.

Public Works Engineers lent to local funds. (c).—Members of the regular Public Works Establishments, employed on local funds works, under the authority of Government. From the 10th January, 1872, this permission was restricted to Engineer Officers.

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

Examples.—See Chapter VII.—Estates under the Court of Wards. Attached estates.

D. & E.

Paid by Fees or Commission. SECTION 32(a).—Service in an office paid only by fees levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

(b).—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission in addition to salary from the General Revenues, qualifies.

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 have served is excluded by Section 14.

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

F.

Paid by a tenure in land. SECTION 33.—Service paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify.

Kaira hereditary officers. *Exception.*—An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI of 1843, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service.

CHAPTER VII.

Officers lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c.

[NOTE.—The rules in this Chapter apply also to Covenanted Civil Servants, and to Military Officers in Civil employ. See Appendix C, Extract 2].

The following servants on the Local Fund Establishment will be pensioned under the rules of the Pension Code:—

Overseer,
Assistant Overseer, } Petty Establishment (Road Fund).
Lascar,

Inspecting Schoolmasters,
Masters of Local Fund Schools of the middle and higher classes,
Vaccinators and Superintendents of Vaccination,

Clerks and Peons, Moochees and Attenders in Offices of Control at the Presidency and in the Offices of Collectors and Local Fund Boards.

2. When service qualifying for pension has been performed partly under Government and partly under Local Fund Boards, or when officials have been paid partly from Imperial Funds and partly from the Local Fund, the pension will be divided in proportion to the total pay received from Government and the Local Fund.

3. When a Local Fund servant is pensioned, the Local Fund pension shall be provided by the Local Fund Boards of the Circle in which he was employed when he retired.—*M. G.*, 13th March, 1874, No. 431, *Financial; Proceedings of the Board of Revenue*, 25th February, 1874, No. 424.

SECTION 34.—The following rules provide for the case of officers transferred, on or after the 14th October 1871,* from qualifying service, 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 23, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this section.

Examples.—Port Trusts and Estates under the Court of Wards are examples of "bodies financially independent of the Government of India."

SECTION 35. (a).—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in Section 34, 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 will accept 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. The contribution prescribed in this section shall not be levied from any officer who is lent to a Native State, Municipality, &c., for temporary employment for a period not exceeding six months.

1.(a) 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 of India may resign all claims to allowances during leave, other than privilege leave, and, in such case, the contribution required will be 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth.

3. From inferior servants, the contribution required is one anna in the rupee for pension only; the Government of India will not pay the leave allowances of such servants.

4. If the salary of the officer is disbursed at a Government treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment; otherwise, the officer himself must pay the amount, directly, to the British Government, in such manner as may be arranged.

* For the rules applicable to the case of officers transferred before the 14th October, 1871, see Appendix D.

5. The officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant General.

6. An officer is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service lent or transferred shall 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.

7. The pay or salary of an officer lent to a Native State must, in every case, be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and the officer must not accept any increased allowances without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

7(a). The salary of an officer transferred in the manner described in Section 34 for service under a Native State, Municipality or other body, shall be borne by the Native State, Municipality or other body from the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the British Government to the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the Native State, Municipality or other body.

8. An officer who is paid from a local fund may, on first appointment, with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate, under Section 49, Rule 2, subscribe under this section for a pension or gratuity. The rules of the Code will then apply to such officer so long as he continues to subscribe for pension or gratuity, as if he were paid from the general revenues.

9. The deduction made under this section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of annuity. The portion which is to be considered as deduction on account of annuity is equal to one-twenty-fourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction.

Where, however, the salary to be drawn is already fixed on other considerations (as *e. g.*, when the officer is to receive a salary equal to what he drew prior to the transfer), the contribution under this section should be calculated upon the salary which remains to him after the usual deduction on account of annuity.

Example.—The pay of A. B. is Rupees 1,000. The deduction on account of his annuity is Rupees 40, and the contribution which he must pay if transferred to serve under Native State is 1,000—40 = Rupees 240.

The whole charge on the Native State is Rupees 1,000 plus Rupees 240, or Rupees 1,240. Out of this A. B. will pay Rupees 240 to Government. A. B. will pay separately Rupees 40 on account of the Annuity Fund.

10. No officer has any right of property in contributions made under this section, or any claim upon Government in respect to such contribution, except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

SECTION 36.—The rules in this Chapter 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 Rājā of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.

(b).—Officers transferred to service in Kolapūr 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 Kolapūr.

(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 in British India. 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.

SECTION 38.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities, on whatever pay, is inferior service:—

Priests and other officers employed to administer oaths, jemadars, sirkars, turnkeys,

CHAPTER X.

Forfeiture of past Service.

Break in continuity. SECTION 44.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases :—

When, with the consent of heads of both the offices concerned, or under the orders of competent authority, a ministerial officer is transferred from service in one office to service in another office, the period occupied in the change of office is not a break in the continuity of service within the meaning of this section.

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 a part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot count without a special order by the Government of India.

(NOTE.—This proviso has effect from 11th January, 1869).

Suspension. (c).—Suspension immediately followed by re-instatement, which need not necessarily be to the same office.

Abolition of office. (d).—Abolition of office.

Transit. (e).—

(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, if he was a superior servant, and before 1st September, 1871, if he was an inferior servant, 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.

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.

(NOTE.—Pension or gratuity may not be granted to an officer whom it is desired to remove for misconduct or inefficiency).

1. A gratuity is paid in a single sum, and not by instalments.

2. An officer may be admitted to pension or gratuity while absent on leave in, or out of, India.

A.

SECTION 47.—A compensation pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer discharged from the public service, because on a reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. To pension an officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money; and every endeavour should be made to employ the officer in some other office. Accordingly, before a pension or gratuity is granted to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be thus provided for. The head of a department, in forwarding an application for compensation, 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, after careful enquiry, impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

2. Whenever, upon the reduction of an establishment, it is necessary to discharge one or more members thereof, the selection of the officers to be discharged, should, *prima facie*, be made in such way that the least charge for compensation pension or gratuity, is incurred.

3. An officer discharged with a compensation pension may not, on pain of losing his pension, refuse to accept any appointment which the Local Government thinks fit, within six months from the date of his discharge, to offer to him.

The salary of such new appointment must not, however, be less than enough to raise his total receipts under the operation of Section 92 to the amount which he received as salary immediately before his discharge. Nor should the new appointment be such as the officer may not reasonably and equitably be expected to accept.

4. Rule 3 applies to the case of an officer entitled to compensation pension who is transferred to another appointment simultaneously with the abolition of his own appointment under proper authority. To such an officer a compensation pension may be simultaneously awarded, subject always to the limitation prescribed by Section 92.

5. The discharge of an officer to make room for another better qualified, 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. Particulars of the saving effected should be fully set forth in every application for compensation pension, or gratuity. The saving should always exceed the cost of the pension or gratuity. Otherwise, it might be better to postpone the reduction of establishment or abolition of appointment.

6. 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.

7. 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. But in such case it would often be better to grant a personal allowance than a pension.

Abolition of one of two appointments. 8. 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.

9. Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain a compensation pension or gratuity, in consequence of the abolition of a particular appointment.

Excepted cases. 10. No pension or gratuity may be awarded to an officer on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

11. No pension or gratuity can be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

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), and subsequently becomes again entitled to receive a pension or gratuity of any class, he should not receive less than he could have claimed if he had 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; (a) for the public service, or (b) 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 in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer, in charge of a Civil Station. This certificate must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of the officer. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in respect of persons selected by him for service in India.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the ——— Department, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

3. 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 in such a form as it considers sufficient, from any other officer, who need not even be a medical man.

4. No medical certificate is necessary upon an officer being promoted from inferior to superior service.

5. Rule 1 under Section 47 applies, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of an officer invalided under Clause (b), only because he is not fit for employment in some particular branch of the public service. Every effort should be made to find for such an officer, other employment suited to his particular capacity.

SECTION 50.—If the officer applying for pension or gratuity is sixty 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. Otherwise incapacity for service must be established by a medical certificate attested as follows:—

Medical certificate by whom attested.

- (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 Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department.
- (c.)—If he is a superior servant and is serving within a moderate distance from 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. If the pension applied for exceeds Rupees 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to assemble an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

Medical certificate what to contain. SECTION 51.—The Medical certificate must be in the following form:—

CERTIFICATE.

Certified that I or we (as the case may be) have carefully examined A. B., son of C. D., a ——— in the ———. His age is, by his own statement, ——— years, and, by appearance, about ——— years.

I (or we) consider A. B. to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service of any kind or (as the case may be) in the Department to which he belongs, in consequence of (here state disease or cause). His incapacity does not appear to us to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits. If the incapacity does not appear to be complete and permanent, the certificate should be modified accordingly, and the following addition should be made:

I am (or we are) of opinion that A. B. is fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing, or may, after resting for ——— months, be fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing.

A succinct statement of the medical case and of the treatment adopted should, if possible, be appended.

a. —Whether the officer's incapacity for service is or is not permanent;

b. —The nature of it, and especially whether it is in any degree the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

SECTION 52.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, pension or gratuity cannot be granted. Otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

Pension awarded accordingly.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Local Government) be retained in the service, pending the decision on his application for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications.

Officer to be at once discharged.

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, may be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. (See Rule 2, under Sec. 1 of the C. L. Code.) But as the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion. No officer can claim to retire on the ground that he is 55 years old.*

2. If an officer whose age is less than 60 years is required to retire under Rule 1, 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.

* The Secretary of State wrote regarding this rule in Public Despatch, No. 87, dated 8th Aug., 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 retirements on pension.

3. 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 & remarks. |

4. In the Public Works Department, Rule 1 will not, until the 1st January, 1876, apply to any officer 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.

(NOTE.—For the definition of the words "pay," "emoluments" and "average emoluments," as used in this chapter, see Chapter XIII.)

SECTION 55.—The amount of pension or gratuity that may be granted is determined by length of service, as specified in Sections 56, 57 and 58.

Explanation.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take a gratuity instead of pension.
2. A pension or a gratuity (except a pension granted under Section 62) is fixed in rupees and not in sterling, even though it is to be paid in England.

A.—For Superior Service.

Compensation and invalid pension. SECTION 56.—Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity:—

(a).—After a service of less than fifteen years:—

A gratuity, not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service; and not, under any circumstances, exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.

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.

(b).—After service of fifteen years and less than twenty-five years:—

Pension, not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments; and, also, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year, or, if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 2,000 a year.

(c).—After service of twenty-five years:—

Pension, not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments; and, also, not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year, or, if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 4,000 a year.

Superannuation pension. SECTION 57.—Superannuation pension and gratuity:—

The same in amount as invalid pension or gratuity:

If an officer's qualifying service began 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.

1. For educational officers entitled to the benefit of Section 61(a) "27" should be substituted for "30" in this proviso.

Retiring pension.

SECTION 58.—Retiring pension:—

After service of thirty years:—

The same in amount as an invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Extension of the maximum. SECTION 59.—In the following cases, the several prescribed maximum limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000 a year, may be relaxed.

(a).—For an officer whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May, 1855, or who was before the 6th August, 1862, promoted to a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, the maximum pension is ordinarily, Rs. 5,000.

But if the service of such an officer has been of extraordinary merit, a pension exceeding Rs. 5,000, may be recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(b).—To an officer 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 grants a special pension in excess of the prescribed maximum for "unusually meritorious services."

(c).—For Native Judges (see *Appendix B*) who were in the service on the 29th October, 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.

[NOTE.—The limits which may be relaxed under this section, are the *maximum money limits*, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.]

Explanation as to full pension. 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. If 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.—In the following cases, certain privileges exist in respect of the length of service required for pension.

(a).—To the following officers, pension is admissible after three years' less service than is required from other officers, provided that they began service after twenty-five years of age:—

- (1) Directors of Public Instruction.
Inspectors of Schools.
Principals and Professors of Colleges, and
Head Masters of Schools and Colleges.
- (2) Barristers of England or Ireland or members of the faculty of Advocates of the Court of Sessions of Scotland, serving in offices to which the Local Government has, with the consent of the Government of India, declared it to be necessary to appoint barristers of England or Ireland, or members of the faculty of advocates of the Court of Sessions of Scotland.

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

(b).—Officers appointed before the 8th June, 1863, may be permitted by the Government to count service for an *invalid* pension at one-third or one-half of his average emoluments according to the old rules: provided that he has not enjoyed any advantages under the new leave rules which he might not equally have enjoyed under the old. The amount of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the rules in this chapter and Chapter XIII.

Example.—An officer who has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old, and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1856. His service calculated under the rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 12 and 41, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 56(b); but under the old rules (see *Appendix B*) the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 56(b), having completed the twenty years' service required by the old rules.

(c).—Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October, 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the old rules (see *Appendix B*) may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the old rules.

(d).—Uncovenanted Officers who formed part of the garrison of Lucknow during the siege in 1857, count one year's additional service.

SECTION 62.—To the following officers, being Barristers of England or Ireland or members of the faculty of Advocates of one of the Court of Sessions of Scotland, viz:—

- Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab;
- First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns;
- Recorder of Raigün;
- Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, (formerly Assistant Secretary in the Home Department, Legislative branch.)

Invalid and retiring pensions are admissible as follows:—

(a).—After six years and nine months' active service, in one or other of the offices, specified in this section, 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, here includes besides time spent on duty, privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.

2. Saving as provided for by this section, these officers come under the ordinary rules.

B.—For Inferior Service.

SECTION 63.—For inferior service, pension and gratuity may be granted as follows:—

(a). Compensation and invalid gratuity:

Service less than 5 years, — nil.

5 years and less than 10 years—3 months' pay.

10 " " 15 " —4 " "

15 " " 20 " —5 " "

20 " " or more " —6 " "

1. Service rendered before the age of 16 years does not qualify.

(b).—Compensation pensions:

Service not less than 30 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

(c).—Invalid pensions:

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 given. But compensation and invalid gratuities may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, (without limit as to the number of years' 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, pensions may be granted at the rates prescribed in this section; and the Chief Commissioner 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 if no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

C.—For Service partly Inferior and partly Superior.

SECTION 64.—If the service of an officer have been for some time inferior and for some time superior, he has the option of counting the whole as inferior service towards pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, or of counting so much of it as is superior towards pension or gratuity on the superior scale.

A gratuity on the superior scale under this section is calculated upon the emoluments which the officers draw when last in superior service. A gratuity on the inferior scale is calculated upon the pay (whether on the superior or inferior scale) which he drew immediately before retirement from service. If an officer has been, as a penalty for misconduct, reduced from the superior to the inferior class, he should not be allowed the benefit of this section without special reference to the Government of India.

SECTION 65.—If an officer has been promoted from an inferior to a superior grade as a reward for meritorious service, the case will 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.

SECTION 66 (a).—The words "pay" and "emoluments" used in Chapter XII mean the pay and emoluments which the officer was receiving immediately before his retirement from service.

(b).—"Average emoluments" means the average calculated upon the last five years of service.

1. In the case of an officer 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 granted, excluding any excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period; and a gratuity is to be calculated on "average emoluments" (as defined in this section) 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 service, under Section 43, his emoluments, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, should be taken at what they would have been, had he not been absent on leave, or suspended: provided always that his 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 the leave 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, or suspended under such circumstances that the period of suspension does not count as service, such period should be disregarded in the calculation of the average, an equal period before the five years being included.

4. Excepting as provided in Rules 2 and 3, 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 reckoned in the calculation.

5. 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 limitations prescribed in Section 56 (b) and (c).

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.

SECTION 67 (a).—In the term "emoluments" are included the following:—

- 1.—Pay of substantive appointment;
- 2.—Personal allowance;
- 3.—Fees or commission, if they are the authorized emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to a substantive pay; and commission in the case of a Thoozyee;
- 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 Dik 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 and other allowances (to officers who accompany the Viceroy, or any Government);
- 6.—Compensation for dearness of provisions.

(c).—Acting allowances may not be 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 to special duty, (Section 19); nor to an officer who at the time of the abolition of his appointment was 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 for the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had when he was transferred to it.

4. In the case of section-writers and press servants whose service qualifies under Sec. 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 months)

Section-writers.

bills exceeding ten rupees.) (See Section 39, Rule 1 (c)). "Average emoluments" means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding ten rupees.

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 only to be taken. SECTION 68.—Any part of an officer's pay or emoluments which is intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, must be excluded.

Examples.—When a horseman's pay is intended partly to cover the expense of keeping a horse, his pay must be taken only at what would be paid to a footman of the same rank.

When a consolidated pay specifically includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these must be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission paid to a Thoozyee in Burmah goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account must be taken of the remainder only.

1. So also when an officer's pay is given at two rates, a smaller rate during stationary duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 69.—Every non-gazetted officer with the exception of Police officers, whose pay does not exceed twenty rupees, and officers in the Post Office Department and the Inland Customs Department, whose pay does not exceed ten rupees, 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 at the time by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving. For officers of the Inland Customs Department, whose pay does not exceed ten rupees, a roll must be kept such as is prescribed in Section 109 (a) for the Police.

If the officer is himself at the head of an office (e. g., a deputy post master or a sub-inspector of police), the attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Name of officer. | 6. Exact height by measurement. |
| 2. Caste or race. | 7. Personal marks for identification. |
| 3. Residence. | 8. Date on which page is filled up. |
| 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 especially good or bad to be recorded.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), every period of suspension from employment, and every other break of service, should be noted, with full detail of its duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office.

4. A service book is supplied, at his own cost, to every officer on his first appointment.

5. The service book of an officer is to be kept in the office in which he is serving, being transferred with him from office to office. It may be given up to the officer if he resigns, or is discharged without fault, an entry being first made therein to this effect.

6. Every officer is charged with the duty of seeing that his service book is properly kept up, and that all erasures in it are 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.

* Circular of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 15th June, 1869.

Application for pension of non-gazetted officers. 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 date of the Christian era on which the applicant was born.
- (b).—List of appointments, substantive and acting, held during the service for which pension or gratuity is claimed, showing 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.

1. An officer may submit his application for pension or gratuity even though he has not ceased to be borne on the establishment; but the application must be supported by a certificate, from the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, that the officer is likely to retire, within six months, from Government service. The certificate is to be forwarded to the Account Department, when the Department is required to verify the services in accordance with the rules under Section 71. This provision is intended to obviate the delays which take place in verifying service, and it is not to be understood as justifying the preparation of the regular application in Form A prescribed in Section 72, before the officer has actually retired.—*G. I., 24th July, 1874, No. 4535, Financial; Gazette, page 1186.*

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

1. If the service has been, wholly or in part, inferior (regarding which service the records of the Account Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In respect to 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 the ordinary civil establishments.	To the accountant-general;
" " the public works department....	" the controller of public works accounts;
" " the post office department....	" the compiler of post office 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, to the 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 such 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 must be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states that he served during the period in doubt.

4. If it be found impossible to verify the service otherwise, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (on plain paper,—see General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 15, Clause 12), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable: for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

SECTION 72.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in Section 71, the officer should draw up the application in Form A, Appendix A, and arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, 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 favorable 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 a later date.

SECTION 73.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should be drawn up, in the form prescribed in Section 72, 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 formally verified before forwarding the application.

SECTION 74.—The last officer through whom the application for pension passes should send it to the chief provincial account officer of the department, instead of forwarding it direct to the Government. The account officer will (after verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 71), submit the application to the Local Government with a report upon the claim for pension or gratuity, and 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.

3. In the column of Form A reserved on the second page for the remarks of the account officer, he should note briefly his reasons for disallowing any service claimed, and his explanation of any apparent discrepancies and the like. This rule applies to the case of both gazetted and ungazetted officers.

CHAPTER XV.

Power of the Local Government and of the Government of India.

SECTION 75.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. *Power to grant pensions.* If any 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 Government of India until the reply of the Government of India is received, a recommendation of this nature must never be communicated, directly or indirectly, to the officer concerned.

1. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should, upon questions of pension and gratuity, communicate with the Secretary of State, through the Supreme Government, and not directly.

SECTION 76.—Returns (in Form C, Appendix A) of pensions and gratuities granted during the quarter should be submitted to the Supreme Government as soon as possible after the end of each quarter of the financial year. These returns should include all Civil pensions and gratuities sanctioned during the quarter, in whatever department, by the Government of India or the Secretary of State, as well as by the Local Governments, care being taken, however, to enter each pension once only.

SECTION 77.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered by the Government of India, in the Financial Department. But the Government of India exercises in each of its other departments the powers of a local government over officers serving immediately under its orders. No quarterly returns of the pensions and gratuities granted in the other departments of the Government of India are required; the papers of each case should be forwarded for perusal in the Financial Department.

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.*

(NOTE.—This rule does not prohibit the submission of an application for pension or gratuity while an officer is still in employ.—See Rule 1, under Sec. 70.)

1. 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.

CHAPTER XVI.

Manner of Payment.

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 first page of the formal application, to the Accountant-General of the province in which payment is to be made.

* In respect to such recommendations, see foot-note on pages 188 and 189.

SECTION 80.—The Accountant-General will then, in the case of a pension, forward a permanent-payable-order in Form B, Appendix A, to the officer who is to pay the pension.

1. [This officer will deliver one-half of the order to the pensioner and keep the other half carefully, in such manner that the pensioner shall not have access thereto.]

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, both entries being attested at the time of payment 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.

SECTION 81.—A pension is payable in India in monthly instalments. The pension for each month is payable on the first day of the following month.

1. Apart from special orders, a pension other than an extraordinary pension under Chapter XXII is 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. The object of this latter alternative 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.

Pension is payable to the day of the pensioner's death, inclusive.

SECTION 82. (a).—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, a pensioner must take payment in person after identification by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

(b). A female pensioner who is not accustomed to appear in public, and a male pensioner who is unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or is exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive his or her pension 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, if the pensioner is a male, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. The disbursing officer is personally responsible for any payment wrongly made, and should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. In case of doubt he should refer to the Accountant-General.

2. A pensioner of rank may be privately identified by the disbursing officer and need not be required to appear at a public office.

Certificate of non-employment. SECTION 83.—A pensioner, drawing pension in India, is required to append to his 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 amount of pension claimed in this bill is due."

1. In the case of a pensioner permitted under Chapter XX to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate must be modified according to the facts.

SECTION 84. (a).—An annual return of pensioners in Form E, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant-General, from every office whence pensions are disbursed. The Accountant-General will submit an extract of these returns to the Government of India.*

Annual return.

(b).—The return is in three parts, (1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

CHAPTER XVII.

Place of Payment.

SECTION 85.—A pension or gratuity is payable at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury of the Government of India in London.

1. Pensions are paid at the Home Treasury quarterly, at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

2. Rule 1 applies to an officer under covenant, who is entitled by his covenant to pension in accordance with the rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants; the covenanted rate of exchange for his pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to his pension.

* See Appendix C, Extract 3.

Transfer between England and India.

SECTION 86.—Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or vice versa, is permitted only once.

1. An application for transfer of payment from 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, with copy of the first page of the application upon which the pension was originally granted to the Supreme Government in the Financial Department (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited.

SECTION 87.—A Local Government or an Accountant-General may, on application, and on sufficient cause shown, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This duty may be delegated by the local government, to Commissioners of Divisions or to any higher executive authority.

[The Accountant-General is empowered to make these transfers.—M. G., 20th April, 1872, No. 250, p. 21].

1. Copy of any order issued by a local government or other executive authority under this section 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 payment, in any of the out-lying Treasuries subordinate to the District Treasury, of a pension payable under proper authority at his head-quarters, and may transfer the payment of a pension from such subordinate Treasury to the District Treasury, or from one subordinate Treasury to another in the same District.

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. 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. If a pensioner or a person entitled to a gratuity dies, payment of any arrears actually due may be made to his heirs, provided they apply within six months after his death: it cannot be paid thereafter, without the sanction of the local government. Even if the pension or gratuity has not been sanctioned before the death of the officer, the payment may be made, under the orders of the local government. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

SECTION 89.—Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of pension. The Government reserves to itself the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

On conviction of crime.

CHAPTER XIX.

Commutation of Pensions.

SECTION 90(a).—Life pension 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, and provided the pensioner's age does not exceed 70 years, be commuted at the following rates:—

Age of Pensioner.	Years' purchase of pension.	Age of Pensioner.	Years' purchase of pension.
Less than 10 years.....	13	Less than 40—45 years....	10
10—20 ".....	12½	45—50 ".....	9½
20—25 ".....	12	50—55 ".....	9
25—30 ".....	11½	55—60 ".....	8
30—35 ".....	11	60—65 ".....	7
35—40 ".....	10½	65—70 ".....	6

More than 70 years inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

1. 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 practice of the Government of Madras in respect of the commutation of the pensions of Carnatic Stipendiaries.—G. I., 14th August, 1872, No. 2,004, Financial; M. G., 26th August, 1872, No. 332, Political.)

CHAPTER XX.

Re-employment of Pensioners and Persons who have obtained Gratuities.

SECTION 91.—An officer who has obtained a COMPENSATION GRATUITY, if re-employed in qualifying service, may either retain the gratuity, in which case his former service will not count for future pension or gratuity, or he may refund it and count his former service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since it became admissible. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

SECTION 92.—An officer who has obtained COMPENSATION PENSION, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay, provided that the sum total shall not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he may either retain his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his former service will not count for future pension, or he may cease to draw any part of his pension and count his previous service. Pension intermediately drawn need not be refunded.

1. In the case of a section-writer or press servant (see Section 20) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

2. If an officer does not, within three months from the date of his re-employment, exercise the option, conceded by this section, of ceasing to draw pension and counting his former service, he may not, thereafter, do so without the permission of the Government of India.

SECTION 93.—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 94.—An officer who has obtained SUPERANNUATION PENSION is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment.

SECTION 95.—An officer who has obtained a RETIRING PENSION, cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. If so re-employed, he is permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is not so much objection to the employment of such a pensioner in service paid from Local Funds.

No officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay.

SECTION 96.—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.

1. The rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If such an officer is re-employed, his service will be on exactly the same terms as if he had never been employed before. But so long as he is employed, his Navy pension will be

held in abeyance, excepting so much of it as is necessary to raise his total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of his pension. If he has commuted his pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from his allowances as if he had not done so. But Engineers, Boiler-makers, and Warrant officers of the Indian Navy, who were pensioned on the abolition of the Navy, are permitted to draw, during re-employment, pension in addition to full pay.

2. The rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to a military pensioner in civil employ. The claims of such an officer to salary, pension, and gratuity in the Civil Department are dealt with without reference to his military pension. But the pension of a commissioned officer other than a "good service" pension, and of the heir of a native non-commissioned officer or soldier, will, during employment, merge in his salary.

3. A Civil, Military or Naval pensioner also may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without loss of pension, on purely temporary duty, lasting for not more than a year.

4. If an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, holding a civil appointment, continues in civil employ after he has earned his military pension, his pension remains in abeyance.

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

CHAPTER XXI.

Special Rules for the Police.

SECTION 97.—The following special rules apply to members of the Police Forces constituted under the following Acts:—

XIII of 1856 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

XXIV of 1859 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

V of 1861 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus Police Force, though not organized under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity, as the regular Punjab Police.

2. The Port Blair Police Force, though not organized under any of the Acts mentioned above and never having had a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the Police in India generally.

Municipal and Railway Police.

Municipal Police.

SECTION 98. (a).—If the police of a town are wholly supported by, and under the control of, a Municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensions or gratuities.

(b). But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force paid, wholly or partly, by a municipality, or from the general revenues subsidised by a contribution from a municipality, undertakes the organization and control of the force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the civil constabulary, service in it is treated as service under Government. The contributions of the municipalities towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such forces are, for the present, undetermined.

1. The police forces in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under Clause (b).

SECTION 99.—Service in the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway, and in Bombay and Sindh, is treated as service under Government, though such Police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent. in addition to pay and salary, to discharge liability for pension. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

Qualifying Service.

Qualifying service.

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

* The Superannuation Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (see Section 16(e)) and members of the Oudh Military Police, police officers whose pay did not exceed Rupees 20 were obliged to contribute. By these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds.

Officers whose pay exceeded Rupees 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds, established under Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 of the Governor-General in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Funds which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been, by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1859, was abolished with the latter. The funds established under Act XIII of 1856, in the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount, less the subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities of the Funds.

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department Order, No. 3,393, dated 27th July, 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Exceptional privileges. SECTION 101.—In the following cases, members of police forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension.

(a).—Soldiers of the Sikh Government to whom service was guaranteed (see Sec. 16(e)) and who, on the breaking up of the Panjab Military Police in which they had enlisted, were transferred to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled to invalid pensions at line rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police. 1st-Class Serjeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd-Class Serjeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

(b).—Men who, after completing, on the 3rd May, 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh Civil Police, and were in employ in that force on 26th January, 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to local and irregular troops of the rank corresponding to that which they may attain in the Police.

Mhairwarra Battalion. (c).—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July, 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line.

Previous service when qualifying. SECTION 102.—In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the New Police Constabulary, qualifies:

(a).—In the first two cases mentioned in Section 101, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions admissible under its rules, or if, though 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).—Soldiers 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 Punjab 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.—Soldiers 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.

5.—Men of the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, who on the disbandment of the Corps took employment in the Police, count their service in that corps, including the period of employment in it during the time the corps was under the orders of the Civil Department, after the reductions in the Native Army, made in 1861.

(c).—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police in 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpur Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that force, or from the Mulki Horse, count their service in these forces and also that in the forces of the late Raja of Nagpur.

(c 1). Men who served with the First Regiment, Nagpur Irregular Infantry, or with the Mulki Horse during the Mutiny in 1857, count two years' additional service.

(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.

(f).—Service in the superior grades in the old Police (i. e., darogahs and officers of higher rank) or in any other department, qualifies.

(g).—In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, men count half their service in the inferior grades in the old Police.

(h).—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1853 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, at the time of transfer, to pension for army service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who

possessed this title to pension for army service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous army service.

(k).—Pensions granted to men who count army service under the above rules are, if their service in the army was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, a charge on the Military Department; otherwise they are a charge upon the Civil Department.

Pensions for Army service how chargeable.

SECTION 103.—A policeman on pay not exceeding Rupees 20, who re-enlists within one year after discharge, may, at the discretion of the Inspector-General, count his service before discharge.

Break in service.

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 Section 105, 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 or 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 officer's 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 in the Police 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 pension or gratuity of an officer of any other force is regulated as follows:—

1. If he was in the Police before the 19th July, 1871, and has served continuously since that date; by Scale A or Scale B according to his election, (which, by order in the Financial Department, No. 2,091, dated 19th July, 1871, he was required immediately to declare).

(Provided that in the case of an officer who has elected to abide by Scale B, such election shall not prejudice his title to count as service for pension or gratuity any leave obtained by him before his election which, under the rules of the Superannuation Fund, would have counted for pension or gratuity).

2.—If he was enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July, 1871—by Scale B.

SECTION 106.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay, at date of discharge or resignation, exceeds Rupees 20, is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this chapter to be qualifying, is treated as superior service.

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 under the general rules of the service, 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.—An officer who was transferred to the present Civil Police from an inferior grade in the old Police, or from the Military Police, and who is not entitled under Section 101 or 102 to count former service, may obtain pension under this section.

1. An officer who under Section 105(b 1) has elected to abide by Scale B, will, if he takes 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 or gratuities is 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 foot-note to Section 100). But this rule shall not, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded for misconduct to lower pay, 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.

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 Indian Railway Police) or the Punjab.

Verification of Service.

SECTION 109. (a).—There shall be kept up for each district, by the District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and 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 statement of service of every applicant 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 applicant 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.—A claim by a Police officer, 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 he is 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 return submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government, under Section 76, 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 pensioner resides, on a permanent-payable order (in the case of a pension), and on the identification of the pensioner by the District Superintendent of Police; and Special Committees shall be assembled every five years to identify the pensioners.

CHAPTER XXII.

Extraordinary Pensions.

(NOTE.—The rules in this chapter are analogous to the regulations for the grant of pensions to soldiers wounded in action and to the heirs of soldiers killed in action). (See Appendix E).

A.—In cases of injury or death.

SECTION 112.—The following are the Rules for the grant of a gratuity or pension;

(a) to a man so injured, in the execution of a public duty, as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(b) to the family of a man killed in the execution of a public duty.

They apply to any person employed in the service of the Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as for example, miners in the Salt Mines) for piece-work. They apply also to village watchmen.

SECTION 113.—An extraordinary 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 laborer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognizes no claim by a widow on account of the services of her husband. It is the duty of every Government officer himself to provide for his family; the more so that the Government assists certain funds established for the purpose of enabling him 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 wife, sons or daughters (legitimate), father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1. To heirs of native soldiers killed in action succeed in the following orders:—son, widow, daughter, father, mother. To a male the pension is given as follows: If the pensioner is under 6 years of age;—till he is 18 years old. If above 6 and under 15 years;—for 12 years. If above 15 years;—for life. To a female, the pension is for life.

This order need not be followed absolutely in the Civil Department, but it should not be lightly rejected. The pension of a male should not ordinarily be continued after he is 18 years old. The pension of a female should last only until marriage, but, on marriage, she may have a dowry equal to five years' pension.

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, or, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.—(See Rule under Section 114).

SECTION 116.—Whenever a claim for extraordinary gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, will hold a formal enquiry, 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 a gratuity not exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity. If the local Government 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 may grant to the family of a public servant killed in the execution of his duty, whose salary was not more than 50 Rupees a month, a pension not exceeding the amount shown in Table 2, Appendix E, to be admissible to the heirs of a Native Soldier receiving the same pay as the deceased received. To the family of a policeman, or village watchman, the pension granted under this rule may, moreover, not exceed two-thirds of the deceased's pay.

(b).—Otherwise, nothing in excess of a gratuity, equal to six months' pay, may be granted without 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 soldiers of corresponding grades, unless they are entitled, under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates:—

(a).—An officer of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying his presence) with a military force, will receive such compensation as may be granted by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

(b).—Any other Civil officer of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to his salary according to the following scale:—

If his salary is Rs. 500 a month, or upwards, as a Captain.			
Do.	300	do.	do. Lieutenant.
Do.	200	do.	do. Ensign.
Do.	100	do.	do. Subadar.
Do.	50	do.	do. Jemadar.
Do.	16	do.	do. Sepoy.

(c).—A person not in Civil or Military service, wounded in action while serving (as aforesaid) with military forces, will receive compensation according to his station in life, as compared with that of a Military officer, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation granted subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

C.—Mutiny Pensions.

SECTION 121. (a).—The widow of an Uncovenanted officer who receives a pension on account of her husband having been killed in the mutiny, retains half her pension after re-marriage. Her half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

(b).—The daughter of an Uncovenanted officer in the Punjab, who receives a mutiny pension "payable till marriage," receives, 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. Sect or caste.
4. Residence.
5. Present or last employment.
6. Date of beginning of service..... 1st May, 1851.
7. Date of end of service..... 30th June 1871.
8. Length of service including breaks.....
of which superior..... 20 2 0
inferior..... 17 2 10
non-qualifying and breaks..... 1 5 0
9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*
10. [Average] emoluments or pay.
11. Proposed pension.
12. Proposed gratuity.
13. Date from which to commence.
14. Place of payment.
15. Date of applicant's birth by Christian era.†
16. Height.
17. Marks.
18. Date.

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

* 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.

† If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or estimate.

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.....	10	..	1st May 1851	15th Aug. 1851	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D. 0 3 15	Inferior grade.	By Accountant General, Bengal.—See Enclosure A.	
Do. do.	Do.	15	..	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sep. 1852	.....	1 1 15	Under 22 years of age.		
Do. 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.		
Post Office.....	Dy. Post Master, Burdwan.....	25	..	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	.....	6 5 24	.....		
Under suspension.....	.....	..	..	12th July 1865	1st Sep. 1865	.....	0 1 20	Suspension adjudged as a penalty.		
Post Office.....	Dy. Post Master, Burdwan.....	25	..	2nd Sep. 1865	3rd Mar. 1868	.....	2 6 2	.....		
Do.	Do. Offg. Post Master.....	25	10	4th Mar. 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	.....	1 0 0	.....		
Out of employ by abolition of appointment.	.....	..	..	4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870	.....	.....	.....		
Judge of Nuddea.....	Clerk.....	40	..	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	.....	0 7 29	.....		
	Total period of superior service.....	superior	..	.....	.....	.....	17 2 10	.....		

THIRD PAGE.

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 I, so far as the Head of the Office can give it.
- 5.—Any other remarks.

Signature.

Certificate and Report of Accountant-General.

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

Accountant-General.

FOURTH PAGE—(DOCKET.)

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 BILL.

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.
		Feet, inches,				

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

Sir, Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to ——— the sum of Rupees ——— being the amount of ——— pension, as ———

upon the production of the duplicate hereof, taking from the claimant a separate receipt for the amount according to usual form.

To the Collector of ——— Accountant-General.

NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person.

PENSIONER'S BILL.

NAME OF PENSIONER —

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

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

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.

(Reverse.)

REVERSE OF PENSIONER'S BILL.						REVERSE OF COLLECTOR'S BILL.					
Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the disbursing Officer.						This document is to be retained by the disbursing Officer so long as the authority remains in force, and every separate payment is to be recorded below.					
When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.

FORM C.

Pensions sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Government of India or the Local Government of — in all Departments during the quarter ending — 18

N.B.—A separate return should be made of each of the following classes of pensions and gratuities; a note being added of such of these separate returns as are blank:—

- I.—Compensation pension—superior service—Secs. 47 and 56 (b and c).
- II.—Invalid do. do. „ 49 and 56 (b and c).
- III.—Superannuation do. do. „ 53 and 57.
- IV.—Retiring do. do. „ 54 and 58.
- V.—Compensation do. —inferior service— „ 47 and 63 (b).
- VI.—Invalid do. do. „ 49 and 63 (c).
- VII.—Compensation gratuity—superior service— „ 47 and 56 (a).
- VIII.—Invalid do. do. „ 49 and 56 (a).
- IX.—Superannuation do. do. „ 53 and 57.
- X.—Compensation do. —inferior service— „ 47 and 63.
- XI.—Invalid do. do. „ 49 and 63 (a).
- XII.—Extraordinary pension —Secs. 112(a) and 120.
- XIII.— Do. gratuity „ 112(a) and 120.
- XIV.— Do. family pension —Secs. 112(b) and 121.
- XV.— Do. „ gratuity „ 112(b) and 121(b).

FORM C—(continued).

Column 1.—Serial number.

- „ 2.—Name of recipient.
- „ 3.—Date of recipient's birth by Christian era.
- „ 4.—Designation of last employment.
- „ 5.—Name of office in which last employed.
- „ 6.—Date on which employment ceased.
- „ 7.—Character.
- „ 8.—Period counted as service.
- „ 9.—Average emoluments at time of discharge.
Pay or emoluments
- „ 10.—Amount of $\frac{\text{Monthly Pension}}{\text{Gratuity}}$ granted.
 - (a).—Chargeable to Indian Revenues.
 - (b).—Chargeable otherwise than to Indian Revenues.
 - (c).—Total of (a) and (b).
- „ 11.—Remarks (here note any cases where less than the full pension or gratuity admissible has been granted; also note the number and date of the Orders of the Government of India or Secretary of State in cases in which the pension or gratuities are sanctioned by the Government of India or the Secretary of State).

FORM D.

(See Chapter XXII, Section 117).

Application for an extraordinary pension or gratuity for the family of —, late a —, killed in the execution of duty.—Submitted by the

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (A.) Description of claimant. | 1.—Name and residence. |
| | 2.—Age. |
| | 3.—Height. |
| | 4.—Religion, caste, or tribe. |
| | 5.—Marks for identification. |
| (B.) Description of deceased. | 6.—Present occupation and pecuniary circumstances. |
| | 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased. |
| | 8.—Name. |
| | 9.—Occupation and service. |
| | 10.—Length of service. |
| (C.) | 11.—Pay when killed. |
| | 12.—Nature of injury causing death. |
| | 13.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed. |
| | 14.—Remarks. |

FORM E.

RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT _____ DURING THE YEAR 187-7-
 Pensions exceeding Rs. _____ and not exceeding Rs. _____

PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONERS.										REMARKS.
Not more than 50 years.	51 to 60 inclusive.	61 to 65 inclusive.	66 to 70 inclusive.	71 to 75 inclusive.	76 to 80 inclusive.	81 to 85 inclusive.	86 and upwards.	Total.		
1.—Number of pensioners in the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return.....										
2.—Deduct the number transferred into the next period of age.....										
3.—Add the number transferred from the last period of age										
4.—Number from last year thus corrected for age.										
5. } NEW NAMES { By new pensions.....										
6. } BROUGHT ON { By renewal after being struck off.....										
7. } THE LIST. { By transfer from other offices.....										
8.—Total of headings 4 to 7, being total number to be accounted for										
9.—Number on pension list at end of year.....										
10. } REMOVED { By transfer to other offices.....										
11. } DURING THE { (a.)—Known to be dead.....										
YEAR. { (b.)—Others.....										
12.—Total of headings 9, 10, 11, being total number accounted for.....										

NOTES.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfer rendered necessary by pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Hence each entry under heading 3 will be the same as the entry under heading 2 in the next preceding column.
 Heading 6.—Enter here any persons who, after being entered under heading 11 of any previous statement as having been struck off the list, on account of non-appearance for six months (Code, Section 88) are again admitted into the list.
 11(a). Diminished by the number under heading 6 might be taken roughly, as the number of unreported, or unknown deaths.

APPENDIX B.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY, 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of superannuation pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

Note.—Subsidiary and supplementary rules of date later than 4th January, 1831, 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 jemadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, laborers, 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 favorably 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 favorable 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 1856.

(b). The following leave taken under the Rules of 1856:

Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.

Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.

Privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs on half pay, (Section VII).

(c). Leave during recess on half pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

Rules for Calculation of Pension.

6. "Authorized official allowances" include the following:—

- (a.) House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.
- (b.) Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included:—

- (a.) Personal allowances otherwise than as above.
- (b.) Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in Clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in Clause 2nd.

1. This rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law Officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Goung Gyongs in Burmah are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Small Cause Court Judges are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

Clause 4th.—The rates of pension shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 per annum; but this is subject to the rules under Section 59 of the Code.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

1.

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3,177, dated 31st August, 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a pension fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders of this Department, No. 940, dated 16th June, 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an Educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which is then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employes, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employes 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 transfer would, as a general rule, be impossible, if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified:—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their "immediate" remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but as a rule it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives and regulated on the following principles:—

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required; any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one-quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the Annuity Fund is $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

3.

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 enquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

15. 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.

APPENDIX D.

Officers lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c., before the 14th October, 1871.

Before 14th October, 1871, the date of the promulgation of the Rules in Chapter VII, 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 Chapter VII 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 serve 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 interest, count their service as if it were under Government.

3. Medical officers lent to charitable dispensaries, or hospitals in British India, 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 talukdari settlement officer 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 Jágir States, or under the talukdari settlement officer.

APPENDIX E.

1.

Pensions for wounds received in action with an enemy are granted in the Native Army according to the following scales:—

MONTHLY PENSIONS																
For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men																
Ordinary monthly pay.	Infantry.	For commissioned grades.	Of and above forty years' service, and of unblemished character.				Of and above fifteen years' service.				Under fifteen years' service.					
			1st Degree	2d Degree	3d Degree	4th Degree	1st Degree	2d Degree	3d Degree	4th Degree	1st Degree	2d Degree	3d Degree	4th Degree		
Subadar.....	R. A. P. 52 0 0	R. A. P. 25 0 0	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Jemadar.....	17 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havildar.....	9 0 0	.....	10 0 0	17 4 0	17 4 0	14 15 3	14 0 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	9 15 0	12 4 0	8 12 0	7 0 0	5 11 0	4 11 0	3 4 0
Nalik.....	7 0 0	.....	16 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	12 8 6	12 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	8 8 0	10 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Sepoy.....	5 8 0	.....	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 11 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 11 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0

1st Degree.—Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds; or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the care and assistance of some other person.

2d Degree.—Men losing one limb or an eye; or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not requiring the care of another person.

3d Degree.—Men not losing a limb or an eye who have received an injury equal to the loss of a limb, or who are otherwise so disabled as to be capable of contributing in only a small degree towards earning a livelihood.

4th Degree.—Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unit, from wounds, for the ordinary duties of the service.

APPENDIX E.

2.

Pensions to the heirs of Native Soldiers who may be killed or die from wounds received in action, are granted according to the following scale :—

	Ordinary monthly pay.			Monthly pensions.		
	Infantry.					
	R.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Subadar.....	52	0	0	36	0	0*
Jemadar.....	17	0	0	13	13	0*
Havildar.....	9	0	0	4	8	0
Naik.....	7	0	0	3	8	0
Sepoy.....	5	8	0	2	12	0

APPENDIX F.

Fort William, the 29th January, 1874.

No. 609.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 3 under Section 28 of the Civil Pension Code :—

3. A pension may be given for service rendered at the charge of a local fund even though it do not satisfy the conditions prescribed in this section, if, with the permission of the Local Government, the trustees of the fund pay to the Imperial Government the capital value of the pension, which value shall be determined, till further orders, by the table given in Appendix F. In such case, the capital value thus paid will be credited to the Imperial Government, and the pension will thenceforth be a charge upon the Imperial revenues.

MEMORANDUM ON PENSION-VALUES OF THE CIVIL PENSIONERS.

The Governor-General in Council also directs that the following be added as Appendix F of the Civil Pension Code :—

The compilation of a table for showing the capital value of pensions depends upon two data, namely, the rate of mortality and the rate of interest.

2. I shall take these two separately, and first discuss the data as to rate of mortality.

3. Observations of native life are extremely few, so few indeed, that those Assurance Companies in Calcutta which accept risks on native lives do not base their calculations on any data regarding native life. One office adopts European military rates, and two others take a certain percentage in addition to European civil rates as the basis of assurance on native lives. If we were to follow them, we would simply adopt for native rates of mortality something in excess of European rates.

4. The only regular investigation regarding native life which, so far as I know, has been made, was the work of Dr. Robert Haines, a Surgeon in Bombay, who made elaborate enquiries on the subject, on the basis chiefly of military records, and whose papers were purchased by the Government of Bombay in 1867.

5. The following is a summary of the rates of mortality that resulted from his investigations :—

Age.	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80—84	85—89	90—94
A.—Civil Pensioners, Warden's Office, chiefly clerks.	667	..	1405	2651	2561	2518	5301	4126	3511	1676	1156	2410
B.—Civil Pensioners, chiefly clerks, superannuated on Medical Certificate.	4	7012	10236	3697	4133	5138	2791	8151	4474	9929	3226	7895
C.—Native Military Pensioners and a few others.	1920	2760	3761	4319	5200	6354	8318	9831	11750	13324	14199	20455
D.—Uncovenanted Service Fund.	178	212	294	399	415	728	845	..	..	..	..	..

Of these series of results, the first (marked A) and the second (marked B) are based upon observations of only 140 and 161 deaths respectively, so that the area of observation is not

* A gratuity of one year's pay of the Regimental rank of the deceased in addition.

wide enough to enable us to accept them with any confidence. This is especially the case with the ages above 80, where, in the first case, the observations were confined to five deaths, in an average of about twenty persons alive each year.

6. The series marked C has a much wider area of observation, 6,355 deaths having occurred among the cases observed; the regular gradation of the results also shows that the area has been sufficiently large to eliminate departures from the average. They may, in my opinion, be accepted as a good guide, in the cases to which they immediately apply, namely, native military pensioners in Bombay; the only question is, whether the circumstances of native civil pensioners in Bengal are sufficiently similar to those of native military pensioners in Bombay, to warrant us in accepting statistics affecting the latter, as a guide towards conclusions affecting the former.

7. I recently had occasion to make a close comparison between the actual deaths occurring among the civil pensioners in Bengal, during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, and the number of deaths that might be expected according to the rates of the series C, just mentioned. I quote here the results of the comparison, and my observations regarding them.

The following is a summary of the whole of these statistics :—

DESCRIPTION OF PENSIONERS.	Rate of Pension.	Number.	Actual mortality.	Expected mortality.
INDIA.....	All.....	204	25	24.5
	Under Rs. 10.....	500	82	66.
BENGAL, MOFUSSIL.....	Under „ 50.....	357	38	44.5
	Over „ 50.....	105	28	14.
	Under „ 10.....	83	9	9.5
BENGAL, CALCUTTA.....	Under „ 50.....	186	16	24.
	Over „ 50.....	99	11	13.5
MARINE.....	All.....	69	4	6.
TOTAL.....		1,603	213	202

“I think, therefore, that it is a pretty fair conclusion that, so far as can be judged from information and calculations, so rough in their nature, the mortality rates, with which we above started, are not far from the average applicable to the case. It is worthy of remark that the younger pensioners show a tendency to excessive mortality (compared with our initial figures), which is easily accounted for by the fact that they are, by the nature of the case, mostly invalids; and that, as we might have expected, the pensioners of the class between Rs. 10 and 50 seem to be more healthy than those on higher, or on lower, pensions.”

8. It seems to me therefore that, pending further observation, we should base our mortality tables upon the rates which we have thus examined. It is necessary, however, to make an alteration in respect of the earlier ages. Pensioners in the Civil Department, of ages 35 to 50, are for the most part invalids, and therefore have necessarily a comparatively high rate of mortality. On this ground, therefore, I have taken the rate for these ages at 4 per cent. instead of at 1.920, 2.760, and 3.764.

9. The second of the data is the rate of interest to be allowed; and this is a matter for the decision of the Government of India, as the capitalized value is to be received by it, and the interest to be given by it. I know, however, that in a similar case, where the Government of India consented to receive money for annuities, simply at a fair rate of interest, without giving any privilege or donation of any kind, it fixed 3½ per cent. (the present Savings Bank rate) as the rate which it would give. I take this rate therefore as the basis on which to make the calculation.

10. The calculation and the result are shown in the table appended.

11. In actual practice, the values received from local funds on account of pensions granted, will be credited, direct to Government, and the pensions will form a direct charge upon the Government; but if accounts are kept up *pro forma* in which the amounts received or credited, and the amount of pensions paid are debited, and a sum equal to 3½ per cent. interest upon the nominal balance credited each year, these account will afford an easy means of testing whether the rates of mortality have been so taken as to give fair valuation rates. If the actual mortality corresponds with our estimated rates, the balance of the account should always be equal to the aggregate value of the pensions still outstanding, the values being calculated from the appended table, according to the ages on the date of the valuation. If the actual mortality be less, the balance will be less than the value, and if a decided tendency in this direction should be observed, it will be necessary to revise the rates in favor of the Government. If the actual mortality be greater, the balance will exceed the value, and any marked excess would similarly suggest a revision of the rates in favor of the contributory local funds.

12. It should be added that the results which are shown in the table involve no margin for safety, or for working expenses, no allowance of any kind being made in favor either of the payers or of the receivers of the pension-values. I have confined myself entirely to the question of exact valuation, upon data which involve no margins.

30th October, 1873.

J. WESTLAND.

Age	Probability of dying in one year.	Probability of living in one year.	Logarithm of ditto with interpolations.	Logarithm of No. living 1	Logarithm of $\sqrt{z}$	Logarithm of $D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}$	D	N	Logarithm of N	Logarithm of $\frac{D}{N}$	Value of annuity.	Adjusted value.	Value of Pension of Rs. 1 a month.
35	...	...	9.9823	4.0000	9.4404	3.4404	2757	31893	4.5037	1.0633	11.509	12.036	Rs. A P.
36	...	...	9.9823	3.9823	9.4244	3.4067	2551	29342	4.675	1.0608	11.503	11.967	144 6 11
37	...	...	9.9823	3.9646	9.4084	3.3730	2360	26382	4.811	1.0581	11.491	11.892	142 11 3
38	...	...	9.9823	3.9469	9.3924	3.3393	2184	24798	4.944	1.0551	11.481	11.811	141 11 9
39	...	...	9.9823	3.9292	9.3761	3.3056	2021	22777	5.075	1.0519	11.469	11.724	140 11 0
40	...	...	9.9823	3.9115	9.3605	3.2720	1871	20906	5.203	1.0483	11.457	11.626	139 8 2
41	...	...	9.9823	3.8938	9.3445	3.2383	1731	19175	5.327	1.0444	11.444	11.523	138 4 5
42	...	...	9.9823	3.8761	9.3285	3.2046	1602	17573	5.448	1.0402	11.430	11.413	136 15 4
43	...	...	9.9823	3.8584	9.3125	3.1709	1482	16091	5.566	1.0357	11.415	11.294	135 8 5
44	...	...	9.9823	3.8407	9.2965	3.1372	1372	14719	5.681	1.0307	11.400	11.164	133 15 6
45	...	...	9.9823	3.8230	9.2805	3.1035	1269	13450	5.793	1.0252	11.385	11.025	132 4 10
46	...	...	9.9823	3.8053	9.2645	3.0698	1174	12276	5.901	1.0193	11.369	10.875	130 8 0
47	...	...	9.9823	3.7876	9.2485	3.0361	1087	11189	6.007	1.0127	11.352	10.712	128 8 8
48	...	...	9.9823	3.7699	9.2325	3.0024	1006	10183	6.111	1.0055	11.335	10.540	126 7 8
49	...	...	9.9823	3.7521	9.2165	2.9684	929	9253	6.213	0.9979	11.317	10.359	124 4 11
50	...	...	9.9823	3.7344	9.2006	2.9342	850	8393	6.313	0.9897	11.299	10.171	122 0 10
51	...	...	9.9823	3.7167	9.1846	2.9000	773	7599	6.411	0.9812	11.280	9.977	119 11 7
52	...	...	9.9823	3.6990	9.1686	2.8657	702	6807	6.507	0.9721	11.261	9.774	117 4 7
53	...	...	9.9823	3.6813	9.1526	2.8315	635	6192	6.601	0.9623	11.241	9.566	114 12 8
54	...	...	9.9823	3.6636	9.1366	2.7973	571	5570	6.693	0.9524	11.221	9.353	112 4 9
55	...	...	9.9823	3.6459	9.1206	2.7631	511	4999	6.783	0.9422	11.200	9.150	109 12 10
56	...	...	9.9823	3.6282	9.1046	2.7289	454	4475	6.871	0.9317	11.179	8.940	107 4 6
57	...	...	9.9823	3.6105	9.0886	2.6947	400	3996	6.957	0.9209	11.157	8.720	104 12 0
58	...	...	9.9823	3.5928	9.0726	2.6605	350	3553	7.042	0.9097	11.135	8.501	102 3 8
59	...	...	9.9823	3.5751	9.0566	2.6263	303	3159	7.125	0.8981	11.112	8.282	99 11 11
60	...	...	9.9823	3.5574	9.0407	2.5921	260	2796	7.207	0.8861	11.089	8.063	97 4 11
61	...	...	9.9823	3.5397	9.0247	2.5579	220	2467	7.287	0.8736	11.065	7.844	94 12 10
62	...	...	9.9823	3.5220	9.0087	2.5237	183	2170	7.365	0.8607	11.041	7.625	92 0 6
63	...	...	9.9823	3.5043	8.9927	2.4895	150	1903	7.442	0.8473	11.016	7.406	90 5 0
64	...	...	9.9823	3.4866	8.9767	2.4553	120	1663	7.518	0.8336	10.990	7.187	88 2 3
65	...	...	9.9823	3.4689	8.9607	2.4211	94	1440	7.593	0.8193	10.963	6.968	86 1 5
66	...	...	9.9823	3.4512	8.9447	2.3869	70	1258	7.667	0.8047	10.935	6.750	84 1 7
67	...	...	9.9823	3.4335	8.9287	2.3527	48	1088	7.740	0.7897	10.907	6.532	82 3 7
68	...	...	9.9823	3.4158	8.9127	2.3185	29	930	7.812	0.7743	10.878	6.314	80 6 5
69	...	...	9.9823	3.3981	8.8967	2.2843	13	807	7.883	0.7586	10.849	6.096	78 9 3
70	...	...	9.9823	3.3804	8.8807	2.2501	8	691	7.953	0.7426	10.819	5.878	76 12 10
71	...	...	9.9823	3.3627	8.8647	2.2159	4	590	8.022	0.7263	10.788	5.660	75 0 9
72	...	...	9.9823	3.3450	8.8487	2.1817	2	501	8.090	0.7097	10.756	5.442	73 5 0
73	...	...	9.9823	3.3273	8.8327	2.1475	1	425	8.157	0.6928	10.723	5.224	71 9 10
74	...	...	9.9823	3.3096	8.8167	2.1133	0	358	8.223	0.6757	10.689	5.006	70 0 0
75	...	...	9.9823	3.2919	8.8007	2.0791	0	301	8.288	0.6583	10.654	4.788	68 7 2
76	...	...	9.9823	3.2742	8.7847	2.0449	0	252	8.352	0.6407	10.619	4.570	66 15 4
77	...	...	9.9823	3.2565	8.7687	2.0107	0	210	8.415	0.6228	10.583	4.352	65 7 11
78	...	...	9.9823	3.2388	8.7527	1.9765	0	174	8.477	0.6047	10.546	4.134	64 0 1
79	...	...	9.9823	3.2211	8.7367	1.9423	0	144	8.538	0.5863	10.508	3.916	62 5 1
80	...	...	9.9823	3.2034	8.7207	1.9081	0	118	8.598	0.5677	10.469	3.698	60 6 6
81	...	...	9.9823	3.1857	8.7047	1.8739	0	96	8.657	0.5489	10.429	3.479	58 4 0
82	...	...	9.9823	3.1680	8.6887	1.8397	0	78	8.715	0.5297	10.388	3.260	55 12 10
83	...	...	9.9823	3.1503	8.6727	1.8055	0	62	8.772	0.5099	10.346	3.041	53 1 0
84	...	...	9.9823	3.1326	8.6567	1.7713	0	49	8.828	0.4897	10.303	2.822	50 10 11
85	...	...	9.9823	3.1149	8.6407	1.7371	0	38	8.883	0.4691	10.259	2.603	47 12 10
86	...	...	9.9823	3.0972	8.6247	1.7029	0	29	8.937	0.4483	10.214	2.384	44 13 10
87	...	...	9.9823	3.0795	8.6087	1.6687	0	22	8.990	0.4273	10.168	2.165	41 13 10
88	...	...	9.9823	3.0618	8.5927	1.6345	0	15	9.042	0.4061	10.121	1.946	38 7 9
89	...	...	9.9823	3.0441	8.5767	1.6003	0	10	9.093	0.3847	10.073	1.727	35 8 10
90	...	...	9.9823	3.0264	8.5607	1.5661	0	6	9.144	0.3631	10.024	1.508	32 8 11
91	...	...	9.9823	3.0087	8.5447	1.5319	0	3	9.194	0.3413	9.974	1.289	29 0 11
92	...	...	9.9823	3.0000	8.5287	1.4977	0	0	9.244	0.3193	9.923	1.070	26 10 7
93	...	...	9.9823	3.0000	8.5287	1.4977	0	0	9.244	0.3193	9.923	1.070	23 14 11
94	...	...	9.9823	3.0000	8.5287	1.4977	0	0	9.244	0.3193	9.923	1.070	21 10 7
95	...	...	9.9823	3.0000	8.5287	1.4977	0	0	9.244	0.3193	9.923	1.070	18 15 10

* The adjustment is twofold: First, the figures in the column "Value of annuity" show the value at the exact age x , whereas we want for working purposes the value at age x last birthday. This may be taken at the mean between the value at age x and at age $x + 1$. Secondly, the value thus given is the value of annuity defined as a sum payable at the end of each year, provided the recipient is alive at the end of the year; we have to add about .5 to get the value of the annuity payable monthly up to the date of death.

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:—

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, 1863,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January, 1863, 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.

That the date of first arrival in India of a Member of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, who is posted in England to Upper India, and comes out *via* Bombay shall, if he has been instructed by the Secretary of State to enquire at the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination and receives no such orders there, be held to be the date of his reporting himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department and to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. But if he receives orders at the Bombay Secretariat, the date of his first arrival in India shall be held to be the date of his reporting his arrival at any station or province to which he may be attached by such orders.

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, 1863.

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, 1863.

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.

g. Period of absence from India in the case of an officer deputed out of India on duty. Also, when an officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention.

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, 1863. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

SECTION 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted, at the time of Deduction from salary, 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, except when the contribution prescribed in Rule 9, Section 35 of the Code, is calculated upon the salary which remains to an officer after the usual deduction on account of 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 The following rules regulate the procedure with respect to applicants for annuity:—

(a). An officer of the Bengal Civil Service serving immediately under the Government of India, shall submit his application for permission to resign the service, and to obtain an annuity, to the Government of India in the Department under which he is serving, and the Department receiving the application will forward it, with any remarks that may be necessary, to the Home Department. Any other officer of the Bengal Civil Service, if he be in India, shall submit his application, through the Local Government under which he may be serving, and the Local Government will forward the application to the Government of India in the Home Department together with a "No-demand" certificate from the Accountant General and with such observations as may be necessary. An officer of the Madras or the Bombay Civil Service shall submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. If an officer be in Europe, the application for permission to resign the service, and to receive an annuity, may be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(b). In the Government of India, such an application is considered first in the Home Department, which, if the application be for annuity under Section 4, should obtain the report of the Comptroller General as to the officer's claim in respect of service and active service, and also as to whether there are any demand against him on account of the deduction prescribed in Section 3, or on any other account.

(c). If the resignation of the officer be accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Financial Department, where a resolution will be recorded, granting the annuity or gratuity to which the officer may be entitled.

(d). The copy of this resolution forwarded to the officer will be his authority for drawing the annuity or gratuity.

2. An officer may resign the service when absent in Europe on furlough. It is not necessary that he should first return to India.

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. The annuity of an officer who leaves India by sea when retiring from service at the end of subsidiary leave begins on the day of 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, 10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling:—

Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rate of exchange is to be found in the history

of the annuity funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various service funds].

(1). Whenever a certificate is issued with the view to the payment of an annuity from the Home Treasury, the amount of the annuity must be stated in pounds sterling and not in rupees, and it must be distinctly recorded that no further payment or account thereof will be made in India.

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 15 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:

- (1). Time spent on duty as a Judge or Officiating Judge of a High Court.
- (2). Privilege leave of absence.
- (3). Subsidiary leave of absence.
- (4). Duly authorized vacations, provided that the Judge is not absent 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 Court 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 before completing the periods of residence and service required by Section 3, will receive an invalid pension according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.	
If he have completed 10 years' residence.....	173	7	6	a year.
Do. do. 7 do.	127	15	0	
Do. not do. 7 do.	63	17	6	“

These allowances are admissible only after a trial of a temperate climate, and upon a

certificate from the Medical Board attached to the Office of the Secretary of State for India, that the officer is permanently unfit to serve in India.

SUPPLEMENT D.

Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

[Note.—The following rules were declared in 1835].

Contribution.
Branch Pilot, at Rupees 40 a month. SECTION 1.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the Master 20 .. Pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the First Mate 10 .. following pensions will be allowed by Government:— Second Mate 4 .. & 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 and Volunteer.....	“ 15 “

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age.....	Rs. 14 a month.
After 10 years until married.....	“ 20 “
Boys until 15 years of age.....	“ 12 “

1. The widow of a Pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

SECTION 2. a.—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificates by the Standing Invaliding Committee.

b.—A Pilot after thirty years' actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of Branch Pilot, shall be entitled to retire upon the pension of Government Rupees 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rupees 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

SECTION 3.—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, Pilots are to forward to the Master Attendant certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children and of their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

SECTION 4.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or continue to receive, any pension under these rules.

SECTION 5.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the Pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

SECTION 6.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant-General's Office on the first day of every alternative month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant-General may from time to time require.

SECTION 7.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant-General's Office declarations half-yearly, in May and November, that they that are not married, and 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.

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 *bond 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 circumstances. 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 enquiry. Such cases should be referred for the special orders of the controlling authority of the Department.

The power of re-instatement without blame, after a full acquittal, rests with the Officer who possessed the original power of appointment, but if this power of appointment is restricted, by being dependent on the sanction or veto of any higher authority, then the confirmation of the re-instatement by the latter is requisite.

An Officer under trial is entitled to the same pay as when under suspension.—*Madras Government Order of 29th October, 1866, No. 395, Financial Department.*

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. I., 9th August, 1870, No. 2,905, Financial.*

(a) This rule does not apply to persons taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—*M. G., 17th September, 1868, No. 2,332, Revenue.*

(b) With reference to Financial Resolution, No. 2,528, dated 26th September, 1865, promulgating rules for the regulation of the allowances of ministerial and other officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that, although the discretionary power of allowing full salary to acquitted officers, delegated to Local Governments and Heads of Departments under Rule 2, does not extend to the sanction of expenditure in excess of grant limits, the orders of 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. I., 17th June, 1870, No. 1,286, Financial.*

APPENDIX A.
MONTHLY STATEMENT of Uncovenanted Servants drawing more than 10 Rs. per mensem in the Office of the _____ absent on leave during the month of _____ 187__

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of Absentee.	Office held by Absentee.	Pay of his Appointment.	Nature and period of Leave.	From what date to what date.	Excess of Pay over Leave Allowance.	Name of Substitute or Substitutes, if any.	Acting Allowances consequent on the Leave.	Excess of column 9 over column 8, showing the amount to be deducted from the Establishment Pay Bill.	Date of return to duty.	REMARKS.
			Without Privilege Leave.							
			Private Affairs.							
			Sick.							
			Sec. 3, Supplement F. ment F.							
			Sec. 5, Supplement F. ment F.							
			Sec. 7, Supplement F. ment F.							
			Sec. 9, Supplement F. ment F.							
			Sec. 12, Supplement F. ment F.							

Form prescribed by Section 16, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, published on the 1st December, 1873.
N. B.—Column 7 should show the names of all persons who are benefited by the permanent incumbents being absent on leave, and column 8 the acting allowance drawn by each officiating officer.

District, 187__

Dated 7th

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 Sheristadars, Tahsildars, Salt Superintendents, Taluk Sheristadars, Sub-Magistrates, Forest Range Officers, and all Government servants in corresponding positions of responsibility and trust.—(*Gazette*, p. 289, dated 31st August, 1869).

VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

NOTIFICATION.—August 31, 1859.—The following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 20th August 1859, No. 1,123, is published for the information and guidance of subordinate Offices:—

In their Order of 13th March 1848, No. 268, Revenue Department, the Government directed that the employment of Volunteers in the Public Offices at the Presidency should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the Court of Sudder Udalt 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 20th January, 1871, No. 423, *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, 1868.—In supersession of former orders on the subject, the following Rules are laid down with reference to the re-employment of persons who have lost their posts, consequent on the reduction of establishments:—

I. All persons thrown out of employment, consequent on a reduction of revision of establishments, who come within the following classes, are eligible for re-employment in posts of which the salaries exceed Rupees 20, on proof, in each case, of the qualification claimed:—

1st.—Persons who have passed the General Test Examination.

2nd.—Persons who have been continuously in Government employment from the 1st January, 1859, to the time of the reduction which threw them out of employ, the breaks in whose 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.

II. Persons who have been exempted by Government with a view to appointment to a particular post will not be eligible for re-employment in posts above Rupees 20, unless again exempted, or after passing the examination.

2. These rules refer only to persons, candidates for appointments of greater value than Rupees 20. For appointments of lower value, no examination is required.

Fort William, the 25th January, 1865, No. 794.—*Home Department*.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of extending the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government:—

Public Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State, No. 59, dated Simla, the 15th September, 1864.

We have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of a Letter, No. 446, dated the 21st of April, from the Government of Bombay, suggesting the expediency of extending the Civil Service Superannuation Rule, contained in Section 29 of the Furlough Regulations of 1855, to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers.

2. This suggestion accords with the recommendation* made by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Lahore for the consideration of certain questions affecting the Civil Service of that Province, a copy of whose Report was forwarded to you with our Despatch, No. 56, dated the 12th Instant.

3. The proposal of the Bombay Government and of the Lahore Committee appears to us to be just, and likely, if adopted, to prove in every way beneficial to the public interests. There seems no reason for supposing that a Rule, which has undoubtedly proved satisfactory in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service, will be less beneficial when applied to other classes of Officers in Civil employment. Having regard, however, to the various ages at which Military and other Officers begin a career of Civil employment, we are disposed to recommend a rule to the effect that they shall vacate office after a certain age, rather than to prescribe any fixed period of service. In this respect there is an obvious difference between them and Members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The former may enter upon Civil employment at any period of life, while the latter do so at a fixed and nearly uniform age. Hence a rule, which suffices for the Covenanted Civil Service, would operate very unequally, and in many instances be quite inoperative, with regard to the other classes of public servants employed under the Civil Administration.

4. We would recommend, therefore, that after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer in Civil employment, nor any Uncovenanted Civil Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years. We would, however, make the rule subject, as in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, to special exceptions, which may be recommended by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Governor-General of India in Council—(No. 90, dated the 9th December, 1864).

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your Letter, dated 15th September, (No. 59) 1864, recommending, with reference to a suggestion from the Government of Bombay, that the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule be extended to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers; and, in accordance with your recommendation, I authorize you to frame a Notification announcing that, after the age of 55, no Military or Naval officer, nor any Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years.

2. This rule will, like the corresponding rule, applicable to Civil Servants, be subject to special exceptions under the authority of the Secretary of State.

Referring to the above correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government.

After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servants, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil Office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

Persons retiring from the service under the above Orders, 25th January, 1865, need not submit a Medical Certificate of incapacity before retirement.—*G. I.*, 21st August, 1867, No. 2,194, *Financial*.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 3,035, 7th December, 1869.

Read the following :—

Extract from a Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 794, dated the 25th January, 1865, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th idem :—

"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government. After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation."

Read also—A letter from the Accountant-General, Punjab, No. 117, dated the 17th ultimo, enquiring, with reference to the rule quoted above, "whether, in cases where salaries are personal and irrespective of the particular appointments held, the five years during which an officer 55 years old is permitted to retain his office, should not reckon from the date of his last promotion to the class to which he belongs."

RESOLUTION.—Concurring in the opinion of the Accountant-General, Punjab, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that in the cases of classified Officers of the Financial Department, and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class shall, for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to appointment to a new office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,880, 17th March, 1870.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January, 1865, in which it has been ruled that "after the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer or Uncovenanted Servant" (holding a gazetted appointment and receiving such appointment direct from Government) "shall be appointed to a new office in Civil appointment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State."

Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3,035, dated 7th December, 1869, in which it has been ruled that "in the case of classified Officers of the Financial Department and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class, shall for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to a new office."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "office" used in the Resolution of the 25th January, 1865, shall be held to refer not only to a substantive appointment but to include an acting appointment as well. Necessarily the term "promotion" in the Resolution of the 7th December, 1869, shall be held to include acting promotion.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, Fort St. George, June 16, 1870.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 1st June, 1870, No. 2,665, is published for general information :—

Referring to the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January, 1865, I am directed to forward, for information, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 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 23d February, No. 22 of 1870, proposing the discontinuance of the reference to the Secretary of State in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In reply I have to express my approval of the proposed discontinuance of the reference.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Simla, 29th August, 1870, No. 3,945, is published for general information :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 891, dated 21st June last, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to leave it to the Local Governments and Administrations to authorize, without reference to the Supreme Government, exemptions from the operation of the rule of January, 1865, regarding compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Officers after the age of fifty-five years.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Ootacamund, October 3, 1871.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 20th September, 1871, No. 4,377, is published for general information :—

Referring to my letter, No. 2,932, dated 15th June last, forwarding copy of a Notification, No. 2,931, of the same date, regarding the compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Servants of Government on their reaching the age of fifty-five years, I am directed to state that this rule does not apply to menial servants, but only to Uncovenanted Servants on a salary above Rupees 10 per mensem. In the case of the former, their compulsory retirement at or after the age of fifty-five may be left to the discretion of the Head of the Office or Department under the orders of the Local Government concerned. But the fact of their superannuation should, as now, be certified to by medical testimony.

The Orders of the Government of India, dated 20th January, 1871, No. 423, Financial, applies to persons on establishments of Local Funds which fulfil the requisites laid down in the Resolution of the G. I., No. 2,197, dated 24th April, 1863, and these will include the 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.

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

Rules of 1864. 20. Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants will be held each year at such stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

21. At these half-yearly examinations there will be two standards of qualifications according to the one or the other of which the Assistants will be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard, before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard, and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard, before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

22. The following are the subjects of Examination, with the number of marks allotted to each:—*M. G., 24th November, 1869, No. 1,599, Pub.*

I. OR LOWER STANDARD.

			Detailed Maximum.	Separate Maximum.	Separate Minimum.
Division A.	1.—Revenue law &c.	160	100		
	2.—Revenue History of a District.	40	25		
	3.—Decision of Revenue Code....	50	35		
B.	1.— { Penal Code.....	80	160	100	
	2.— { Code of Criminal Procedure	80			
C.	1.— { Decision of Magisterial case.	50	35		
	2.— {	50			
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.—Conversation.....	50	35		
	2.— { Translation.....	30	110	65	
	3.— { Dictation.....	30			
	4.—Reading & explanation of Arzies.....	50			

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.

Division A.	1.—Revenue Law, &c.....	160	100		
	2.—Revenue History of a Dist....	40	25		
	3.—Decision of Revenue case....	52	35		
B.	1.— { Penal Code.....	80	160	160	
	2.— { Code of Criminal Procedure	80			
C.	1.— { Decision of Magisterial case.	50	35		
	2.— {	50			
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.—Conversation.....	50	35		
	2.— { Translation.....	30	110	65	
	3.— { Dictation.....	30			
	4.—Reading & Explanation of Arzies.....	50			
In any other Ver- nacular.	1.—Conversation.....	30	15		
	2.— { Reading Arzies.....	30	90	45	
	3.— { Explanation of do.....	30			
	4.— { Dictation of Orders.....	30			

M. G., 24th Nov., 1869, No. 1,599, Pub. 23. The detailed maxima shown opposite subjects grouped together in a Sub-Division are intended to indicate the relative importance of the subjects.

Do. 24. An Assistant, who has once passed in any of these divisions, will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but separate minima will be exacted in each sub-division.

M. G., 5th Nov. 1867, No. 1,399, Pub. 25. An Assistant, who has once passed in a second language at any second standard examination, is exempted from passing in the same second language again.

Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

24th February, 1871.

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.

* These Rules do not in any way affect the 2. The following Rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the study of Oriental languages among the Orders of Government according to what are called Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz:—

		LANGUAGES.	DONATIONS ON PASSING.		
		Vernacular.	Classical.	Rupees.	
I.—High proficiency.	{	Tamil.....		1,000	{ With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
		Telugu.....	.....	1,000	
		Canarese.....	.....	1,000	
		Malayalum.....	.....	1,000	
		Uriyah.....	.....	1,000	
		Hindustani.....	.....	1,000	
			Sanscrit.....	2,000	
			Persian.....	2,000	
II.—Honors.	{	Tamil.....		2,000	{ With Diplomas signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
		Telugu.....	.....	2,000	
		Canarese.....	.....	2,000	
		Malayalum.....	.....	2,000	
		Hindustani.....	.....	2,000	
			Sanscrit.....	4,000	
			Persian.....	4,000	

4. The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher Standards must be the chief language of any district to which he is or has been attached. And it is not till after a Certificate of High Proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a Civil Servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. A Civil Servant shall be at liberty to present himself for examination in the obligatory and another language simultaneously. But no report of his proficiency in the second language shall be prepared unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language.

6. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at the 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, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. 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. Virataparvam, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.)
	3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 13.
Telugu.....	1. Vemana. As in the New Edition.
	2. Vilgramarka.
	3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
Canarese.....	1. Panchatantram, Bangalore Edition.
	2. Rathasangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive.
	3. Prakkanya Malika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 283 to 303, 663 to 693.
Malayalum.....	1. Vétala Charitram.
	2. Kéralapazhama.
	3. Kéralôlpati, first half.

Uriyah	1. Hitopodeça. 2. Batrish Simhāsana. 3. Rāmāyana, Bālakānda.
Hindustani.....	1. Ikwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Makfil.
Sanscrit.....	1. Hitopodeça. 2. Raghuvamsa. (First Nine Cantos.)
Persian.....	1. Gutlistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilce.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test books.

III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of Grammar.

10. The following is the Test for the Honors Examination :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Tamil.....	1. Subba Parvam, (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose.) 2. The first 100 stanzas of Kristnan Tūdu. 3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
Telugu.....	1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhedamu.) 2. Kaçiyatra. 3. Sabha Parvam of Mahābhārata. 4. Aranya Kādam of Rāmāyanam, by Bhaskara.
Canarese.....	1. Kathā Sangraka, Bangalore Edition. 2. The Bhagavadgita. 3. Prākanya Melika, or large Canarese Anthology, Stanzas 51 to 100, 790 to 851, 1,302 to 1,410.
Malayala.....	1. Nalācharitram. 2. Chanakya Sūtram. 3. Kēralōlpati, the whole.
Hindustani.....	1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 2. Fisanah-i-Ajaib. 3. Dewani-Atash, (1st half.) 4. Kuliyat-i-Saudā (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)
Sanscrit.....	1. Rigveda Sanhita. 2. Kīrtārjunīya. 3. Sakuntala Nataka.
Persian.....	1. Akhlaqui Julali. 2. Inshai Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandur Namah. 4. Dewani Hafiz.

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a Text Book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of Spelling and Grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

12. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

13. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1853 (cancelled in para. I), will be eligible for the Honors Examination now laid down, and on passing it will be entitled to receive the difference between the reward already paid to them and the aggregate rewards now offered for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations.

M. G., 30th July, 1863,
No. 821, Pub.

M. G., 21st July, 1863,
No. 878, Pub.

Rules of 1864.

Do.

Do.

26. An Assistant, who has passed in either of the sub-divisions of the Vernacular Test (D. 1, 2, E. 1, 2,) but who has failed in the other, will be required at next Examination to pass in both the sub-divisions.

27. An Assistant, who has once obtained honors in a Vernacular, must again pass in that Vernacular according to the standards, if it is one of the languages prescribed for that Test.

28. 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 will be granted, the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

29. Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined in 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 prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

30. All Assistants, who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than 6 months at their Stations as Assistants, will 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 2 years at their stations, will 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, but not more than once for each standard, 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. When called upon to attend for examination within their own Districts, but at a distance from their head-quarters, they will draw only the extra tent allowance of Rs. 3 per diem, under the same restriction as travelling allowance. Members of Divisional Committees, being Revenue Officers, will, 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.

M. G. 17th Sept., 1860,
No. 1,379 and 18th April,
1866, No. 390.

31. The principal object of the first Standard of examination is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least 3 papers which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at the hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without great difficulty; and, after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official papers to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the vernacular, without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from any very bad errors of Idiom. He must dictate off hand, with some fluency the translation, into the vernacular, of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Divisional Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects.

32. The next object of the first Standard of qualification is 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 will 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, of the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than the knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learnt 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 floozoor

* Collector, at Rs. 7 per diem.
Sub-Collector, do. 6 do.
Head Assistant, do. 4 do.

and the Native Accounts, Talook and Village of the Hookumnamah of his District, and of its past Revenue history, as can be learnt from the record.

33. The next object of the first Standard of Examination is 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.

34. The last object of the first Standard of the Examination is 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 reports. 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 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 Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the records submitted to the Central Committee.

35. The second Standard of Examination is 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 paper; 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 2 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 Arzies. The question of law and practice should be selected from the old field of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate; 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, digest 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 practices 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 Collector and Magistrate 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.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe as a rule for future guidance that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall as a rule, be at once invested respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, or with full Magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—G. I., 10th Feb., 1871, No. 717, Finl. Enc., dated 20th Jan., 1871, No. 396, Home Department.

A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Ooriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000.

1. Vivâ voce Translation of passages from Test Book.

Ooriya—Niti Kotha.

1. Written translation into English.
2. Do. into Ooriya.
3. Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
4. Vivâ voce translation of an Ooriya Paper.
5. Conversation.
6. Pronunciation.
7. Hand-writing.

A Covenanted Civilian passing in the Khond language will be entitled to a Reward of Rs. 500.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CHAPLAINS.(a)

NOTIFICATION.—Fort St. George, 14th October, 1862.—With the view of encouraging the acquisition of the native languages by Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains on the Madras Establishment, either of the Church of England or Established Church of Scotland, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following Rules for the examination of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains:—

1. The languages from which candidates shall be at liberty to select are the following:— Sanscrit, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam.
2. The following Test Books in the several languages have been prescribed:—
IN SANSKRIT.—1, Nalopakhyanam, edited by Monier Williams. 2, Selections from the Mahâbhârata, edited by Francis Johnson. 3, Hitopadêsha. 4, Meghaduta.
IN PERSIAN.—1, Gulistan. 2, Bostan. 3, Anwar-oos-sohaileh.
IN HINDUSTANI.—1, Chahar Durvish. 2, Gooli Buckawallie. 3, Ukhwanooos Suffa. 4, Gulistan.
IN CANARESE.—1, Esop's Fables. 2, The Third Book of Lessons. [For the present.] Kathamangiri. 3, Panchatantra—[to be substituted when published.]
IN TAMIL.—1, Pope's Prose Reading Book. 2, Third Book of Lessons.
IN TELUGU.—1, Panchatantra. 2, Second Book of Lessons. 3, Third Book of Lessons. 4, Brown's Reader.
IN MALAYALUM.—1, Arbuthnot's Malayalam Selections. 2, Pilgrim's Progress, Part I, (edition published at Tellicherry.)
3. The candidate will not be permitted to have access to any dictionary, or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, either written or oral.
4. The written exercises will consist of—
I.—A paper not less than ordinary octavo printed page in length in the language in which examination is held, to be translated into English.
II.—A paper in English of the same length to be translated into the selected language in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance of style.
III.—A paper of short sentences in English to be rendered into the language in which the examination is held accurately and idiomatically.
5. The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently and translate correctly portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly written manuscript in the language selected, and, when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the Examiners or with one or more natives in presence of the Examiners, on such subjects proposed by them, as are calculated to test his colloquial facility both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

(a) In sanctioning* the extension to Chaplains of the rules regarding the examination of Military Officers in the vernacular languages, it was not intended to apply to the former the provisions of the Military Department, G. O. No. 1,002, dated 3rd December, 1868, for the grant of extended leave at the Presidency without loss of service to officers of the Army.—Letter from Financial Department to A. G., Madras, dated 16th August, 1871, No. 2,846.

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 *vidâ 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 An ordinary octavo page. Exercise attached marked A—Time occupied.

II. English into Hindustani, Extract of an ordinary Wel- Exercise attached marked B—Time occupied.
page in length from Orme's Hind-
dustani or as the case may be. lington's Despatches.

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,
If at an Out-Station.

(Here enter details.)
(The opinion of the Committee on the Candidate's *vidâ voce* Examination.)

The foregoing Form is equally applicable to Examinations in other languages, mentioned in the Rules.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

1.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort Saint 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 330.*] Under G. O., 27th August, 1874, No. 296, Educational Department, candidates for the General Test, will henceforth be required to show an accurate knowledge of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion.
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 prescribed form, and paying a fee of Rupees *six*.

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

* 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. 247.

† Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fees.

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 passed 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.*

The fee for admission to the English Branch only will be Rupees five; and for the Vernacular Branch only Rupees five. But the fee for admission to the Anglo-Vernacular Branch will be Rupees seven.—*G. O., 27th August, 1874, No. 296, Educational Department.*

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Fort Saint George, 29th July, 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject, and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| I. Judicial Test.—Civil. | VII. Translation Test. |
| II. Do. do.—Criminal. | VIII. Precise-writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts. |
| IV. Do. do.—Salt Department. | X. Police Test. |
| V. Do. do.—Sea Customs. | |
| VI. Account Test. | |

Ootacamund, 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 Petition Department, and Head Clerk of the Pension Department in the Government Office.

II.—JUDICIAL.

Subordinate Judge.
District Munsiff.
Pleader in District and Sessions Court, 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-keeper in the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Huzoor 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 Chepauk 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.

Office.

1. Principal Sudder Amcen.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Amcen'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.

I.—B.—Judicial Test—Civil—Lower Grade.

Office.

1. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), District and Session Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.
3. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

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 I.—A.

* 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 Test have been prescribed.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.

Office.

1. Subordinate Judge.
2. District Munsiff.
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. | |

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. 259.)

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.

Office.

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. | |

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.

Office.

1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue | c. Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts. |
| b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. | d. Rules of the Stamp Department. |

Remarks.

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. 259.)

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.

3. This test cannot be taken up with any Judicial test.—(See G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 256.)

* 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.

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.

Office.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 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. Taluq 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.
3. This test cannot be taken up with any Judicial test.—See G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 256, Educational Department.

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.

Office.

1. Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rupees 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 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VI.—Account Test.*Office.*

1. (a.e.) 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 Mint & Assay Offices.
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.*Office.*

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. | do. | do. |
| do. | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English. | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| do. | do. | do. | do. | do. |

Interpretation *visd voce* from Vernacular into English.

Interpretation *visd voce* from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the candidate may pass:—
1. Telugu. | 2. Tamil. | 3. Hindustani. | 4. Canarese. | 5. Malayalam.
3. Candidates for this Test are required to execute the two sets of papers in two different languages.
4. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular languages, required in the Offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.

- (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 only.

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.*Office.*

1. Subordinate Judges.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement and Collector's Offices.
5. English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.
6. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writers and Nazirs, District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
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. | do. | do. |
| do. | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| do. | do. | do. | do. | do. |

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.*Office.*

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.

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, & 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. |
| Sea Customs Office..... | Manager, Clerks, and Accountants. |
| Stamp Office..... | Accountants. |
| Office of Chopank Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends..... | Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks. |
| Court of Small Causes, Madras..... | Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks. |
| Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement..... | Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keeper, and Gomastahs. |

Departments.	Appointments.
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.
Offices of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations	Managers and Clerks.
Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.	
Revenue Departments, 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.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Nature of Test.

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).
4. Officials employed prior to the 1st January, 1868, in any office for which Precise-writing is prescribed as a test, are eligible for promotion to any office for which this test alone is required.—Vide G. O., 12th March, 1874, No. 75, Educational Department.

VIII.—B.—Precis-Writing, Lower Grade.

Office.

1. For list of Officers for which this Test is prescribed, see under the corresponding heading under VIII.A.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Nature of Test.

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.
- b. Code of Civil Procedure.
- c. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law.
- d. Sadagopah Charry's Manual of Mahomedan Law.

Examination fee, Rupees 6.

* Vide G. O., 16th February, 1870, No. 225.

Remarks.

1. Candidates for this Test must have previously passed either the General Test or 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 candidate.
3. This Test cannot be taken up with any other test.

X.—Police Test.

Nature of Test.

This Test comprises the subjects given under the heading II.B., Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade, and a Paper in Departmental Subjects.

Examination fee, Rupees 3.

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 General 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 I.A., II.A., II.B., without passing those Tests: but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I.B., that Test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the Tests named, and not to any other Tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.
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.
9. In accordance with G. O., 27th August, 1874, No. 296, candidates for any of the Special Test Examinations will in future (except in cases where a higher minimum has already been fixed) be required to get at least one-fourth of the marks allotted to each paper in a test and half marks on the whole to secure a pass.

DEPARTMENT.	OFFICES.	I.								II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.	
		Judicial Test. — Civil		Judicial Test. — Criminal		Revenue Test. — General		Revenue Test. — Salt Department		Revenue Test. — Sea Customs		Account Test.		Translation Test.		Precis-writing Test.							
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B						
	Fees..	10	6	7	6	7	6	5	5	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	4						
General....	Managers, Indexers, Record-keepers, Clerks and Referencers in the Government Office.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Translator, Government Office.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
Political ..	Manager, Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Head Clerk, Special Agency Department, Cuddalore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Sheristadar in the High Court, Appl. Side.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Mr nager in the do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and, Clerks, on receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards, in the High Court, Appl. Side.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Indexer in do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Interpreters in Small Cause Court, Madras.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..						
	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks in the Madras Small Cause Court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
Judicial....	Principal Sudr Amin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	District Munsiff.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Pleader in District and Session Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..						
	Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Translators or Interpreters in the High Courts, and District and Session Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..						
	Head Writer in District and Session Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..						
	Nazir in District and Session Courts, and Subordinate Judge's Courts.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..						
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Head Clerk in the Correspondence Department, in all the Courts, drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Head Clerk in the Office of Registrar-General of Assurances.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..						
Police.....	Police Inspector.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..						
	Interpreters in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..						
	Interpreters in Police Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..						
	Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Clerks, Book-keepers, Asst. Book-keepers, and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Record-keepers in the Police Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
	Head Clerk in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk in Egmore Police Court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..						
Financial..	Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants, Accountant General's Office.....	..																					

[illegible]

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement are required to pass the following Vernacular Test :—

I. Reading, translating and explaining grammatically—

In Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris' selections.

In Tamil, the whole of Kathamanjiri.

In Canarese, the first 50 stories of Aesop's Fables.

In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.

II. Translating in writing, from the Vernacular into English a paper of ordinary difficulty specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of Vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.

III. Translating in writing, from English into Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.

IV. Reading and translating *word for word* 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 First Arts Examination of the Madras University. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by the acquaintance with their Military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the native languages for charge of a Company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of Arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid and Algebra, as far as Simple Equations. Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the text books in use, and a case of drawing instruments and color box.

Applications from Officers should be addressed through Commanding Officers of Regiments to the Principal of the College; who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are fully qualified and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as Assistant Engineers or in any other capacity to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for Assistant Engineer, or who may take Degrees in the University of Madras.—*Notification, 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 22 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 their 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 Studentship 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.

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 Matri-

culated 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, 1863, 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.
Do. do. do. 4th year..	50 do.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.....	50 do.

Successful candidates in the Subordinate Department will be attached for a period not exceeding two years to Civil or Military Hospitals at stations where the parents may reside, or to which they may desire the lads to be transferred on the following stipends :—

First year.....	Rs. 8
Second year.....	13

[*Notification, Gazette, 28th August, 1866, page 279.*]

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Paid Medical Pupils are drafted into this Department after the period of probation, on passing an examination to test their knowledge of English, of hospital duties, and of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c.

The rates of pay while attending Medical College, are—

Native Medical Pupil, 1st year.....	Rs. 7 per mensem.
Do. do. 2nd year.....	8 do.
Do. do. in College, 1st year.....	9 do.
Do. do. do. 2nd year.....	10 do.
Passed Medical Pupil.....	16 do.

PAID MEDICAL PUPILS.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 19 years of age, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment. Preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects :—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and meaning of words.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—an acquaintance with the Four Simple and Compound Rules and Rule of Three.
- (c) *In 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. G., No. 152, dated 19th April 1859.—*Notification, Gazette, 2nd June, 1866, page 2128.*

Examination of Hospital Apprentices and Pupils.

No. 112.—With the sanction of Government, the following rules are published for the pre-collegiate examination of “Hospital Apprentices,” and “Native Medical Pupils.”

For the pre-collegiate course of “Hospital Apprentices,” Hospital Apprentices will be examined periodically, as follows :—

1. First Examination; at the close of six months.
Subjects :—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.
2. Second Examination; at the close of twelve months.
Subjects :—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.
3. Third Examination; at the close of eighteen months.
Subjects :—The pharmacopœia, and the essentials of minor surgery.
4. Fourth Examination; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.
Subjects :—Practical pharmacy; the pharmacopœia; 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 pharmacopœia; and the essentials of minor surgery.
4. Fourth Examination; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.
Subjects :—Practical pharmacy; the pharmacopœia; 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—Teloogoo.

Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each Candidate of making himself understood in the Vernacular which he has selected.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the Histories of England and of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in General Geography and in the Geography of India in particular.

E.—Candidates will be examined in the first Four Rules of Arithmetic in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and in Proportion.

F.—Candidates will be examined in Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Simple Equations.

G.—Candidates will be examined in the first book of Euclid

The 7th October, 1868, No. 945.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the qualification in the English language which will entitle Hospital Assistants and passed Medical Pupils to the increased rates of pay sanctioned in paragraph 36 of Government General Order, No. 550 of 1863,* 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.

* Madras G. O. G., 19th June, 1868, No. 232.

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 dependents 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 Offices 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.

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 Taluk 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 by 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 dependents 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 Sheristadar 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 Sheristadars 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.

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.] Bills of Entry, Shipping Bills, Passes and other applications must be printed on English Foolscap paper, or double double pot paper.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling Pieces and gunpowder for sporting purpose imported by private persons in reasonable quantities for their own use.

Section 22, Act VI of 1863. 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 have 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 Indian ports only, the Account (marked G) need not be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House before sailing; but the local Agent of the vessel shall deliver such Account, duly signed in duplicate, within forty-eight hours next after the coasting steamer's departure from the port.

6. When any coasting vessel shall sail for both foreign and British Indian ports, the Commander shall deliver an Account, duly signed in duplicate, as prescribed in Rule 4 of all goods (to be expressed in detail) destined for any foreign port; and he shall receive back the original Account, duly dated and signed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, before leaving the port. A separate Account of all goods destined for British Indian ports shall be delivered by the local Agent of the vessel, as prescribed by Rule 5.

7. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel at any British Indian port from any other British Indian port, the Commander or Agent of the coasting steam vessel shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, showing in detail the cargo to be landed at the port; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, without comparing the goods with such Account, receive the same and retain the duplicate and return the original dated and signed by him, which shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

8. The Customs Officer shall, as soon as may be convenient, compare the goods with the duplicate retained as aforesaid, and make delivery in the usual manner.

9. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel from any foreign port, the Commander or Agent shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked B) appended to these Rules, of all goods laden at any foreign ports (which must be expressed in detail in the Account) and destined for such port of arrival.

10. When bonded goods are exported from one British Indian port to another, the Commander or local Agent shall give intimation of the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House immediately on arrival at the port of destination.

11. The duplicate of each Account for free goods retained by any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall be endorsed by that Officer and forwarded by Post, without avoidable delay, to the Custom Officer of the Port for which the goods

therein expressed are destined. The latter Officer will compare this duplicate Account with the Account delivered, as provided by these Rules, by the Commander or Agent on the arrival of the said vessel at the port of destination, and, if there be no material difference between the two Accounts, will file the same. Should any material difference appear, he will transmit both Accounts, with any information which the local Agent or Commander of the vessel, if in port, may be able to afford to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of departure, for adjustment with the Agent of the vessel. This Officer will, if necessary, transmit all papers to the Chief Customs Authority at the Presidency for disposal. In either case both Accounts, together with all papers, will be returned with explanation or orders, to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of destination.

12. The discharge of cargo from any coasting steam vessel may be commenced immediately after the anchor is dropped at any British Indian port; and boats may be sent off to receive cargo before delivering the Accounts prescribed by the above 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, (Congrevo), 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.**

This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ of 187____ 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.	R marks.
<i>From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept., 1861.</i>			
B. B. and F. 10 Bales.	Silk goods.	Messrs. Burjorjee Byramjee.	
	15 Cases.	Wine, Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.
Total... 25			
<i>From Rattagherry, sailed the 16th Sept., 1861.</i>			
No ne. 100 Bags.	Linseed.	Keshon Laljee.	
A. F. & Co. 50 Pieces.	Timber.	W. Nicol & Co.	
Total... 150			
<i>From Goa, sailed the 18th September, 1861.</i>			
	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.

C.

Form of Coasting Pass.—(See Section CLIV.)

Port of _____

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whither 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) _____
Officer in charge of Custom House.

(Signed) _____
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.

Bills of Lading for Goods to be exported must bear a four-Anna Stamp.

Parcel Tickets must also bear a four-Anna Stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDIZE.—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.
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_____, do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.

(Signature.)

Madras, _____ 18 ____.

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 Gatekeepers or other Custom House Officers to pass Goods.

FEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any certificate, Port-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 5 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. RS. A. P.	Per month. RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon .. 0 12 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lb. 0 6 0
Do. half pipe or hoghead .. 0 6 0	Do. do. do. of smaller size .. 0 4 0
Do. quarter pipe .. 0 3 0	Metals, per bazaar maund .. 0 0 6
Large casks containing glass or earthenware .. 1 0 0	Canvas, per bala .. 0 3 0
Tierce do. do. or provisions .. 0 12 0	Silk, per bale .. 0 6 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles .. 0 6 0	Silk piece goods, per case .. 0 6 0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less .. 0 4 0	Indigo, per chest .. 0 6 0
Wines, butt or pipe .. 2 0 0	Opium .. 0 6 0
Do. half pipe or hoghead .. 1 0 0	Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs. 0 4 0
Do. quarter pipe .. 0 8 0	Sugar, rice & seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds .. 2 8 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size .. 0 8 0	Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds .. 2 0 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen .. 0 6 0	Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest .. 0 4 0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do .. 0 3 0	Vermillion, per box .. 0 2 0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen .. 0 2 0	Arsenic, do. 0 3 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen .. 0 1 0	Brass leaf, do. * .. 0 2 0
Do. one dozen boxes .. 0 0 9	China paper, per case .. 0 2 0
Spirits, per pipe .. 2 0 0	China, cases of nankeen, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case .. 0 3 0
Do. hoghead .. 1 0 0	Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds .. 3 0 0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen .. 0 1 0	Detelnut, per bazaar maund .. 0 0 6
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen .. 0 1 6	Cloves, do. 0 1 0
Do. 3 dozen .. 0 2 0	Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummin-seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund .. 0 1 0
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen .. 0 3 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hoghead .. 0 8 0
Do. 6 dozen .. 0 4 0	Do. do. do. do. per tierce .. 0 4 0
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size .. 0 0 9	Sugar-candy, per tub .. 0 0 6
British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen .. 0 8 0	Tea, per whole chest .. 0 2 0
Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen .. 0 6 0	Do. per smaller box .. 0 1 0
Do. do. do. 6 or 3 dozen .. 0 3 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs .. 0 0 6
Do. do. do. 3 do. or less .. 0 2 0	Salmons, herrings, or other fishes, per keg .. 0 0 6
Do. do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs. 0 6 0	Turpentine, Linseed or other vegetable oil, per jar .. 0 2 0
Do. do. do. per bale of smaller size .. 0 4 0	

Rates for Godown Rent—concluded.

Per month. RS. A. P.	Per month. RS. A. P.
All cordage, per cwt. 0 1 0	Cow Hides, per large bale .. 0 12 0
Rosin or Dämmer, per bazaar maund .. 0 1 0	Do. per smaller bale .. 0 8 0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale .. 0 2 0	Goat Skins, per bale .. 0 8 0
Gunnies, per large bale .. 0 8 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund .. 0 2 0
Do. per smaller bale .. 0 6 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 nature 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 _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles:
	Sundry Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.

All Goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the Goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export Goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according to the following Form.

Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of Goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Sections 26 to 23, 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. | 4.—Country Goods subject to duty. |
| 2.—Foreign Goods not for drawback. | 5.—Country Goods not subject to duty. |
| 3.—Goods exported under special rule of restriction. | |

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 XVI of 1875, 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, 3d November, 1863, page 797.*

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Ports under certificate and seals.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July, 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the Government Gazette, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February, 1853.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS who may be required to transact business at the Custom House out of Office-hours for the convenience of ship-owners and others, shall be entitled to extra remuneration according to the following scale:—

From 6 to 7-30 A.M. or 5 to 7 P.M. Half a day's pay.
From 6 to 9-30 A.M. or 5 to 9 P.M. or later One day's pay.

One day's full pay to all Conicopolies and Peons for working out of Office-hours, either morning or evening.

On Sundays and close-holidays, two days' full pay for all Customs Officers, including Conicopolies and Peons.

2. These rules are applicable to all ports.

OPIUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 Rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 600 Rupees per chest of 2 Indian maunds. In the latter case a Pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 23 of Act VI of 1863 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of Goods.—Act XIV of 1871.

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August, 1854, No. 1,557.*

RULES FOR GODOWN RENT FOR GOODS LEFT IN CUSTOM HOUSES AT THE SEVERAL OUT-PORTS.

1. Goods will be allowed to remain in the Custom House free of charge for three days only.
2. After that period, single rates on each package, for four days.
3. After that, treble rates.
4. The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day—Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When the delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the Goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

N. B.—The foregoing Rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rates of Wharfage.

Per month.—RS. A. P.	Per month.—RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon..... 0 12 0	Spirits, hogshead..... 1 0 0
Do half pipe, or hogshead..... 0 6 0	Do in bottle case of 1 dozen..... 0 1 6
Do quarter pipe..... 0 3 0	Do above 1 and 3 dozens..... 0 1 6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware..... 1 0 0	Do 3 dozens..... 0 2 0
Tierce do do or provisions..... 0 12 0	Do above 3 and under 6 dozens. 0 3 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles..... 0 6 0	Do 6 dozens..... 0 4 0
Small do 6 or 8 dozens more or less 0 4 0	Do for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size..... 0 0 9
Wines, butt, or pipe..... 2 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens..... 0 8 0
Do half pipe or hogshead..... 1 0 0	Do do per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0
Do quarter pipe..... 0 8 0	Do do 6 do or do 3 do..... 0 3 0
Do chests above 12 dozen size..... 0 8 0	Do do 3 do or less..... 0 2 0
Do do of 12 do or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0	Do do per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do do of 6 dozs. or 3 dozens. 0 3 0	Do do per bale of smaller size. 0 4 0
Do quarter chest, or 3 dozens. 0 2 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do all boxes, under 3 dozens. 0 3 0	Do do of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Do and above one dozen..... 0 1 0	Metals, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Do one dozen boxes..... 0 0 9	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead..... 0 8 0
Spirits, per pipe..... 2 0 0	Do do per tierce..... 0 4 0
Canvas, per bale..... 0 3 0	Sugar-candy, per tub..... 0 0 6
Silk, do..... 0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0
Silk piece goods, per case..... 0 6 0	Do do smaller box..... 0 1 0
Indigo, per chest..... 0 6 0	Paint, per keg of 50 lbs..... 0 0 6
Opium..... 0 6 0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg..... 0 0 6
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs..... 0 4 0	Turpentine, linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar..... 0 2 0
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazar maunds..... 2 8 0	All cordage, per cwt..... 3 1 0
Cutch, per 100 bazar maunds..... 2 0 0	Rosin or dammer, per bazaar maund 0 1 0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest..... 0 4 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale..... 0 2 0
Vermillion, per box..... 0 2 0	Gunnies, per large bale..... 0 8 0
Arsenic, do..... 0 3 0	Do smaller bale..... 0 6 0
Brass leaf, do..... 0 2 0	Cow Hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0
China paper, per case..... 0 2 0	Do do smaller bale..... 0 8 0
Do cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case 0 3 0	Goat skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazar maunds..... 3 0 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 0
Cloves do do..... 0 1 0	Tin plates, per box..... 0 0 6
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumminseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0	Bricks, per 1,000..... 1 0 0
Betel-nut, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6	

SCHEDULE A.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			RS. A.	
1	APPAREL, INCLUDING HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY, BUT EXCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES, AND HOSIERY	...	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES— Fire-arms, and parts thereof ... Gunpowder, common ... " sporting ... All other sorts ...	... lb. " "	0 5 1 0 Ad valorem.	10 per cent.
3	BRUSHES, ALL SORTS	...	"	
4	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS— Asphalte ... Cements, all sorts ... Earthenware Piping ...	... ... ... ...	" " "	
5	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	
6	CANDLES— Paraffine ... Spermaceti ... Wax ... All other sorts, including composition ...	... lb. " " "	0 5 0 8 1 0 0 5	
7	CANES, RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN AND BASKETWORK— Canes, Malacca ... Rattans ... All other sorts, except common Bamboos, which are free ...	Dozen. Cwt. ...	1 0 7 0 Ad valorem.	
8	CARRIAGES AND COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, EXCEPT RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND TRUCKS	...	"	
9	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS— Acid, Sulphuric ... Alkali, country (sajji khār) ... Alum ... Arsenic ... " China mansil ... Brimstone, flour ... " roll ... " rough ... Copperas, green ... Sal Ammoniac ... All other sorts ...	... lb. Cwt. " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 2 0 4 0 25 0 16 0 7 0 0 0 4 8 3 0 25 0 Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
10	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, INCLUDING LACQUERED-WARE, BUT EXCLUDING EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND PORCELAIN.	...	Ad valorem.	
11	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME-KEEPERS	...	"	
12	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR— Matting ... Yarn of all kinds ... Other articles made of Coir, except Cables and Rope ...	 Cwt. ...	9 0 Ad valorem.	
13	CORAL, REAL	...	"	

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
14	CORDAGE AND ROPE MADE OF ANY VEGETABLE FIBRE EXCEPT COTTON AND JUTE—		RS. A.	
	Coir Cables, tarred ...	Cwt.	10 0	
	Coir Rope ...	"	10 0	
	Cordage, Hemp, European ...	"	20 0	
	" Manilla ...	"	25 0	
	Twine, European, Sail ...	lb.	0 8	
	All other sorts ...	"	Ad valorem.	
15	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks ...	Gross	1 8	
	Vial-corks ...	"	0 8	
	All other sorts ...	"	Ad valorem.	
16	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton Hosiery ...	"	"	
	Cotton, Raw, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon ...	"	"	
	Cotton Rope ...	Cwt.	25 0	
	Country Canvas ...	"	50 0	5 per cent.
	PIECE GOODS—			
	Grey—			
	Jaconets, exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter inch ...	lb.	0 12	
	Jaconets, other sorts ...	"	0 10½	
	Mulls ...	"	1 1	
	Printers ...	"	0 10½	
	Shirtings and Long Cloths ...	"	0 9	
	T cloths 18 reed and upwards, and Madapollams ...	"	0 9½	
	T cloths under 18 reed, Jeans, Domestics, Sheetings, and Drills ...	"	0 8	
	Other sorts ...	"	Ad valorem.	
	Sewing Thread—			
	Goa and Country ...	Cwt.	30 0	
	On reels or cards containing 100 yards each, and <i>pro rata</i> above and below* ...	Gross	3 0	
	White and colored ...	lb.	1 0	
	Twist—			
	Mule—No. 15, and lower Nos... Nos. 16 to 24 ...	"	0 5	
	" 25 to 32 ...	"	0 7	
	" 33 to 42 ...	"	0 8	
	" 43 to 52 ...	"	0 9½	
	" 53 to 60 ...	"	0 11	
	" 61 to 70 ...	"	0 12½	
	" 71 to 80 ...	"	0 14	
	And so on, one anna to be added to the valuation per lb. for every count of ten, or part of a count of ten, above 80.	"	0 15	
	Water—No. 20 and lower Nos. Nos. 21 to 30 ...	"	0 8	
	" 31 to 40 ...	"	0 9½	
	" 41 to 50 ...	"	0 11½	
	Above 50 ...	"	0 13	
		"	1 0	3½ per cent.

* Duty to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—(continued.)		RS. A.	
	Twist—concluded.			
	Twist, Orange, Red, and other colors except Turkey Red*...	lb	0 13	3½ per cent
	Twist, Turkey Red, all kinds*...	"	1 6	
	Cotton Goods, all other sorts ...	"	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM—			
	Aloes, black ...	Cwt.	11 0	
	" Socotra ...	"	25 0	
	Assafetida (hing) ...	"	55 0	
	" coarse (hingra) ...	"	10 0	
	Camphor, Bhemsaini (baras) ...	lb.	80 0	
	" refined, cake ...	Cwt.	65 0	
	" crude, in powder ...	"	40 0	
	Cassia Lignea ...	"	38 0	
	Salep ...	"	80 0	
	Senna Leaves ...	"	5 0	
	All other sorts, except Quinine, which is free ...	"	Ad valorem.	
18	DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—			
	Aniline Dyes—Magenta and Roseine ...	oz.	0 4	
	Cochineal ...	lb.	1 4	
	Gallnuts, country, Myrabolan ...	Cwt.	4 0	
	" Persian ...	"	25 0	
	Madder or Manjith ...	"	12 0	
	Orchilla Weed ...	"	5 0	
	Sapan Wood and Root ...	"	5 0	
	All other sorts ...	"	Ad valorem.	
19	EARTHENWARE (EXCEPT EARTHENWARE PIPING), CHINA, CHINA CLAY, AND PORCELAIN ...			
20	FIREWORKS—			
	China ...	Box of 133½ lbs.	30 0	5 per cent.
	All other sorts ...	"	Ad valorem.	
21	FLAX AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX—			
	Canvas, European, Sail, not exceeding 40 yards ...	Bolt.	15 0	
	Piece Goods ...	"	Ad valorem.	
	All other sorts, including Linen Thread ...	"	"	
22	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—			
	Almonds without shell ...	Cwt.	30 0	
	" in the shell ...	"	11 0	
	Cajoo Kernels ...	"	10 0	
	Cocoanuts ...	Thousand	30 0	
	" Kernel (khopra) ...	Cwt.	8 8	
	Currents, European ...	"	35 0	
	" Persian ...	"	12 0	
	Dates, dry, in bags ...	"	4 8	
	" wet, in bags ...	"	3 8	
	" in pots ...	"	7 0	
	Figs, European ...	"	42 0	
	" Persian, dried ...	"	6 8	
	Garlic ...	"	5 0	
	Pistachio Nuts ...	"	20 0	
	Prunes, Bussorah ...	"	16 0	

* Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the colored yarn; when this is not ascertainable, the actual wharf weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES— (continued.)		RS. A.	
	Raisins, black, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Kishmish ...	Cwt.	16 0	
	" Munakka, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea ...	"	7 0	
	" Malaga and bloom ...	lb.	0 10	
	other sorts ...	...	Ad valorem.	
	Walnuts ...	Cwt.	5 8	
	All other sorts, except Bedmushk, Bajarbattu Nuts, and fresh Fruits and Vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free ...	...	Ad valorem.	
23	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS— Bangles, Glass, China, gilt ...	100 pairs	6 0	
	" " not gilt ...	...	3 0	
	Beads, China ...	Cwt.	30 0	
	Coral, false ...	...	Ad valorem.	
	Glass, China, of all colors ...	133½ lbs.	32 0	
	" Crown, colored ...	100 suppl. feet	25 0	
	" of sizes ...	"	7 0	
	Pearls, false—			
	Bajria ...	Lakh	5 0	
	Boria ...	Thousand	1 4	
	Jouria ...	Lakh	8 0	
	Nathia ...	Thousand	0 6	
	Tachea ...	"	1 0	
	Wattanah ...	Lakh	10 0	
	All other sorts of Beads, false Pearls & Glass, except Bottles used to bottle Beer, Wine, Spirit, or aerated waters, which are free ...	...	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
24	GUMS, GUM RESINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUM RESIN— Copal ...	Cwt.	65 0	
	Cutch and Gambier ...	"	10 0	
	Gum Ammoniac ...	"	12 0	
	" Arabic ...	"	15 0	
	" Bdellium (common Gum) ...	"	5 0	
	" Benjamin ...	"	40 0	
	" Bysabol (coarse Myrrh) ...	"	12 0	
	" Olibanum or Frankincense ...	"	12 0	
	Kino ...	"	10 0	
	Myrrh ...	"	30 0	
	" Persian (false) ...	"	3 0	
	Rosin ...	"	5 0	
	All other sorts ...	...	Ad valorem.	
25	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, INCLUDING IRONMONGERY & PLATED-WARE, BUT EXCLUDING MACHINERY AND THE COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, WHICH ARE FREE, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WHICH ALSO ARE FREE ...	...	Ad valorem.	
26	HEMP, AND ARTICLES MADE OF HEMP— Piece Goods ...	...	"	
	All other sorts except Rope ...	...	"	

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	HIDES AND SKINS, EXCEPT RAW OR SALTED HIDES OR SKINS, WHICH ARE FREE— Hides—		RS. A.	
	Border ...	Each	30 0	
	Buffalo ...	Score	80 0	
	Cow ...	"	60 0	
	Skins—			
	Calf ...	Dozen	45 0	
	Chamois ...	"	6 0	
	Goat ...	Score	16 0	
	Lamb ...	"	6 0	
	Roan ...	Dozen	30 0	
	Sheep ...	Score	11 0	
	All other sorts ...	...	Ad valorem.	
28	INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS— Musical ...	...	"	
	Drawing, Measuring, Optical, Photographic (including Materials for Photography), Surveying and Surgical (including Surgical Appliances) ...	...	"	
29	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' Grinders ...	Cwt.	125 0	5 per cent.
	Elephants' Tusks, each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight ...	"	450 0	
	Elephants' Tusks, not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each ...	"	325 0	
	Elephants' Tusks, each less than 10 lbs. ...	"	175 0	
	Sea-cow or Moyo Teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. ...	"	175 0	
	Sea-cow or Moyo Teeth, each less than 3 lbs. ...	"	60 0	
	Articles made of Ivory ...	...	Ad valorem.	
30	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE— Silver-ware, Plain ...	Total	1 2	
	" Embossed ...		1 8	
	" or Chased ...		1 8	
	All other sorts, except Precious Stones & Pearls, which are free ...	...	Ad valorem.	
31	LEATHER, AND ARTICLES MADE OF LEATHER, INCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND SADDLERY, BUT EXCLUDING BELTING FOR DRIVING MACHINERY, WHICH IS FREE ...	...	"	
32	LIQUORS— Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles	...	One Anna.
	Cider and other fermented Liquors ...		...	Rupees 4.
	Liqueurs ...		...	
	Spirit for use exclusively in Arts or Manufactures or in Chemistry, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption..	...	Ad valorem.	10 per cent.
	Spirit, other sorts ...	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	...	Rs. 4, & the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the Spirit exceeds London proof.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	Liquors—(concluded.)		RS. A.	
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other {	Impl. Gallon or	...	Rupees 2-8.
	Sparkling Wines ... {	six quart bottles	...	
	Claret and Still Burgundy ...	"	...	Rupee 1.
	All other sorts of Still Wines..	"	...	Rupee 1-8.
33	MATCHES, LUCIFER, AND ALL OTHER SORTS	...	Ad valorem.	
34	MATS—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	Hundred	70 0	
	All other sorts, except Coir-matting	...	Ad valorem.	
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, & ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—			
	Brass—			
	Beads, Ghungri, China	Thousand	0 14	
	Old	Cwt.	35 0	
	Sheets, rolls, very thin	...	90 0	
	Wire	lb.	0 8	
	All other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
	Copper—			
	Australian Cake	Cwt.	50 0	5 per cent.
	Bolt	"	50 0	
	Brazier's	"	52 0	
	China Cash	"	30 0	
	Japan	"	48 0	
	Nails and Composition Nails..	"	48 0	
	Old	"	48 0	
	Pigs and Slabs, foreign	"	46 0	
	Sheet, Sheathing, and Plate	"	52 0	
	Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks	"	48 0	
	Other sorts, unmanufactured..	...	Ad valorem.	
	China White Copper-ware	lb.	1 2	
	Foil or Dakpana	100 leaves	3 0	
	Wire	lb.	0 10	
	All other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
	Gold Leaf, European	100 leaves	3 0	
	" Mock	20 books	5 0	
	Iron—			
	Anchors and Cables	...	Ad valorem.	
	Angle and T Iron	...	"	
	Beams, Pillars, Girders, Bridge-work, and other descriptions of Iron imported exclusively for Building purposes	...	"	
	Flat, Square and Bolt, including Scotch	Ton	100 0	
	Galvanised	Cwt.	11 0	
	" Sheets and Ridging	"	"	
	Hoop, Plate and Sheet	Ton	135 0	1 per cent.
	Nails, Rose, Clasp, and Flat-headed, Rivets and Washers	Cwt.	12 8	
	Nails, other sorts, including Galvanised	...	Ad valorem.	
	Nail, Rod	Ton	120 0	
	Old	Cwt.	2 0	
	Pig	Ton	55 0	
	Pipes and Tubes	...	Ad valorem.	
	Rice Bowls	Set of ten	4 0	
	"	" six	2 0	

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	METALS, &c.—(concluded.)		RS. A.	
	Iron—			
	Rod, Round, British, not exceeding half-inch diameter..	Ton	130 0	1 per cent.
	" exceeding half-inch diameter	"	100 0	
	Swedish, Flat and Square	"	160 0	
	Tinned Plates	Cwt.	15 0	
	All other sorts, including Wire, but excluding Railway materials, and Kentledge, which last-named articles is free...	...	Ad valorem.	
	Lametta, double reels	Score	4 8	
	" single "	"	2 4	
	Lead—			
	Ore, Galena	Cwt.	13 0	
	Pig	"	11 0	
	Pipes	"	Ad valorem.	
	Sheets, Tea	"	20 0	
	" other sorts	"	12 0	
	Orsidue and Brass Leaves, foreign, European	lb.	1 2	
	" China	"	0 14	
	Patent or "Yellow" Metals, sheathing, sheets, and bolts	Cwt.	42 0	
	" old	"	37 0	
	Quicksilver	lb.	2 8	
	Shot, Bird	Cwt.	16 0	
	Steel, excluding Railway Materials—			
	Blistered	"	9 0	
	British and Foreign other than Swedish	"	9 0	
	Cast	"	25 0	
	Spring	"	10 0	
	Swedish	"	10 0	
	Tin, Block	"	50 0	5 per cent.
	" other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
	Zinc or Spelter—			
	Nails	Cwt.	14 0	
	Plate and other shapes, soft	"	15 0	
	" hard	"	11 0	
	Sheet or Zinc Sheathing	"	17 0	
	All other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
36	MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., EXCEPT UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS IMPORTED BY A PUBLIC SERVANT FOR HIS PERSONAL USE, WHICH ARE FREE.	...	"	
37	NAVAL STORES NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED, EXCEPT OAKUM, WHICH IS FREE.	...	"	
38	OILS—			
	Cassia	lb.	3 0	
	Cocconut	Cwt.	15 0	
	Grass	lb.	1 12	
	Jinjilf or Til	Cwt.	15 0	

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	OILS—concluded.		RS. A.	
	Kerosine, Paraffine, Petroleum, Rock and Shale Oils of all descriptions	Impl. Gallon.	0 12	5 per cent.
	Linseed, European	"	2 0	
	Naphtha	Cwt.	30 0	
	Otto, of sorts	oz.	10 0	
	Sandalwood	lb.	8 0	
	Turpentine	Impl. Gallon.	1 10	5 per cent.
	Whale (except Spermaceti) and Fish	Cwt.	15 0	
	Wood	"	15 0	
	All other sorts, except Cocum and Slush Fat, which are free...	...	Ad valorem.	
39	OIL AND FLOOR CLOTH	...	"	
40	OPIMUM NOT COVERED BY A GOVERNMENT PASS	Seer of 80 tolahs	...	Rs. 21.
41	PAINTS, COLORS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colors	Cwt.	1 8	5 per cent.
	Paints of sorts	"	12 0	
	" Composition	"	25 0	
	" Patent Driers	"	14 0	
	Prussian Blue, China	lb.	0 8	
	" European	"	1 8	5 per cent.
	Red Lead	Cwt.	14 0	
	Turpentine	Impl. Gallon	1 10	
	Verdigris	Cwt.	75 0	
	Vermillion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles	150 0	
	White Lead	Cwt.	12 0	Ad valorem.
	All other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
42	PAPER—			
	Wall Paper	...	"	
43	PERFUMERY—			
	Atary, Persian	Cwt.	15 0	Rs. 4.
	Perfumed Spirit in wood or in bottles containing more than half a pint	Impl. Gallon	...	
	Rose-flowers, dried	Cwt.	13 0	
	Rose-water	Impl. Gallon	1 12	
	All other sorts, including Perfumed Spirit in bottles containing not more than half a pint	...	Ad valorem.	
44	PIECE GOODS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED	...	"	5 per cent.
45	PIPES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO	...	"	

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
46	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—		RS. A.	
	Bitumen	...	Ad valorem	
	Dammer	Cwt.	5 0	
	Pitch, American and European	"	6 0	
	" Coal	"	2 8	
	Tar, American and European	"	6 0	
	" Coal	"	2 8	Ad valorem.
	" Mineral	...	Ad valorem.	
47	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—			
	Bacon in canisters, Jowls and Cheeks...	lb.	0 9	5 per cent.
	Beef and Pork	Tierce of three Cwt.	60 0	
	Cheese	Barrel of two cwt.	40 0	
	China Preserves	lb.	0 10	
	Flour	Box of six jars	8 0	
	Ghee	Barrel or sack of 200 lbs.	15 0	12 annas.*
	Groceries not otherwise described	Cwt.	36 0	
	Pork Hams	...	Ad valorem.	
	Salted Fish*	lb.	0 10	
	Tongues, salted	Cwt.	...	
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Keg of six.	10 0	5 per cent.
	" Persian	Impl. Gallon.	1 8	
	" Country	"	0 12	
	All other sorts, except Bêche-de-mer, Fish-maws, Shark-fins, Singally, and Sozila, which are free	"	0 6	
		...	Ad valorem.	
48	RAILWAY MATERIALS—			
	Of Iron	...	"	1 per cent.
	Steel Rails, and other articles made of Steel intended for the Permanent-way of Railways...	...	"	
	All other sorts, including Carriages and Trucks	...	"	5 per cent.
49	SALT—			
	Imported into British Burmah	Indian maund of 3,200 tolahs.	...	3 annas.
	" " Bengal	"	...	Rs. 3-4.
	" " any other part of British India	"	...	Rs. 1-13.
50	SEEDS—			
	Castor	Cwt.	4 8	5 per cent.
	Cummin	"	13 0	
	" black	"	4 8	
	Linseed	"	5 8	
	Methee	"	4 0	
	Mustard, Rape or Sarson	"	4 8	
	Quince Seed or Bihi-dana	"	30 0	
	Sozila	"	20 0	

* Duty to be levied only on Salted Fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, except Sindh, and into such other parts of British India as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India from time to time direct.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	SEEDS.—concluded.		RS. A.	
	All other sorts, except Seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution, which are free	...	Ad valorem.	
51	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chunks—			
	Large Shells, for Cameos	Hundred.	10 0	
	White, live	"	6 0	
	" dead	"	3 0	
	Cowries—			
	From Mozambique & Zanzibar	"	3 0	
	" other places	"	0 8	
	Cowries—			
	Bazar, common	Cwt.	2 8	
	Maldiva	"	10 0	
	Sankhli	"	50 0	
	Yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	
	Mother-of-pearl	"	30 0	
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	6 0	
	" nakh	"	1 0	
	All other sorts, including Nakhla.	...	Ad valorem.	
52	SILK & ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb.	8 0	
	Piece Goods	...	Ad valorem.	
	Raw Silk—			
	Chaharam and Cochin-China...	lb.	4 0	5 per cent.
	Mathow	"	1 12	
	Other kinds of China	"	7 0	
	Panjam and Kachra	"	1 4	
	Persian	"	5 0	
	Siam	"	2 8	
	Sewing Thread, China	"	8 0	
	All other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
53	SOAP	...	"	
54	SPICES—			
	Aniseed Star	Cwt.	35 0	
	Betelnuts—			
	Goa	"	12 0	
	In the husk	Thousand	2 0	
	White, Srivarddhan	Cwt.	18 0	
	All other sorts	"	5 0	
	Chillies, dried	"	8 0	
	Cloves	"	40 0	
	" in seeds, Narlavang	"	16 0	
	Mace	lb.	1 2	
	Nutmegs	"	1 0	
	" in shell	"	0 8	
	Pepper, black and long	Cwt.	25 0	
	" white	"	32 0	
	All other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
55	STATIONERY (EXCEPT PAPER, WHICH IS FREE)	...	"	

IMPORT TARIFF—(concluded.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
56	SUGAR—			
	China, Candy	Cwt.	20 0	
	Loaf	"	23 0	
	Soft	"	13 8	
	All other sorts of Saccharine produce	...	Ad valorem.	
57	TEA—			
	Black	lb.	0 12	
	Green	"	1 4	
58	TOBACCO—			
	Manufactured	...	Ad valorem.	
	Unmanufactured	...	"	
59	TOILET REQUISITES, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED	...	"	5 per cent.
60	TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES	...	"	
61	UMBRELLAS—			
	China Paper Kettisals	Box of 110	30 0	
	Cotton, steel-ribbed	Each	0 13	
	" cane-ribbed	"	0 12	
	" oiled, other than Euro-pean	"	0 10	
	All other sorts	...	Ad valorem.	
62	WOOLLEN GOODS—			
	Braid	...	"	
	Hosiery	...	"	
	Piece Goods	...	"	
	All other sorts	...	"	

SCHEDULE B.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1	DYEING & COLORING MATERIALS—			
	Indigo—			
	Leaves, green or dry	Ton	...	
	Manufactured	Indian maund of 3,200 tolahs.	...	Rupees 3.
2	GRAIN AND PULSE—			
	Rice in the husk (Paddy)	"	...	3 annas.
	" not in the husk	"	...	
3	LAC—			
	Button	Cwt.	65 0	
	Seed	"	45 0	
	Shell	"	80 0	
	Stick	"	35 0	4 per cent.
	All other sorts, except Lac-dye, which is free	...	Ad valorem.	

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Customs.

No. 2,346.

SIMLA, THE 5TH AUGUST, 1875.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6, Clause (b), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

- (1.)—No import duty shall be levied on salted fish imported from any port in any part of British India except British Burmah and Sindh, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, that duty has been paid upon the salt used in curing such fish.
- (2.)—The duty chargeable on fish thus protected and imported from any port in Sindh shall be nine annas a hundredweight.
- (3.)—Salt, opium, and spirit imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, shall be chargeable with only the amount, if any, by which the duty leviable thereon under Schedule A to the said Act exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid in respect of the article thus protected. The amount (if any) paid to the Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George, or elsewhere, as the price of salt, spirit, or opium, shall not be deemed to be duty within the meaning of this paragraph.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January, 1866, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-ports, will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

Form A.—Applications for a License for Private Warehouse.

„ B.— Do. to Warehouse Goods.

„ C.—Bond for Import duty.

„ D.—Application to remove Goods from Warehouse.

„ G.—Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Custom House Manual," compiled by Mr. W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Custom Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and all Clerks on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, employed in the Sea Custom Department.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

OFFICE.—No. 22, ERRAMBAULOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

J. C. LOCH, Esq.—President, (on leave.)

L. R. BURROWS, Esq., M. C. S.—Acting President.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—The Honorable J. G. Coleman, Dr. W. J. vanSomeren, P. Ponnosawmy Chettyar and N. Ramalingam Pillay.

No. 2 Division.—V. Kristnama Chariar, C. V. Iyasawmy Moodelliar, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee and Y. Venkataramiah Garu.

No. 3 Division.—P. Seimsoontharum Chettyar, P. Viziarungum Moodelliar and C. Kalyanasundaram Chettyar.*

No. 4 Division.—Dr. J. M. Joseph, Mr. Cyrus Grant and V. Vanoogopala Chariar.*

No. 5 Division.—Commissioner of Police, and Honorable V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.*

No. 6 Division.—Mr. B. Lavery, Mr. F. G. R. Branson, Mr. J. P. Nicholas and Mr. G. Hamnett.

No. 7 Division.—Mr. J. Deschamps, Meer Hoossain Ally Khan, Honorary Surgeon Moideen Sheriff and P. T. Ramanjulu Naidoo Garu.

No. 8 Division.—M. Vencatasawmy Naidoo Garu, Hyder Jung Bahadoor and Mr. F. Doderett.*

Officers.

Mr. S. Lee, (on furlough)...Exec. Engineer.
Mr. W. Stephenson...Acting Exec. Engineer.
Mr. G. H. Ross...Sany. Inspector.
P. Ramasawmy Chettyar...Assessor.

S. Jesudasen Pillay...Collr. of Taxes.
Mr. N. Bazely...Office Assistant.
Mr. W. H. Axelby...Manager and
Book-keeper.

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the line of the Black Town wall, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the East by Portuguese Church, Vardamoottiappen and Erusappa Maistry Streets and a line from the South end of Erusappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Portuguese Church, Vardamoottiappen and Erusappa Maistry Streets and a line from the South end of Erusappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the Elephant Gate Bridge Road, D'Mellow's Road, Strahan's Road, and Coonoor Road, on the East by Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'Mellow's Road and Elephant Gate Bridge Road, on the South and East by the Coom and Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pauthaula Ponneummen Covil Road and Flower's Road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Coom.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Coonoor Road and Namasevoya Chetty Street, on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbankum Road and Codumbankum Road, on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pauthaula Ponneummen Covil Road, Flower's Road and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern

* Means that a vacancy exists.

end of Flower's Road towards the South of the Coom, the Coom, the road leading from Harris' Bridge to the Mount Road, the Mount Road, General Patter's Road, Wood's Road and Westcott's Road, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

7th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Coom and Cochrane's Canal, on the South by the Ice House Road and Peter's Road, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Westcott's Road, Wood's Road, General Patter's Road, Mount Road, road from Mount Road to Harris' Bridge and the Coom.

8th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Ice House Road, Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbankum Road and Codumbankum Road, on the South by the Adyar River, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by the Mylapore Tank.

Vehicles and Animals liable to taxation with the rates of Taxation.

	Half-yearly, Rupees.
For every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by two Horses	9 0
For every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by one Horse, or a pair of Horses under thirteen hands, or by Bulls or Bullocks	4 8
For every 2-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by a Horse, Mule, Bull or Bullocks	3 0
For every Horse over thirteen hands	4 8
For every Horse of, or under thirteen hands, or Mule	1 8
For every Elephant	12 0
For every Camel	6 0
For every Horse of, or under, eleven hands	0 8
Every Bullock or Bull	0 8
Every male Buffalo	0 8
Every Ass	0 4
Every Dog	0 8

Registration of Carts and other Vehicles without Springs.

Registration fee, not exceeding	2 0
Do. of each transfer of a Cart, &c.	0 4

Tolls payable on entering the Municipal Limits.

	RS.	A.	P.
On every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs	0	4	0 each.
Do. 2 do. do.	0	2	0 do.
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden	0	2	0 do.
Do. do. do. not laden	0	1	0 do.
Do. Buffalo, bull or bullock, laden	0	0	6 do.
Do. Horse, over thirteen hands laden or ridden	0	1	0 do.
Do. do. over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden	0	0	6 do.
Do. do. of, or under thirteen hands, or ass, laden or ridden	0	0	6 do.
Do. Elephant	0	8	0 do.
Do. Camel	0	1	0 do.

License Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings.

	Class I.	Yearly—Rupees.
(A)—Joint Stock Companies, whether registered under any English or Indian Act or Acts, and other Companies, whether incorporated by Royal Charter, Act of Parliament, or Act of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of the Presidencies, and carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, and the paid-up capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs of Rupees		350
(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.

Yearly—Rupees.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, 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.

Practising Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakeels 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 Rs. 1,500 a month and is less than Rs. 3,000.

100

Class III.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, 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.

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 Vakeels 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.

50

Class IV.

Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors.

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.

25

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.

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.

12

Class VI.

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.

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.

4

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Class I.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits

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.

75

Class II.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I.

Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons for each shop

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.

50

Class III. Yearly—Rupees.

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 Colombo and Pattai 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 Distraints under this Act.

SUM DISTRAINED FOR.	FEE.	SUM DISTRAINED FOR	FEE.
RS. A.		RS. A.	
Under 5 Rupees	0 8	35 and under 40 Rupees	4 0
5 and under 10 Rupees	1 0	40 " 45 "	4 8
10 " 15 "	1 8	45 " 50 "	5 0
15 " 20 "	2 0	50 " 60 "	6 0
20 " 25 "	2 8	60 " 80 "	7 8
25 " 30 "	3 0	80 " 100 "	9 0
30 " 35 "	3 8	Above " 100 "	10 0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case 4 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 St. 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 delivery of such notice.

The estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings and lands liable to the rate or rates imposed under this Act upon houses, buildings and lands, according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall for the 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 Commissioners wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or if the occupier and not the owner is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier, designation of the property, either by name or number sufficient to identify the same together with the name of the street or division in which such property is situate and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

* The rate levied at present is $\frac{7}{2}$ per cent.

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 the 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 the option of purchase, subject to President's sanction.
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-houses 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.

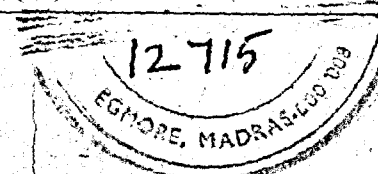
SECTION 73.—“The annual value at which lands, houses, buildings or huts with their appurtenances are to be assessed or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and such lands, houses, buildings and huts, with their appurtenances shall be assessed or 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, standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for reference in case of dispute.

9. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept morning and afternoon.

10. Every slaughter-house shall be lime-washed, both within and without, once in every four months.

11. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones, or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalt, and the joints shall be fresh pointed with mortar at least once annually.

12. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food in a market or bazaar.

13. When meat of any description is conveyed from the slaughter-houses, or fish from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint 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 aforesaid.

2. A license in writing for the use of each such stall as shall not be composed or 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.

2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave.

3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened without the sanction, in writing, of the President.

4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.

6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 191 of the Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, bakery, coach building-yard or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be deposited in such places as the Commissioners may approve, and provisions for boiling or preparing the food of the cattle and attendants shall be so made as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

2. No owner or occupier of any Tannery within the prescribed limits shall remove, or allow to be removed, any hide or skin from any pit in such Tannery for the purpose of exposing the same to the air, or for any other purpose, at any other time than between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

3. Every cart-stand, stable, cattle-stall, and sheep-pen, shall be drained and metalled to the satisfaction of the President, and every cart-stand and 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 the urinal only, and every common latrine, which shall be provided or licensed by a Municipal Commissioner, 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 strictly intended, nor be permitted to use them respectively in an improper manner, so as to cause them to be or become in a more filthy or noxious state, than but for such improper use thereof, they respectively would have been or become.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of order in the public thoroughfares.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within six hours after its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception for such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situate, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

2. No person shall dry bratties on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.

3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public streets shall be kept in proper repair with lime plastering, and shall be lime-washed once a year, unless specially exempted by the Commissioners.

4. Every well shall be fenced by a wall 3 feet high from the surface of the ground.

5. No person shall make use of the pavement or verandah of his house or of any place not properly adapted for such purpose, in front of his house, or by the side of any street, as a stable or stall, for keeping horses, ponies, bulls, cows, buffaloes, or any other animal.

A table of such Bye-laws as are applicable to such places respectively, legibly printed or painted in English and the Vernacular languages, shall be placed on boards and put up in a conspicuous place in every market, slaughter-house, and burial or burning ground, for the information and guidance of the public.

Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws, by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-laws, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-laws, or in any wise howsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a further penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the conviction for such offence.

That no person shall cut grass on the roads and in the side channels adjoining the roads situated within the Municipality.

No person shall expose to view, or cause to be exposed to view, any raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides, in the course of its or their carriage from place to place.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever without springs, pushed or drawn by a man or men, or a bullock or bullocks, or other animal or animals, whether empty or laden with passengers or things of any description whatsoever, shall be pushed, drawn or driven on any road or street, except on the metalled side or sides thereof, nor shall any such cart, carriage, or vehicle or any jutka with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn or driven between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the China

Bazaar or Mundavaly 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 foot-path 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 Andeappen Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armenian Street, Thumboo Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeappen Naick Street and Barber's Bridge road—provided that there shall be an appeal to the Governor in Council from any decision of the President of the Municipal Commission passed under this Bye-law."

Assessed Taxes.

Carriages, &c., kept within the town, although owned by persons not residing therein, are liable to the tax. Officers doing Regimental duty with regular troops at the Presidency, and members of the Town Police are each allowed to keep 2 horses and a carriage free of tax. No person is liable to the payment of the tax who may be in possession of a carriage or animal for a period of 60 days only, or less in any half year. In the Mofussil the full amount of tax where it obtains is payable for the current half-year within 15 days of becoming possessed of a carriage, &c.

Licenses for Horses, &c., must be obtained and the tax paid half-yearly, within 60 days from 1st May and 1st November, each year, under a penalty in default. Licenses are producible at all reasonable times, under a penalty in default, to the President of the Municipal Commission, or any person duly authorized in writing by him to demand its production.

Every cart and other wheeled vehicle *without springs*, must be registered half-yearly, upon such days as the President of the Municipal Commission may notify, and such fee as he shall fix, not exceeding two Rupees, must be paid for each registration. Persons becoming possessed of carts, &c., which have not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within fifteen days 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 291 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 in two equal half-yearly instalments 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., for two months in any one calendar year without having duly caused his name to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners and taken out a certificate of such registration, is liable, on conviction before two Magistrates, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount payable in respect of a certificate for the entire year. 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 in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, and to take out a separate certificate of registration 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, within two months of the opening of it, in every calendar year.

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 at, or in attendance during the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give information thereof to the Registrar. So also shall one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building or tenement, or in case the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the building or tenement in which such death shall have happened, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar touching the death of such person. Any such person who shall neglect or refuse to give such information shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100 Rupees.

REPORT OF BIRTH.

No.
Date of Birth.
Nationality or Caste.
Father's { Name and Surname.
Occupation.
Child { Born alive:
Still-born.
Sex.
Remarks.
Signature.

REPORT OF DEATH.

No.
Date of 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 *Sub-division* of Caste. Let *Christians* be separated into those of pure *European* parentage, those of mixed blood, viz., *Indo-Europeans*, and those of pure *Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Seedees* be reported as such, and not 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 Divns :—

Mr. G. D'Vaz	1st Division—	Central Police Station, Trivettor High Road.
" P. Linga Reddy	2d do.	Tannah Station at Elephant Gate Bridge, Wall.
" C. Rajarathna Moodelly ..	3d do.	Municipal Commissioners' Office. (tax Road.
" M. Kistnasawmy	4th do.	Tannah Station, Gantz's Road, Perambore.
" C. Rajagopaul Pillay	5th do.	Commissioner of Police Office, Pantheon Road.
" D. Shaw	6th do.	Flower's Road Tannah, Kilpauk.
" P. Annamalai Moody	7th do.	Tannah Station, Wallajah Road.
" James Duncan	8th do.	Police Station, Royapettah High Road.

N. B.—No Fee is charged for Registration.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Officers of the Department.

Director General of the Post Office.....	A. M. Monteath, Esq.
Deputy Director-General.....	F. R. Hogg, Esq., (Officiating.)
Assistant Director-General.....	E. R. Douglas, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Bengal.....	Turton Smith, Esq.
Postmaster General, Bombay.....	F. R. Hogg, Esq.
Postmaster General, North Western Provinces..	W. H. Verner, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Punjab.....	Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye.
Compiler of Post Office Accounts.....	C. W. Hutchinson, Esq.
Postmaster, Calcutta.....	Major W. M. Lane.
Postmaster, Bombay.....	John Dillon, Esq., (Officiating.)
	W. H. McGowan, Esq.
	W. Alpin, Esq., (Officiating.)
	C. A. Stuart, Esq.

Postmaster General's Office.

ARMENIAN STREET—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. G. Turner, Esq., (Officiating.).. Postmr. Genl. | J. D'Caster, Esq.... Head Assistant.

Postmaster's Department.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

E. C. George, Esq.....Postmaster.

Inspectors of Post Offices.

Division.		Division.	
Vizagapatam.....	C. Smith, Esq.	Cuddalore.....	M. Kineley, Esq.
Cocanada.....	J. Bower, Esq.	Trichinopoly.....	J. G. Combes, Esq.
Hyderabad.....	G. B. Groves, Esq.	Palamcottah.....	E. H. Gregory, Esq.
Bangalore.....	C. S. Bonifacio, Esq.	Supernumerary Inspr.	C. V. Kistnama
Nellore.....	H. D. Theobald, Esq.	attached to Postmaster	Charloo, B. A.
Mount.....	T. Rhenius, Esq.	Genl.'s Office, Madras.	
Calicut.....	E. M. Dawes, Esq.	Candidate Inspector....	Syed Goolam Roza.
Coimbatore.....	G. W. Cresswell, Esq.		

Travelling Post Office.

MADRAS FRONTIER.

J. Short, Esq.. Superintendent.

Dead Letter Office.

R. McKillop, Esq.....Superintendent.

Postmasters.

Bangalore.....	Mr. J. C. Shakespear, Offg.	Masulipatam.....	Mr. W. A. Johnson.
Bellary.....	W. H. Ricks.	Mount.....	Caroonambaram Pillay.
Berhanpore.....	J. Ramdoss Naidu.	Nellore.....	Mr. P. Barboza.
Calicut.....	Mr. T. C. D'Rosario, Offg.	Ootacamund.....	W. G. Wright.
Cocanada.....	J. C. Paterson.	Pondicherry.....	A. Rhenius.
Cannanore.....	B. G. A. Boosch, (Depy.)	Palamcottah.....	B. Gooroo Rajah.
Cochin.....	G. A. Peters, Offg.	Salem.....	Mr. W. Kelly.
Cuddalore.....	V. Mootoosawmy Pillay.	Secunderabad.....	J. Fernandez, (Depy.)
Coimbatore.....	P. Ausurvathura Pillay.	Trevandrum.....	S. Rungiah Chetty.
Cuddapah.....	T. Appavoo Pillay.	Trichinopoly.....	Mr. S. Christian.
Hyderabad.....	Mr. G. E. Walker.	Tanjore.....	K. Chinnasawmy Pillay.
Kurnool.....	Teekaram Sing.	Vellore.....	A. H. Teixeira.
Madura.....	P. T. Raja Rao Pillay.	Vizagapatam.....	C. Nursimha Charloo.
Mangalore.....	Mr. J. Sequeira.		

Table showing the latest hour for posting Letters and Newspapers at the several Post Offices and Pillar Letter Boxes in Madras for Stations in the Mofussil and Delivery in Town and Suburbs of Madras.

		LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING.				For Local Delivery.			
		For Despatch.		For 1st Delivery.		For 2nd Delivery.		For 3rd Delivery.	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
		For 9 A. M. Mail Train.	For 9 A. M. Mail Train.	For 8-30 A. M. Special Mail for Mount and Saint Thomas.	For 6 P. M. Train Mails.	For 11 A. M. Southern.	For 1-15 P. M. or 2nd Delivery.	For 4-15 P. M. or 3rd Delivery.	For 4-15 P. M. or 3rd Delivery.
General Post Office	Madras	4-45	3-0	8-0	4-45	10-30	12-45	3-45	3-45
Pillar Letter Boxes	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-0	2-45	9-30	12-45	2-45	3-45
Suburban Post Office	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-30	3-45	9-30	12-30	2-45	3-45
Pillar Letter Boxes	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-40	2-0	9-25	12-45	2-0	3-40
Suburban Post Office	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-40	3-40	9-25	12-45	2-0	3-40
Pillar Letter Boxes	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-40	3-40	9-25	12-45	2-0	3-40
Suburban Post Office	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-40	3-40	9-25	12-45	2-0	3-40
Pillar Letter Boxes	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-40	3-40	9-25	12-45	2-0	3-40
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Suburban Post Office	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-40	3-40	9-25	12-45	2-0	3-40
Pillar Letter Boxes	Madras	4-45	3-0	7-40	3-40	9-25	12-45	2-0	

List of Pillar Letter Boxes, showing the Post Office to which attached and Hours at which served.

Postal District.	Number.	Locality of Pillar Box.	HOURS AT WHICH SERVED.					
			1st. A. M.		2nd A. M.		3rd P. M.	
Madras G. P. O.	1	Tannah Junction, Thumboo Chetty Street.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
	2	Town Police Court.						
	3	Custom House, Beach.						
	4	Tannah, Munady Bazaar Street.						
	5	Tannah, near Mint.	7		11	45	2	45
	6	Tannah, Parcherry Bazaar.						
	7	Tannah, General Hospital.						
	8	Tannah, Salay Street, Sowcarpett.						
	9	Googaly Bazaar.						
Royapooram P. Office.	10	Veerabudra Pooliar Covil Street.						
	11	Gova Modden Street, Cassimode.						
	12	Trivatoor High Road, Tondiarpett.	5	45	10	45	2	
Perambore P. Office.	13	Jemadar's Tannah, Washermanpett.						
	14	Railway Station, Perambore.						
	15	Park Gate, Salt Cotauna.	6	10	11	15	2	10
Purawaukum P. Office.	16	Perambore Barracks Road, near Dispensary.						
	17	Choolay Road.						
	18	Rundall's Road, near Iato Police Court.	5	55	11		1	55
Egmore P. O.	19	Police Station, New Town.						
	20	Begum Baugh, Poonamallee Road.						
	21	Kilpauk Garden Road.	5	40	10	45	1	40
	22	Orme's Road, Kilpauk.						
Nungumbaukum P. O.	23	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road.						
	24	Junction of Grame's Road.						
	25	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road.	5	25	10	30	1	25
Teynampett P. Office.	26	Tannah, Pully Teynampett, Mount Road.						
	27	Mowbray's Road.	5	25	10	30	1	25
	28	Luz Church Road.						
Adyar P. O.	29	Jemadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road.						
	30	Tannah, Nochekoopum, S. Beach Road.	5	40	10	45	1	40
	31	Saint Thomé Station.						
Royapettah P. Office.	32	Kistnampett, Ice House Road.						
	33	Ice House Road.	5	55	11		1	55
	34	Neill's Statue, Mount Road.						
	35	Bell's Road.						
Mount Road P. Office.	36	Revenue Board Office, Chepauk.						
	37	Jemadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road.						
	38	Tannah, Jam Bazaar, Pycroft's Rd.	6	10	11	15	2	10
	39	Harris' Road, Poodoopett.						
Central Railway Station.	40	Jemadar's Tannah, Chintadrepett.						
	41	Periamettoo, opposite S. W. Gate, People's Park.						
	42	Opposite the Office.						
Sydapett Post Office.	43	Do. do.	6	15	11	15	3	15

Other than the Pillar Letter Boxes particularized above, the following are attached to the General Post Office, and served by a rural messenger who also delivers letters at the places named, on the afternoons of the days on which the boxes are served. He also receives letters for post and sells stamps in small quantities when on his tour:—

No. 44, Red Hills, 6 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays; No. 45, Ennore, 6 P. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays; No. 46, Trivattur, 12 noon, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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 EFFECTED AT EACH OFFICE.				
		Week Days.				Sundays one Delivery only.
		1st Delivery.	2d Delivery.	3d Delivery.		
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Mootialpett, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Parcherry, Sowcarpett, John Pereira, Googely Bazaar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c.	A. M. 8-30	P. M. 1-15	P. M. 4-15	A. M. 8-30	
Royapooram Post Office.	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookapett, Washermanpett, and Tondiarpett.	9-0	1-45	4-45	9-0	
Perambore Post Office.	Perambore, Vasarapady, Coshapett, Choolay, Narrainapollium and Veeranathotum.	8-55	1-40	4-40	8-55	
Purawaukum Post Office.	Vepery, Purawaukum, Locock's Gardens, New Town, Periamettoo, the Poonamallee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk.	9-10	1-55	4-55	9-10	
Egmore Post Office.	Egmore, Poodoopett, Pantheon Road, Chetput, the Poonamallee Road, West of the Scotch Kirk.	9-25	2-10	5-10	9-25	
Nungumbaukum Post Office.	Nungumbaukum and Mackay's Gardens.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40	
Teynampett Post Office.	Teynampett, Holmes' Gardens, and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40	
Mylapore Post Office.	Saint Thomé, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens, and its neighbourhood.	9-25	2-10	5-10	9-25	
Adyar Post Office.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40	
Royapettah Post Office.	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Meersaibpettah, Club and Hotels in the neighbourhood, & the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	9-10	1-55	4-55	9-10	
Mount Road Post Office.	Camp Equipage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chepauk Palace, Chintadrepettah, Nursingapooram & Mundy Bazaar.	8-55	1-40	4-40	8-55	
Sydapett P. Office.	Sydapett and its neighbourhood.	10-10	2-25	5-55	10-10	

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 6 A. M. Mail Train.	For 9 A. M. Mail on Runner Line for Poodoopett, Pulicat, Ponnari, Toda, and Sooloorpett.	For 6 P. M. Train Mail.		For 11 A. M. Southern Coast Mail.	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Madras General Post Office.	Previous day. 5	8-0	Previous day.		4-0	8-0
Royapooram Branch Post Office.	4	7-0	.....	..	3-35	7-0
Perambore do.	4	7-10	.....	..	3-30	7-10
Purawaukum do.	4	..	4	..	3-15	7-10
Egmore do.	4	..	4	..	3-0	7-10
Nungumbaukum do.	4	..	4	..	2-45	7-10
Teynampett do.	4	..	4	..	2-45	7-10
Adyar do.	4	..	4	..	2-30	7-10
Mylapore do.	4	..	4	..	3-0	7-10
Royapettah do.	4	..	4	..	3-15	7-10
Mount Road do.	4	7-10	.....	..	3-30	7-10
Sydapett do.	3-5	..	3-5	..	3-5	..
Fort St. George Receiving House.	4	7-20	.....	..	3-40	7-20

Table showing the 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 8-30 A.M.	For Mails closing between 8-30 A. M. and 1-15 P. M.	For Mails closing between 1-15 and 4-15 P. M.	For Mails closing between 4-15 P. M. and 6-30 P. M.
	Previous day.			
Royapooram Post Office	P. M. 5-30	A. M. 7-30	P. M. 12-30	P. M. 3-45
Perambore do.	5-55	7-40	12-45	3-40
Pursewaukum do.	5-40	7-25	12-30	3-25
Egmore do.	5-25	7-10	12-15	3-10
Nungumbankum do.	5-10	6-55	12-0	2-55
Teynampett do.	5-10	6-55	12-0	2-55
Adyar do.	5-0	6-45	A. M. 11-55	2-40
Mylapore do.	5-25	7-10	P. M. 12-15	3-10
Royapettah do.	5-40	7-25	12-30	3-25
Mount Road do.	5-55	7-40	12-45	3-40
Fort St. George R. H.	6-0	7-50	12-50	3-50
Sydapett Post Office.....	3-15	6-51	A. M. 11-15	3-15

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 Poodevoil, Ponnari, Toda, Sooloorpett and Naidupett.	Between 8 and 9 p. m. ...	1st or 8-30 A. M. Delivery.
Do. Stations on the South-West Line	About 6-30 A. M.	Do. do do.
Do. do on the North-West Line.	About 5-30 p. m.	Do. do do.
Do. Cuddalore and Stations on the Southern Coast	Between 11 A.M. & 12 noon	2nd or 1-15 p. m. do.
Do. St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram by Special Mail Cart.	About 4 p. m.	3rd or 4-15 p. m. do.

List of Postal Stations.

*List of Stations on the
-North- West Line for
which Mails are for-
warded from Madras
by the 6 a. m. Train.*

List of Stations on the North-West Line for which Mails are for- warded from Madras by the 8 a. m. Train.		Lucknow.	
Adonie.	Calingapatam.	Masulipatam.	
Amlapoor.	Calcutta, and all	Madgaond.	
Addunki.	places in the Ben- gal Presidency.	Mominabad.	
Ankapully.	Cawnpore.	Moonderghee.	
Ankola.	Chandernagore.	Moondagode.	
Anantapoor.	Coompta.	Muctul.	
Aska.	Cuttack.	Mungalaherry.	
Aspery.	Datchapully.	Mogullur.	
Averkee.	Davaroypully.	Meerut.	
Agra.	Dowlaishweram.	Missricote.	
Ahmedabad.	Dracharam.	Midnapore.	
Ahmednuggur.	Dharwar.	Mirzapore.	
Akola.	Dumbul.	Moordeshwer.	
Akyab.	Dhoonsee.	Mooltan.	
Aloor.	Dinapoor.	Mogud.	
Allahabad.	Ellimanchilli.	Moulmein.	
Arungabad.	Ellore.	Naranaveram.	
Aungherry.	Ellichpoor.	Narainpett.	
Badgee.	Ganjam.	Nagrikatakum.	
Banidoor.	Gazpathinuggur.	Naidoopectt.	
Bauputla.	Gooty.	Nawpada.	
Barwah.	Gudur.	Nedathavole.	
Bettigery.	Gulburgah.	Neelapully.	
Bhalkul.	Gudduck.	Nellore.	
Bellary.	Guntoor.	North West Provinces	
Belghee.	Gudgherry.	Nundigama.	
Berhampore.	Gundacul.	Nundial.	
Bezwada.	Gungolee.	Nursarowpett.	
Bimlipatam.	Gopalpore.	Nursapore.	
Bolarum.	Gurug.	Nursapatam.	
Baitool.	Hominabad.	Nursanapett.	
Banda.	Hangul.	Nagode.	
Baroda.	Hofmbul.	Nagpore.	
Bombay, and all places in its Presidency.	Hydrabad.	Nassick.	
Birhee.	Heraykeroor.	Neemuch.	
Budwail.	Hingolee.	Nurgoond.	
Barrackpoor.	Hospet.	Neermul.	
Bassein.	Honore.	Nowlgoond.	
Belgaum.	Hooblee.	Nowgaum.	
Benares.	Hullihul.	Nowgong.	
Bagulpore.	Istoor.	Nusseerabad.	
British Burmah.	Itchapore.	Nynetal.	
Bunnoose.	Jammulmudgu.	Naggery.	
Bunkapore.	Janumpett.	Ongole.	
Casseboogah.	Jaggumpett.	Oudh.	
Carwar.	Jaggiahpett.	Oomrawutty.	
Cassimcottah.	Kalastry.	Palcole.	
Chendragiri.	Kimedy.	Petta.	
Central Provinces.	Kistna.	Podily.	
Chicacole.	Kurnool.	Poondy.	
Chitterpoor.	Kuthiri.	Palcondah.	
Cheeparupully.	Kavali.	Farvatipore.	
Copum.	Kulladghee.	Peddapore.	
Chodoaveram.	Kandakur.	Pittapore.	
Coompta.	Kamptee.	Prodatore.	
Cocanada.	Kirkee.	Peishwar.	
Codoor.	Kotree.	Patna.	
Coringa.	Kutghutghee.	Poona.	
Crosser.	Koondgole.	Port Blair.	
Cuddapah.	Kothapatam.	Purrus.	
Cumbum.	Kurrughee.	Punjab.	
	Kurrachee.	Pullumpett.	
	Kumpli.	Ranibednoor.	
	Kussowlie.	Raichore.	
	Lingasooogoor.	Rajahmundry.	
	Lahore.	Rapoor.	
	Luxmeshwer.	Rayachote.	

Roan.
Renigunta.
Reypully.
Ramandroog.
Russelcondah.
Reddypully.
Rangoon & all places
in British Burmah.

Rajpootana.
Rewah.
Samulcottah.
Swansee.
Sompett.,
Sawanoor.
Secundrabad.
Selshepett.
Sidapore.
Sidhout.
Sircee.
Sind.
Seegaum.
Soopa.
Shabad.
Sholapoor.
Shirhatti.
Simla.
Sudashnagar.
Sumbulpore.
Tadputry.
Tanaku.
Teckally.
Toonee.
Terutany.
Trimulgherry.
Tripatty.
Udiagherry.
Umritsur.
Vencataghiri.
Ventapollum.
Vizagapatam.
Vincondah.
Vizianagram.
Veeravasaram.
Waltair.
Woodiagherry.
Wontimetta.
Yellapoor.

List of Stations on the South-West Line for which Mails are forwarded from Madras by G.P.M. Train.

Amboor.
Alleppy.
Arcot.
Ambasamoodrum.
Amutty.
Ammanasicknoor.
Aroopocottah.
Arnee.
Aryalore.
Ahtoor.
Aryandanghi.
Bangalore.

List of Postal Stations—continued.

Barkur.	Kuttalum.	Quilon.	Wootapollem.
Beejapur.	Keelakarai.	Ramaiswerum.	Wellington.
Beyyore.	Kotergerry.	Ramnad.	Wollockode.
Buntwal.	Kuttaparamba.	Razipore.	Wolvanad.
Buddigair.	Laulgoody.	Salem.	Wallajabad.
Bowani.	Madura.	Sattoor.	
Calicut.	Mana Madura.	Sayerpooram.	
Calimere Point.	Mangnanapooram.	Shermadavey.	
Cannanore.	Mallapuram.	Shoranore.	
Caroor.	Manantoddy.	Satghur.	
Colar Road.	Manamalgoody.	Sooramungalum.	
Colar Station.	Mannargoody.	Sunkernarcoil.	
Chowghaut.	Mangalore.	Sunkerrydyog.	
Coopum.	Mercara.	Striviguntum.	
Cochin.	Mettagoliam.	Sholinghur.	
Coimbatore.	Mummissal.	Shivagunga.	
Combaconum.	Muttighiri.	Srirungum.	
Chittoor.	Muddenpulli.	Striperumbutoor.	
Chudum.	Mysore.	Strivillipootoor.	
Coonor.	Mahe.	Suttiamungalum.	
Cassargode.	Melur.	Shertaly.	
Chinnamanoor.	Malapolliam.	Tanjore.	
Colasagrapatam.	Moodoccalatoor.	Tellicherry.	
Cottayam.	Moosery.	Teppacolum.	
Collegal.	Mootoopettah.	Terupoor.	
Colachel.	Muddenpully.	Tranquebar.	
Ceylon and places in	Nagercoil.	Trevandrum.	
Colombo.	Nazareth.	Trichinopoly.	
Catupady.	Nagore.	Tripatore.	
Condapore.	Needamungalum.	Trivellore.	
Darampoori.	Namcul.	Tuticorin.	
Dannoor.	Nangoonary.	Talaparamba.	
Dindigul.	Negapatam.	Trivellore.	
Darapooram.	Nanilum.	Tencassy.	
Devicottah.	Oosoor.	Teruchooly.	
Denkencottah.	Ootapidaram.	Teroomungalum.	
Devipatam.	Ootacamund.	Terupavendum.	
Ercaud.	Palamcottah.	Tinnevely.	
Errode.	Palghaut.	Tritrapoondy.	
Elliangoody.	Perpenagoody.	Tondi.	
Ernacollum.	Palmanair.	Thorayore.	
French Rocks.	Perambalore.	Trichore.	
Guynd.	Polachy.	Trivellore.	
Goodaloor.	Poonganore.	Trivady.	
Gooriattum.	Poloor.	Teroovaroor.	
Hurryhur.	Ponany.	Teruvadamarthur.	
Hoonsoor.	Pootoor.	Tiroor.	
Hassan.	Pothanore.	Udipy.	
Iyempet.	Puttoocottah.	Udmulpettah.	
Jollarpet.	Paumbem.	Utengherry.	
Kamudy.	Pullicondah.	Vaniembady.	
Karical.	Poonamallee.	Vellore.	
Koyalpattam.	Pareacollum.	Virdupetty.	
Kistnagherry.	Permagoody.	Veerajenderpett.	
Kanandacoody.	Punganoor.	Vullum.	
Kovarypauk.	Puttamby.	Vythery.	
Kodicanal.	Pulney.	Wandewash.	
Kolitali.	Quilandy.	Wallajanuggur.	

List of Stations on the Southern Division for which Mails are forwarded from Madras at 11 A. M. by Mail Cart.

Atcherpaukum.
Bowengherry.
Chellumbrum.
Chunampet.
Cuddalore.
Cheyoor.
Chingleput.
Mayaveram.
Madranicum.
Nellicoopum.
Ootramulloor.
Palaveram.
Pondicherry.
Porto Novo.
Punrooty.
St. Thomas' Mount.
Sadras.
Sheally.
Tindavanum.
Teroocolicoondrum.
Terupoor.
Teruveedi.
Uloondoorett.
Virdachellum.
Villoopooram.

List of Stations on the Northern Coast, for which Mails are forwarded from Madras by runner at 9 A. M. daily.

Poodoovoll.
Pulicat.
Ponnari.
Sooloorpett.
Tada.

Remarks and Instructions to which public attention is particularly invited.

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. (See Postal Guide.)

It is very necessary to see that the name of the Province or District when added as above is given in brackets, so as not to be mistaken for the Post Town in cases where there is a Post Town of the same name. For instance, a letter for Kurseong in the Darjeeling District will, if the word "Darjeeling" be written without brackets, be probably sent to Darjeeling Post Town, and will be chargeable with re-direction postage when forwarded thence to Kurseong.

Inconvenience having been experienced in the delivery of covers to public officers at their offices or private residences, as well as to those changing their stations or appointments, owing to the frequent inclusion in the address of both name and official designation, and to the consequent doubt whether the cover is intended for the individual or the official, the public are invited to regulate the form of address so as to ensure correct delivery under the following rule prescribed for the guidance of postal officials, viz.:—The delivery of covers superscribed by a public officer as on H. M.'s service is governed by the official designation (when given) of the addressee, the name being regarded only when given without the official designation; and the delivery of covers not so superscribed is governed by the name (when given) of the addressee, an official designation being regarded only when given without name.

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 the natives of this country the English language is an acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect current handwriting as if the language and character were their own.

Closed covers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight, which are intended to be sent as Parcels, should have the word "Parcel" 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, see Clause 3 of the remarks preceding the Foreign Post Schedule of Rates.

INITIAL ADDRESSES.—No letter or other article addressed to initials or to a fictitious name and destined for the United Kingdom can be registered. Such articles, if tendered, will not be accepted for registration.

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, or manifestly containing Postage or other Stamps, or Labels, or a Cheque, Hundi, Bank Note, Bank Post Bill, Bill of Exchange or the like, addressed to any place in India must be registered; and it is strongly recommended that Currency Notes sent through the post be sent in halves, the second halves being forwarded on acknowledgment of the receipt of the first halves. This method avoids much risk, and the value of the half

note (if the other half be lost) can generally 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 notes 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.

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.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the "Overland Parcel Post." Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string; friction in transit detaches this cover and damage and loss ensue. When sending parcels to, or ordering them from, the United Kingdom, special attention should be directed to the necessity for substantial wrappers or boxes properly secured.

A mistaken impression exists to the effect that the Overland Parcel Post has been organised in concert with the British Post Office, to whom references on the subject are not unfrequently made. The public are therefore requested to note that the Overland Parcel Post has been arranged in communication with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; any enquiries proceeding from England should be addressed to that Company's Office, No. 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

INSECURE COVERS USED BY THE PUBLIC.—It having been observed that the envelopes used for letters, packets, &c., sent through the post, are unfit for the purpose, causing damage to the correspondence, the public are recommended to use strong envelopes, which, in the case of heavy or bulky articles, should be made of linen.

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 Pie, (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 those routes.

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 Annas.	For a letter exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6 Annas.
Do. exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 4 "	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 1 oz.
1		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via BRINDISI, FRANCE or ALGERIA.....	Destination.	0 9 0	2 0 0

NOTE.—The Schedule of Postage rates is too voluminous for insertion in this Almanac. For Schedule of Postage rates, see Indian Postal Guide for June 1875. 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 BRINDISI.	Letters, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns.*			
		Not exceeding 2 ounces.		Not exceeding 4 ounces a like rate extra for every additional 4 ounces.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Italy.....	0 5 6	0 1 6		0 2 6	
Switzerland.....	0 6 6	0 2 0		0 3 6	
German States.....	0 6 6	0 2 0		0 3 6	
Austria.....	0 7 0	0 2 0		0 3 0	
Belgium.....	0 7 6	0 2 6		0 4 6	
Netherlands.....	0 7 6	0 2 6		0 4 6	
Denmark.....	0 7 6	0 2 6		0 4 6	
Heligoland.....	0 8 0	0 2 6		0 4 6	
Sweden.....	0 8 0	0 2 6		0 4 6	
Norway.....	0 8 0	0 2 6		0 4 6	
Russia.....	0 7 6	0 2 6		0 4 6	

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 are charged at the ordinary rates, viz., 4 annas.

* Pre-payment compulsory.

The following Table shows the Postage chargeable on letters, &c., sent to Germany, and
* Foreign Europe via Germany.

VIA BOMBAY AND BRINDISI.	Letters, ½ ounce.	Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns.*		Registration fee.
		Not exceeding 2 ounces.	Not exceeding 4 ounces, a like rate extra for every additional 4 ozs.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Germany including all the German States.....				
Luxemburg	0 5 6	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
Heligoland				
Belgium				
Holland.....	0 6 6	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Sweden.....				
Denmark.....				
Norway	0 6 6	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Russia				

* Pre-payment compulsory.

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters will be treated as if totally unpaid.

The following Table shows the Postage chargeable on letters, &c., sent to Austria and Foreign
Europe via Austria.

VIA BOMBAY AND TRIESTE THROUGH AUSTRIA.	Letters, ½ ounce.	Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns.*		Registration fee.
		Not exceeding 2 ounces.	Not exceeding 4 ounces a like rate extra for every additional 4 ounces.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Austria.....	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 8 0
Belgium.....	0 9 0	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 8 0
Denmark.....	0 9 0	0 2 3	0 4 9	0 8 0
Germany.....	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 8 0
Holland.....	0 9 0	0 2 3	0 4 9	0 8 0
Luxemburg.....	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 8 0
Norway.....	0 10 0	0 2 3	0 4 9	0 8 0
Russia.....	0 10 0	0 2 3	0 4 9	0 8 0
Sweden.....	0 10 0	0 2 3	0 4 9	0 8 0

* Pre-payment compulsory.

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters will be treated as if totally unpaid.

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 9	0	5 6	0	2 9	0	5 6
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
Malta	0	2 9	0	5 6	0	2 9	0	5 6
Gibraltar	0	2 9	0	5 6	0	2 9	0	5 6
France								
French Post Offices in Alexandria								

Inland postage only on despatch and receipt.

United States of America.

	Letters, every ½ ounce.	Papers, every 4 ounces.	Books, every 4 ounces.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via Southampton	0 7 9	0 2 6	0 3 9
Via Brindisi	0 9 9	0 3 0	0 5 9

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 exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Alexandria... By British Packet	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
Suez.....				
Cairo..... Ordinary	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
Registered	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 2 0

Registration fee. 6 Annas.

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 Table.

* For inland despatch, { ½ anna for a Registered Newspaper of 4 ozs.
do. Non do. do.

(1) *Letters. (a.)* The payment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Rannion, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and (St. Helena), is optional; but on those to the Australian Colonies, China except Hong-Kong, Manila, Batavia, Java, Mauritius, or any place not a British colony, compulsory. In the former case, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded, charged with a fine of 6 Annas in addition to the ordinary postage; in the latter, they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

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 9 Pies has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 9 Pies.

STATIONS AND ROUTES.	NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.											
	2 OZS.			4 OZS.						8 OZS.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
United Kingdom, Via Southampton.....	0	1	6	0	1	6				0	2	9
Brindisi.....	0	2	0	0	2	0				0	4	0
United States, Via Southampton.....	0	2	6	0	2	6				0	4	9
Brindisi.....	0	3	0	0	3	0				0	6	0
West Indies, Via Southampton.....	0	2	6	0	2	6				0	4	9
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.

Except when a Postmaster 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 prepaid by means of Stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee. The late letter fee is half a rupee, except where any lower rate or scale of rates may be specially authorized by a Postmaster General for any particular Office. 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 tolas in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna; 20 tolas, 1 Anna.

They should be packed in covers open at the ends, or sent without covers.

No more than one newspaper can be sent under one cover. An extra Supplement of the same date may be enclosed.

Newspapers must not contain any writings except the name and address of the person to whom they are sent, and the name and address of the sender.

The pre-payment of postage on newspapers is compulsory.

The paper must have on the wrapper the word Registered followed by the Registered No. printed, otherwise it cannot be sent by Letter Mail.

Newspapers posted unpaid or insufficiently paid are 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 abovementioned Act the exclusive privilege of carrying letters is vested in the Government of India (Sections 5 and 6), and penalties are prescribed (Section 46), 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.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola in weight.	0 6†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola and not exceeding 1 tola in weight.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 tolas in weight.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
For every additional tola.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight.	.....	0 6	1 0	.....	.....
Ditto 20 ditto.....	.....	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 $\frac{17\frac{1}{2}}{175}$ ounce (avoirdupois), 10 tolas being thus very slightly in excess of 4 ounces.

14 pies	= $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	1 anna	= $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2 annas	=3d.
6 pies or $\frac{1}{4}$ anna	=3 farthings.	1 anna 4 pies	=2d.	8 annas	=1s.
8 pies	=1 penny.	1 anna 8 pies	=2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 rupee	=2s.

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 "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 Dak), 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, Murrachee, and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, &c.

sion 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 payment 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, but in other respects fulfilling the undermentioned conditions, 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 (either in English or in a vernacular character) 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 certificates.

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 addressees 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 or 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 mis carriage), 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, arsenic, acids, 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 authorized 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. 313.

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 or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state.

Compulsory registration of letters containing coin, &c.

25. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 313.

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 Bangle 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. The following rules govern* the re-delivery to the sender of all letters and other articles posted in a Post Office or Post Office letter box, except in the manner described (for unclaimed letters, &c.) in Section 29 of the Post Office Act, or 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 destination:—

(1). No letters or other articles delivered into any Post Office shall be re-delivered except under the orders of—

- (a) The Chief Postal Authority in a province;
- (b) The Director General of the Post Office;
- (c) The Local Government or Administration; or
- (d) The Governor General in Council.

* 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 unauthorized printing, writing, or marks or unauthorized 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.

(2). A fee of one rupee shall be paid with any application for such re-delivery.

(3). An application for the re-delivery of any such letter or article may be presented in writing to the said officers, Governments, or Administrations, directly, or through any officer in charge of a Post Office.

(4). Such application shall be received only from the writer of the letter or the sender of the article, or from some person duly authorised in this behalf by such writer or sender.

(5). The application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery of the letter or article is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the officer or by a Secretary to the Government or Administration to whom or to which the application is presented.

(6). Upon receipt of such application and statement, together with a fee of one rupee as aforesaid, by a Post Master or other Officer in charge of a Post Office, he shall immediately send the application and statement to the nearest officer or authority having power under Rule 1 to dispose of such application.

(7). If the letter or article of which re-delivery is sought is in his possession, the said Post Master or other Officer, instead of forwarding it to its address, shall send it with the application to the said officer or authority.

(8). If the letter or article is not in the possession of the said Post Master or other Officer, he shall require any other officer of the Post Office in whose possession it may be to abstain from sending it to its address, and to send it instead to the authority or officer to which or to whom the application will be or has been sent. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission must be borne by the applicant.

(9). When the application reaches the officer or authority named in Rule 1, to whom it is thus sent, he or it may order re-delivery of the letter or article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the writer or sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise he shall send it at once to its address.

(10). No letter delivered into the post shall be re-delivered in any case to any one but the writer, or to some person authorised by the writer in writing to receive it; and no article, not being a letter delivered into the post, shall be re-delivered to any one but the sender, or to some person authorised by the sender in writing to receive it.

(11). In the foregoing rules, the word "writer" does not include a person who writes a letter which another dictates or directs to be written, or who copies a letter which has been written by another; but in each of such cases the author of the letter shall, for the purposes of these rules, be held to be the "writer."

29. These rules apply to all letters and articles, official as well as non-official. But, in the case of official letters and articles no fee is taken, the cost whereof would be debited as public expenditure.

Person rejecting a letter, &c., unopened, not bound to pay postage.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 314.

Remedy of Post Office in case of refusal to pay postage.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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 are not issued.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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."

42. 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 to 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.

43. 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 Bangly Parcels.

44. At all Post Offices registered letters and bangly 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.

45. A notice shall be conspicuously placarded in English and the language of the place outside every Post Office, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of mails, and the delivery of letters.

Hours for closing Mails.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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 carrying 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 Rupees 500.

Refusal to deliver up letters, &c., which ought to have been delivered to another person, penalty.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

Parcels not exceeding 10 *tolahs*, 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 Banghy 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.

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 pils, provided the postage is prepaid.

Letters from Soldiers and Sailors in India, addressed to Europe, if not prepaid, are charged two-pence on delivery.

Pre-payment of postage on letters for Soldiers and Seamen, addressed to the undermentioned places, is compulsory:—

To the United Kingdom, Canada, the Cape or other British colonies or possessions connected with the United Kingdom by British packet.—Via Southampton, 9 pils.—Via Brindisi, 2 annas and 9 pils.

To Malta, Gibraltar, Aden, Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan or Australia by British packet—9 pils.

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. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise in the case of books); and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, &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 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 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, it will be forwarded charged with full postage as an unpaid letter.

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 Banghy 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, 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 an explosive or dangerous material or substance is liable to a penalty of Rupees 200. (See Section 42 of the Indian Post Office Act XVI of 1866.)

Any person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, certifies on any official or other letter or packet what is not true in respect to the contents thereof, incurs a penalty of Rupees 500. A party sending private letters under an official cover duly franked, comes under this Rule.

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 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other articles addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

Letters, papers, or packets, which follow a party are or re-addressed from one station to another, or stopped in transit, taxed with forward postage.

English postage stamps are not recognized in India, nor are Indian postage stamps acknowledged in Great Britain.

Official references and personal application to Post Office Authorities shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 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 once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers of envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

Treatment of unpaid or insufficiently paid Foreign Covers posted in India.

When addressed to any place abroad other than the United Kingdom.

(1.)—Where pre-payment of postage is compulsory, as in the case of all newspapers, books and patterns, and of such letters as are sent by routes marked "c," unpaid and insufficiently paid covers cannot be forwarded.

Where pre-payment is optional, as in the case of letters sent by routes other than those marked "c," unpaid and insufficiently paid covers will be forwarded, the latter being treated as if wholly unpaid.

Any cover which, owing to insufficient pre-payment, cannot be forwarded (see clause (3) of Remarks, page 313, by any available route, will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office. In such case the sender has no claim to a refund of the postage originally paid; but, in the case of recent alterations of postage rates and conditions, the Post Master General may exercise discretion in authorizing such refunds in special cases.

When addressed to the United Kingdom.

(2.)—Insufficiently paid letters for the United Kingdom are forwarded charged with the deficiency plus a fine of 9d. each, and unpaid letters are forwarded charged at prepaid rates plus a fine of 9d. each, or 1d. each in the case of soldiers' letters.

Newspapers insufficiently prepaid, but bearing a stamp or stamps to the value of at least 9 pie, are forwarded via Southampton (whatever be the route marked on them) charged with the deficiency, together with a fine of 1d.

Packets of books and patterns, if wholly unpaid, are forwarded charged with double postage, and if insufficiently paid, are forwarded charged with the deficiency, together with a fine of 4d. each.

FOREIGN POST—CHARGES ON DELIVERY IN INDIA.

The numbers given on the left side in the following Statement are quoted in the Schedule of Foreign Post rates in respect of each route:—

No.	Countries or places from which received.	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.
1	VARIOUS OFFICES IN ASIA— By British, French or Indian Packets.	Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule.	Paid newspapers and packets are delivered without charge. Unpaid or insufficiently paid newspapers are in a few instances received, and in such cases are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule.
12	TO OR FROM ADEN AND FROM ZANZIBAR. By British Packets.	Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are charged with the deficiency. Unpaid letters are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule.	Newspapers and packets are always received fully prepaid (pre-payment being compulsory), and are delivered without charge.
13	HONG-KONG— By private vessel.	Letters from Hong-Kong by private vessel are all received as unpaid, and are charged at the rate of 4 annas per ½ oz. each.	Newspapers and packets received from Hong-Kong by private vessel are chargeable with ordinary Indian inland postage at prepaid rates.
14	STRAITS— By private vessel or by French Packet. Netherlands India by British, French or Indian Packet, Hong-Kong and Ceylon by French Packet. Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion & Madagascar, partly by French and partly by British Packet. Australia by British Packet.	Letters are all received fully prepaid and are delivered without charge.	Newspapers and packets are all received fully prepaid and are delivered without charge.
15	ANY PLACE (EXCEPT HONG-KONG AND STRAITS). By private vessel.	Letters are charged on delivery with ordinary Indian inland postage at prepaid rates, together with one anna each (being the sum paid to the commander of the vessel).	Newspapers and packets are charged on delivery with ordinary Indian inland rates according to weight in tolas.
16	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA— Via Hong-Kong, by British or Indian Packets.	Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid and unpaid letters are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule, together with a fine of 4 annas each.	Newspapers and packets are always received fully prepaid, and are delivered without charge.

FOREIGN POST—CHARGES ON DELIVERY IN INDIA—(continued.)

Num- bers.	Countries or places from which received.	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.
II	FRANCE, ALGERIA, &c., AS PER LIST BELOW— <i>Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters are charged at the following rates, viz:—</i>		Newspapers and packets are all received paid up to the Indian frontier and no further. They are therefore liable, on delivery in India, to ordinary Indian inland rates according to weight in tolas.
	When received from	French Packet Agent. French Office Modane via Brindisi. French Office Alexandria, via Marseilles or Alexandria.	
		Per ½ oz. Annas. Per ½ oz. Annas. Per ½ oz. Annas.	
	France, Algeria Tangier, Tunis	See entry at foot	6½
	French Offices in Turkey, Spain, Gibraltar Greece	Ditto See entry at foot	11 5½
	Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Portugal, Switzerland	10	12½
	Countries beyond sea, i. e., Azores, Canary Islands	11	13½
	Austria, Servia, Montenegro	12	14½
	Denmark	13	15½
	Roumania, Turkey in Europe, Sweden, Nor- way, Poland, Russia	17½	20
	Greece, French Offices in Turkey, Tangier, Tunis, New Caledonia	9½	17½
II 2	FOREIGN EUROPE, through Austria. By British Packet. Austrian Offices in Turkey, &c., through Austrian Office, Alexandria. By British Packet.	<i>Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters are charged at the prepaid rates chargeable on letters sent from India by corresponding routes, plus a fine of 4 annas each.</i>	Only fully paid newspapers and packets are received, which are delivered without charge.
II 3	ITALY & COUNTRIES THROUGH ITALY— By British Packet.	<i>Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters are charged at the following rates per ½ oz., viz., from Italy 7½ annas, Switzerland 8½, Austria 9, Germany, Luxemburg and Heligoland 9½, Belgium and Netherlands 10, Russia 10½, Denmark 11½, Sweden 12, Norway, Iceland or Faroe Islands 12½ annas.</i>	Only fully paid newspapers and packets are received, which are delivered without charge.
II 4	GIBRALTAR, MALTA, ALEXAN- DRIA, CAIRO, OR PLACES IN THE INTERIOR OF EGYPT AND SUEZ— By British Packet. CONSTANTINOPLE, SYMNA & BEYROUT, through British Office, Alexandria— By British Packet. SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AZORES & BALEAREIC ISLANDS, through Gibraltar— By British Packet.	<i>Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule.</i>	Newspapers and packets are ordinarily received as paid, and are delivered without charge. Unpaid or insufficiently paid newspapers are in some instances received, and in such cases are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule.
II 5	GERMANY (including Luxem- burg and Heligoland) and Countries through GERMA- NY— By British Packet.	<i>Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are charged at the same rate as unpaid, deducting, however, the value of the stamps affixed. Unpaid letters are charged at the rate of 7 annas 6 pie per ½ oz. If from Germany, Luxemburg</i>	Only fully paid Packets of newspapers, &c., are received, and these are delivered without charge.

FOREIGN POST—CHARGES ON DELIVERY IN INDIA—(concluded.)

Num- bers.	Countries or places from which received.	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.
III	BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, through the United Kingdom— By British or French Pac- ket.	or Heligoland, and at the rate of 9 annas 6 pie per ½ oz. If from any of the other countries served through Germany. <i>Paid letters received, the payment on which includes Indian inland postage, are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid and unpaid letters are charged at the rates claimed by the London Post Office, together with 1 anna 6 pie per ½ oz.</i>	<i>Paid newspapers and packets, the payment on which includes Indian inland postage, are delivered without charge; otherwise they are charged at ordinary Indian inland rates according to weight in tolas. Newspapers and packets received bearing steam postage are charged at the rates claimed by the London Post Office together with 1 anna per 4 ozs. for newspapers and books, and 2 annas per 4 ozs. for patterns.</i>
III 2	UNITED KINGDOM— By British or French Pac- ket.	<i>Paid letters are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid letters are charged with the deficiency, plus a fine of 8 annas each. Unpaid letters are charged at prepaid rates, plus a fine of 6 annas each: unpaid soldiers' letters received by British packet are charged at prepaid rates, plus a fine of 9 pie each.</i>	<i>Paid newspapers and packets are delivered without charge. Insufficiently paid newspapers (received only via Southampton) are charged with the deficiency, plus a fine of 9 pie. Insufficiently paid packets are charged with the deficiency, plus a fine of 2 annas 9 pie. Unpaid packets are charged at double the prepaid rates.</i>

BOOK AND PATTERN RULES FOR PLACES ABROAD.

Books.

The general rules for the transmission of book packets to places abroad, the following special conditions are applicable thereto. Except where special conditions are quoted, book packets may contain only books and printed papers, and such books and printed papers must not contain any writing or other manuscript marks besides the name and address of the person to whom they are sent. Every book packet must be posted either without a cover, or in a cover entirely open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination.

N. B.—For the registration of books to places abroad, see clause (10) of the Remarks.

Special Conditions.

(1).—Besides books and printed papers, a packet may, in cases where this clause is quoted, contain paper or other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, whether plain or written, or printed upon (to the exclusion of any letter or communication of the nature of a letter except it be entirely printed or lithographed), photographs when not on glass, or in frames containing glass or any like substance, and anything usually appertaining to such articles in the way of binding and mounting, or necessary for their safe transmission by post.

(2).—In cases where this clause is quoted, unbound proof sheets (but these only are permitted to contain ordinary corrections of the press).

(3).—Where this clause is quoted, cases, rollers, maps, book-markers, pencils, pens, &c., may be sent in a packet of printed papers.

(4).—Where this clause is quoted, photographs on paper may be sent.

(5).—Where this clause is quoted, books must be unbound, and no prints, music, maps or drawings, are allowed, unless they form part of the publication with which they are sent.

(6).—Where this clause is quoted, a packet may also contain the written name and address of the sender.

PATTERNS.

The general rules for the transmission of pattern packets to places abroad, the following special conditions are applicable thereto. The contents of a pattern packet are restricted to bona-fide trade patterns, or samples of merchandise, and must not (except where provided for under the special clauses) be of intrinsic value. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actually patterns or samples, are not admissible. There must be no

writing or printing upon or in any packet, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the name and address of the sender, a trade-mark, or number and the price of the articles. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind—but such articles only—may be posted enclosed in boxes* or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened.

In order to secure the return of Pattern packets which cannot be delivered, the names and addresses of the senders should be printed or written *outside*; thus, "From _____ of _____."

N.B.—For the registration of patterns to places abroad, see clause (10) of the Remarks, page 327.

For prohibition against transmission of dangerous or offensive substances, see clause (11) of the Remarks, page 331.

Special Conditions.

(1).—Where this clause is quoted, samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

(2).—Where this clause is quoted, samples of intrinsic value may be sent, but they must, nevertheless, be *bona fide* samples of merchandise, all articles of value, such as Cashmere shawls, dressing gowns, scarfs, &c., being considered as beyond the scope of this rule.

FOREIGN POST.—OVERLAND PARCEL POST.

The following rules will affect parcels posted on and after the 1st July, 1875.

(1).—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below, for transmission to the following countries, viz. :—

Country.	Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries.
United Kingdom	RS. A. P. 0 8 0	The prepayment carries the parcel as far as London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised on the addressee. The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post; all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company, and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. The British Post Office, however, has consented to exhibit in every Post Office of the United Kingdom a notice containing information on the subject of the Indian Parcel Post.
Germany	0 8 0	The prepayment carries the parcel to destination; should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Denmark	0 8 0	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty should any become due. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Sweden, Norway, Switzerland,	0 8 0	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty should any become due. From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
France, The Netherlands (Holland), Belgium,	0 8 0	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier as well as for custom duty should any become due. From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value; and that the second or duplicate declaration should, if possible, be written in the French language. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.

* Patterns or samples for Italy, or the continent of Europe through Italy, enclosed in boxes of wood, tin or other hard material, are not admitted: nor can tobacco be sent as a sample by this route. Samples of silk by this route are restricted to a maximum weight of 3½ ounces.

(2).—Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended.

N.B.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the parcel post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string; friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax-cloth sewn at the edges is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

(3).—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.

For the parcels addressed to

The United Kingdom,
Germany,
Denmark,

{ Only one declaration as above described is required.

Sweden,
Norway,
Switzerland,
France,

{ A second or duplicate declaration is also required.

The Netherlands (Holland),

{ A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to write the second or duplicate declaration if possible in the French language. Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.

Belgium,

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels :—

Specimen Form of Declaration.

Address of parcel, Thomas B. Smith, 114, Piccadilly, London.		Value. £ s. d.
Contents.		
1 Piece Puttoo cloth ...	...	2 0 0
1 Rampore chudder ...	...	2 10 0
	Total...	4 10 0
I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.		
(Signed) A. R. ROBINSON, Amritsar.		

(4).—The parcel so addressed, and the separate paper or papers above referred to, should then be enclosed in a substantial outer cover. This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows :—

Overland Parcel Post.
To
THE POSTMASTER,
BOMBAY.

(5).—The parcel so made up must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the rate of 8 annas per lb. (40 tolas) or fraction of a lb care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover.

(6).—The parcel so made up must not exceed 50 lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcels for which receipts are claimed.

or

Via _____

To _____

A. B.,

Private (or Serjeant, Corporal,) &c.
Regiment

(Here direction of letter to be finished).

If the letter exceed half an ounce, how treated.

(3).—If the letter exceed half an ounce, or if any of the foregoing Regulations be not complied with, it will be forwarded, charged with the same postage as an ordinary letter.

Letters addressed to care of Agent, or sent by or addressed to Soldiers or Seamen in Civil employ, not entitled to privilege.

(4).—Soldiers' or seamen's letters received in India from abroad, if addressed to the care of an Agent or any other person, are liable to the ordinary rate of postage, the privilege of reduced rates being confined to such letters as are addressed directly to them.

Re-direction when addressee has removed upon service.

(5).—For rules regarding re-direction when the addressee has removed upon service, see the following head "Re-direction," and particularly the exemptions under Clause (5) thereof.

Re-direction.

Forward postage when chargeable.

(1). * Forward postage is chargeable on re-directed articles under the following rules :—

(a). When the re-direction takes place at the Office of original address, ordinary forward postage, in addition to postage previously paid or due, is leviable on all articles (letters, newspapers, packets, or parcels) so re-directed.

(b). In cases of more than one re-direction, forward postage is leviable as above on each re-direction.

(c). When the re-direction takes place at the Office at which an article is posted, the same Rule (a) is observed, but the Post Office is not ordinarily able to attend to instructions for re-direction at the Office where a cover is posted, and does not, therefore, guarantee attention to such instruction.

(d). Covers re-directed from a Head Office to a Branch Office, or District Office subordinate to it, or *vice versa*, or from a Branch or District Office to another Branch or District Office subordinate to the same Head Office, are not subject to any re-direction charge.

(e). Requests for the interception and re-direction of covers in transit, *i. e.*, at any place other than the Offices of origin or destination, cannot be complied with.

(f). Covers received from foreign countries, when re-directed from one Indian Post Office to another, are subject to Forward Postage at the rates given above in Rule (a).

Changes of Residence.

(2). On this subject, see page 314.

Re-posted Articles.

(3). On this subject, see page 314.

Incomplete addresses.

(4). An address which does not include the name of the Post Town from which delivery is intended, renders the cover liable to re-direction charge. If, for instance, a cover is addressed only to a Province or a District without the name of a particular Post Office, and is sent to the Capital or Sudder Office of the Province or District, and thence re-directed to the Office of Delivery, it is liable to a charge for re-direction.

Special exemptions from re-direction charge.

(5). Letters posted in India addressed to soldiers (Native or European) are not liable to a charge for forward postage on re-direction to any other place in India. Letters received in India from abroad (under the conditions specified in the preceding section) for soldiers or seamen who may have removed upon service to another place in India are not subject to any charge for re-direction, and if they have removed upon service to the United Kingdom or any other station abroad, such letters are not subject to any additional charge for re-direction by British Packet. Newspapers and book packets received in India from places

* "Forward postage" is the postage (at pre-paid rate) to which the re-directed article would be liable if posted afresh at the Office of Re-direction, or, in the case of registered newspapers, if posted afresh at the place of publication.

abroad addressed to soldiers (including soldiers' or serjeants' book-clubs, reading-rooms, messes, or libraries) are not liable to a charge for re-direction when forwarded to any other place in India.

(6). The term "soldiers" as used in the preceding paragraph includes Non-Commissioned Officers, Band Masters, Army School Masters (not being Superintending or 1st Class School Masters), Army School Mistresses and Privates, but not Warrant Officers or Police or Local Companies or soldiers on leave or in Civil employ. The term "seamen" applies only to seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ships.

Re-direction tickets for Government Officials temporarily absent on tour.

(7). A Government Official may, when temporarily absent from his station on tour, and on payment of the fee mentioned below, permit the Head Clerk or other Officer of his establishment to forward in the official packet made up by his Office all private covers arriving to his address by post which would otherwise have to be re-directed and sent separately by post. The re-direction postage otherwise chargeable will thus be avoided, and in lieu of this a fee of Rs. 12 per annum is payable. The payment will entitle him to the exercise of the privilege for one year from the date on which it is made. The Post Master will issue a re-direction ticket to any Government Official on payment of the above-mentioned fee, and such tickets may be transferred from one Office to another on payment of a transfer fee of one rupee, the Post Master of the Office of Issue writing the words "cancelled for — Office" under his full signature, and the Post Master of the other Office writing the words "accepted for — Office" under his full signature. When an Officer holding a re-direction ticket proceeds on tour, he must during his absence deposit the ticket at the Post Office.

A re-direction ticket exempts from re-direction charge only such private correspondence as may be enclosed in an official packet under the above rule.

(8). The following notification on the above subject was published by the Government of India, under date the 12th August 1870, *viz* :—

"It having been brought to notice that, notwithstanding the concession made * * * * regarding re-direction tickets for Government Officials temporarily absent on tour, some Public Officers evade even the moderate yearly payment on Rs. 12 prescribed in that clause by having their private correspondence forwarded to their camp under official frank without purchasing a re-direction ticket, the Governor-General in Council warns Public Officers of the illegality of such proceeding and the dereliction of duty involved therein."

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 "Indian Overland Parcel Post" either prepaid or unpaid.

Registration.

Full pre-payment of fee and postage. Presentation at window.

(1).—Letters and newspapers may be registered at any Post Office for transmission by Inland Post, provided that the registration fee of 4 annas, together with the postage, be fully prepaid by means of stamps. All covers intended for registration must be presented for that purpose at the window. Covers found in the Letter Box marked "registered" are treated as ordinary covers, except in the cases provided for in clause (8) below.

Hours of Registration.

(2).—Covers are received for registration at all Post Offices every day, Sundays excepted, 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. Registered letters intended for despatch by a particular mail must be presented at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the mail, otherwise they will be stamped "too late" and retained for the following mail.

Parcels need not be registered.

(3).—Parcels being transmitted under the same precautions as registered covers, no separate registration of such parcels is necessary, and packets instead of being registered are forwarded as parcels.

Registration makes transmission more secure.

(4).—Registration makes the transmission of a cover more secure, as it passes through the hands of comparatively few Postal officers, every one of whom has to give an acknowledgment of receipt. But, although every endeavour will be made to trace the delinquent in any case of loss of, or damage to, a registered cover, the Government is not responsible for such loss or damage under Section 65 of the Post Office Act.

Receipts for registered covers.

(5).—A receipt for each cover is given to the sender.

The sender should furnish his name and address.

(6).—The sender of a registered cover is not bound to give his name and address, but he is recommended always to do so, either verbally if he posts the cover himself, or, if he

posts it by the hand of a messenger, by writing his name and address on the cover (on the lower left hand corner) or on a separate slip of paper. The name and address of the sender when given are recorded in the Despatching Office, so that if the cover miscarries, or suffers damage in transit, or cannot for any reason be delivered, intimation may be forwarded to the sender.

Registered letters should be securely enclosed and sealed.

(7).—The sender of a registered letter is recommended to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of, or in addition to, any other means of fastening.

Letters containing, Coin, Currency Notes, &c., must be registered.

(8).—If a cover posted at any Indian Post Office and addressed to any place in India, contains coin or a currency note, or any portion thereof, or manifestly contains postage or other stamps, or labels, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bank post bill, bill of exchange, or the like, the registration thereof is compulsory, and if any such cover be found unregistered at any stage of its passage through the post, it is registered and a double registration fee charged on delivery in addition to any other postage which may be due. Nothing in this rule necessitates the registration of a cover containing postage or other stamps or labels, a cheque, hundi, bank note, and the like, unless the contents thereof are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office Department, owing to the transparency, insecurity, or insufficiency of the cover, or to any other cause. Attention is drawn to the following order of the Government (published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March, 1869), viz.:—"In ordinary cases of lost notes, the Currency Department registers notes reported to have been lost, and communicates by letter with the losers. In cases where the holders of notes knowingly disregard the Notification of Government, making it compulsory to register letters containing currency notes, payment for half notes lost under such circumstances should only be made as the law would oblige, viz., at the counter of the Currency Office under the usual bond, and the Currency Office should refuse to correspond regarding notes so lost, or to remit the amount as is done in ordinary cases." See also the instructions and advice on this subject given at page 313.

Registration to places abroad.

(9).—For information on this subject, see page 314.

Official Correspondence.

The privilege of sending and receiving, under frank, by Inland Post without payment of postage, covers *bond fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's service, has been withdrawn from all officials and public offices in India, and is now enjoyed only by the Governor-General at Goa. The Governor of Pondicherry and the "Chefs de Service" of the minor French Settlements in India, at Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam, are allowed to send official correspondence under frank without payment of postage between those Settlements.

Official Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.		BAGNY 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.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
" exceeding ½ and not exceeding 10 tola..	0 6	....	....	....
" " 10 " 20 "	1 0	0 6	....	....
" " 20 " 30 "	5 0	1 0	4 0	2 0
" " 30 " 40 "	10 0	1 6	6 0	3 0
" " 40 " 50 "	15 0	2 0	8 0	4 0
For every additional 10 tola..	5 0	0 6	2 0	1 0

Note.—The following rule may facilitate the calculation of postage on letters exceeding 10 tola:—Find the weight in tola, 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 tola, 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 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 tola 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 abovementioned.

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 petitions, applications for appointments, requests for transfer, enquiries about title to leave, &c.

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 prepaid by stamps, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars report-

ing 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 the 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 Telegrams.

(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 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. This rule is also applicable to Telegraph messages posted by Railway Telegraph Offices.

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 2), or, where prepayment 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 (Horse Guards), 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's 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 (Gwyder 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), Regis-

trar 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).

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.	
Genl. 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. & 12 noon to 4 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 1 to 2 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE.

MADRAS, September 1874.

Offg. Presidency Post Master, Madras.

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		Bangalore Cantonment...Supt. of Police.	
In the District of Bellary		<i>Mysore Province.</i>	
Do.	Coimbatore	In the District of Bangalore...)	
Do.	Cuddapah	Do.	Colar
Do.	Ganjam	Do.	Toomkoor...
Do.	Godavari	Do.	Mysore
Do.	Kistna	Do.	Hassan
Do.	Kurnool	Do.	Shimoga
Do.	Madura	Do.	Cudoor
Do.	Malabar	Do.	Chittuldroog)
Do.	Nellore.....	Deputy Superintendents.	
Do.	Salem.....	Coorg .....Suptd.	
Do.	South Arcot	His Highness the Nizam's Ter-	
Do.	South Canara	ritories .....Suptd. of	
Do.	Tanjore	Police, Residency Bazaars.	
Do.	Tinnevely		
Do.	Trichinopoly		
Do.	Vizagapatam		

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

D. KISSUN SING, Esq., ASSISTANT TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, IN CHARGE.
N. KRISTNASAWMY MOODELLY, AGENT AT CHIEF OFFICE.

OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FORT.

List of Money Order Offices in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Stations.	Districts.	Stations.
Bellary.....	Anantapore. Bellary. Goity.		Buddagara. Calicut. Cannanore. Manantoddi.
Coimbatore.....	Bhowany. Coimbatore. Erode.	Malabar.....	Cochin. Palghat. Ponany. Tellicherry.
Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah. Madanapully.	Neilgherry.....	Ootacamund. Nellore.....
Ganjam.....	Berhampore. Chicacole.	Nellore.....	Ongole. Chittoor. Vellore.
Godavery.....	Coconada, Ellore. Nursepore, Rajahmundry.	North Arcot.....	Palmanair. Ahtoor. Salem.
Kistna.....	Masulipatam. Guntoor. Bezwada.	Salem.....	Tripatore. Tindivanum, Villapuram. Chellumbrum. Cuddalore.
Kurnool.....	Kurnool. Cumbum. Koilakuntla. Nundlal.	South Arcot.....	Virdachellum. Mangalore. Udipi.
Madras.....	Sydapet. Conjeveram.	South Canara.....	Tanjore. Combacorum. Negapatam. Mayaveram. Mannargudi. Tranquebar. Tinnevely. Tuticorin.
Madura.....	Madura. Dindigul. Palani. Periakolum. Rannad. Paumbem.	Tanjore.....	Travancore. Trichinopoly. Trichinopoly. Vizagapatam. Vizianagram. Parvatipore. Bimlipatam. Korapet.
		Tinnevely..	
		Travancore.....	
		Trichinopoly.....	
		Vizagapatam.....	

Inland Money Orders.

(1).—The Money Order Offices in India are not under the control of the Post Office Department, but under that of the Comptroller General.

(2).—Money Orders are issued and paid at most Offices during the hours the Treasury transacts business, i.e., from 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening (except on Saturdays, when the Treasury closes at 1 P. M.)

Issue of Orders.

(3.) Applications for Money Orders should be made in the printed form of requisition prescribed by the Rules (in Form H) which can be obtained at all Money Order Offices. The full name and address of both applicant and payee must be clearly given.

H.

Requisition Form.

For Rs. _____ As. _____
Payable at _____
To whom _____
Name of remitter _____
Address _____
The _____ 187

N. B.—These forms are supplied gratis.

(4).—The maximum amount for which an order can be issued is Rs. 150.

(5).—No order is to contain a fractional part of an anna.

(6).—The following rates of Commission are chargeable on Money Orders :—

(6).—The following rates of Commission are chargeable on the sums payable by the Government of India to the Government of Madras.							
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
On sums not exceeding..	10	0	0	On sums not exceeding..	100	0	0
Do do	25	0	0	Do do	125	0	0
Do do	50	0	0	Do do	150	0	0
Do do	75	0	0				

(7).—No order can be made out in favor of two or more persons. Prefixes, such as Mrs. or Miss, should be omitted.

(8).—For Natives, the caste or tribe must be given in addition to the name.

(9).—When a remitter is unable to give the full name of the payee, he should state his occupation or give such information as may lead unmistakably to his identification, such as his rank, trade, profession or name of firm.

(10).—In cases of Europeans with more than one Christian name, the surname in full, with initials of the remainder, is sufficient.

(11).—Application for duplicate, renewal, refund, alteration of name of payee or station drawn upon, must always be made in the prescribed printed Form I to be had at all Money Order Offices.

I.

Form of Application for duplicate, &c.

Dated _____

Particulars of Orders referred to _____
Number of Order _____
Date of Issue _____
Amount of Order, Rs. _____
Where issued _____
Where payable _____
By whom remitted _____
To whom payable _____

Sir,

I request that the above Order may be
Here state whether

1. Re-issued in duplicate.
2. Renewed.
3. Repaid.
4. Paid to (name).
5. Transferred to (place).

I hereby tender _____ as Commission for the above.

Signed _____

Address _____

To _____

(12).—The charge of 2nd commission for each of the above transactions separately, or for two or more made in the same application, will be equal to the 1st commission charged on the original order.

Payment of Orders.

(13).—Money Orders are not transferable by endorsement of holder.

(14).—Whoever presents the order for payment, whether the rightful owner or otherwise, must give full information as to the name, surname, and address of the person who originally obtained it, unless it be remitted by a Firm, when the name of the Firm, together with its address and occupation, should be given.

(15).—A Money Order presented at the Office drawn on must always be signed by the payee in the place allotted for his signature before receiving payment of the same.

(16).—In the case of a person unable to write, he must make a mark in presence of the passing Officer (Treasury Officer) who will certify it by adding his initials.

(17).—When an order is presented through a Bank of the town upon which it is drawn, it should be duly signed by the payee and crossed with the Banker's name.

(18).—If payment of an order is refused in consequence of the particulars given not according with the advice, the person presenting the order should communicate with the remitter with a view to obtaining correction of the advice from the Issuing Office, on receipt of which the order will be paid if the error was made by the Office of Issue, but if otherwise, the order should be returned to remitter who should obtain a fresh order.



(19).—After a Money Order is once paid by whomsoever presented, no further claim will be admitted. The public are therefore cautioned—

1st.—To take all means to prevent the loss of the Money Order.

2nd.—Never to send the 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 person taking out the Money Order, are correctly known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

(20).—Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the Money, and will also lead to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

Refund of Orders.

(24).—An order may be refunded at the Office of Issue after it has been ascertained by the Treasury Officer from the Head Office that no duplicate has been issued, and it should be duly signed by the remitter in the place assigned for the payee's signature.

(25).—Refund of a duplicate order can be made after a non-payment certificate has been obtained by the Treasury Officer from the Paying Office, certifying that the original order has not been paid, and that payment has been stopped.

(26).—When alteration of the name of the payee or station drawn upon is desired, the original order must be surrendered and a fresh order will be granted in lieu of it, after ascertaining from the Head Office that no duplicate has been issued.

Duplicate Orders.

(27).—Duplicate orders are granted at the Head Office only, on the remitter, or payee, as the case may be, reporting the loss of the original order, and making application in the prescribed printed form.

(28).—An application from a third person will not be attended to, unless the authority of either of the two principals is produced.

(29).—Applications can be forwarded through the Treasury Officer.

Lapsed Orders.

(30).—An order remaining unpaid after one year from date of issue, i. e., issued in January, but unpaid at the end of the following January, is considered as void and lapsed to Government, and will not be paid, unless satisfactory explanation as to the cause of delay in presenting it for payment, be furnished to the Comptroller-General, who alone can authorize such payments.

(31).—The renewal of an order at any time within one year gives no claim to exemption from the above Rule.

Miscellaneous.

(32).—If the Money Order Form be clipped or mutilated, there may be difficulty as to paying it.

(33).—To save time and prevent errors, the public are advised to furnish in writing to the Issuing Office 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.

(34).—These regulations have been laid down to secure, as far as practicable, that payment be made to the rightful person, and all officers have been instructed to enforce them, so far as a due regard to public convenience will permit.

(35).—The following is a list of the various Government Treasuries which are Money Order Offices in India :—

Money Order Offices.

Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Alipore (24 Pargannas.)	Calcutta.	Furteedpore.	Noakhally (Bhulloah)
Arrah (Shehabad.)	Chittagong.	Gya (Behar.)	Nya Doomka.
Balasure.	Chota Nagpore (Lohar- dugga, Ranchee.)	Hazareebaugh.	Patna
Bancoorah.	Cuprah (Sarun.)	Hooghly.	Poorree (Juggernauth, Sreeketto or Pooroo- shutun).
Barrackpore (Sub-Div- ision of Alipore.)	Cyebassa (Singbhoom).	Howrah.	Pubna.
Beaulah (Rajshahye)	Cemillah (Tipperah.)	Jessore.	Purneah.
Berhampore (Moorshed- bad.)	Qoch Behar.	Julpigoree (Bhootan.)	Puruleah (Maunbhoom).
Bhaugulpore.	Chittack.	Kishnaghur (Nuddea.)	Rungpore.
Bograh.	Dacca.	Maldah.	Serampore (Sub-Division of Alipore.)
Burdwan.	Darjeeling.	Midnapore.	Soory (Beerbhoom).
Burrisaul (Backergunge.)	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sylhet.
	Dum-Dum (Sub-Division of Alipore.)	Moteeharee (Chumpanun.)	
		Mozufferpore (Tirhoot.)	
		Mymensing.	

Assam.

Cachar.	Debroughur (Lackimpore)	Nowgong.	Tura (Garrow Hills)
Cherrapoonjee (Shillong.)	Gowalparah.	Sebsaugor (Jorehaut).	
Cossiah & Jyntea Hills.	Gowhaty (Kamroop).	Terpore (Durrung).	

British Burmah.

Akyab.	Mergui.	Rangoon.	Tavoy.
Bassein.	Moulmein.	Sandoway.	Thayetmyo.
Henzadah (Myanong).	Prome.	Shoaygyeen.	Toungboon.
Kyauk Phyo (Ramree).			

Political and other Treasuries under the Government of India.

Ajmere (in Rajpootana).	Mercara (in Coorg.)	Nusseerabad (Sub-Div- ision of Ajmere).	Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
Gwalior (Morar).	Nowgong (Bundelkund).		Sehore (Bhopal).
Indore (Central India.)			

North-Western Provinces.

Agra.	Budson.	Goruckpore.	Muttra.
Allahabad.	Eustee.	Humeerpoor.	Mynpoorie.
Allyghur.	Cawnpoor.	Jaloun.	*Nynee Tal (Sub-Division of Almorah, Kumaon).
Almora (Kumaon.)	Chuckrata.	Jhansi.	Raneekhet (Sub-Division of Almorah, Kumaon).
Azimghur.	Delra Doon.	Jounpore.	Poorkee.
Banda.	Etah.	Lullutpore.	Saharunpore.
Barilly.	Etawah.	Meerut.	Shahjehanpore.
Benares.	Farruckabad.	Mirzapore.	
Bijnour.	Fatehpore.	Moradabad.	
Boonludshubur.	Ghazee-pore.	Mozaffernuggur.	

Oudh Provinces.

Barabanksee.	Gondah.	Lucknow.	Roy Bareilly.
Baraich.	Hardui.	Oonao.	Seetapore.
Fyzabad.	Kherree (Mohumdee).	Pertabghur.	Sultanpore.

Punjab.

Bunnoo.	Goorgaon.	Kussowlee (Sub-Division of Simla).	Peshawur.
*Dalhousie (Sub-Division of Goordaspore).	Hissar.	Lahore.	Rawal Pindee.
Dera Ghazee Khan.	Hoshiarpore.	Loodianah.	Sealkote.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Huzara (Abbottabad).	Montgomery (Sub-Div- ision of Mooltan.)	Shahpore.
Delhi.	Jhelum.	Mooltan.	Simla.
Ferozepore.	Jhang.	Moozufferghur.	Unbilla.
Goojanwalla.	Jullundhur.	*Murree (Sub-Division of Rawal Pindee).	Unrisur.
Goojrat.	Kangra (Dharmasalla).		
Goordaspore.	Kohat.		
	Kurnaul.		

Central Provinces.

Baitool.	Chandah.	Mundla.	Sangor.
Balaghat.	Chindwarrah.	Nagpore.	Seonee.
Belaspore.	Dumoh.	Nimar (Khundwah).	Shoncha.
Bhindarah.	Hoshungabad.	Nursingpore.	Sumbulpore.
Borhanpore (Sub-Division of Khundwah, Nimar.)	Jubbulpore.	Raepore.	Wardah.

Bombay Presidency.

Aden.	Broach.	Kolhapore.	Katnagherry.
Ahmedabad.	Canara.	Kulludghee.	Sattara.
Ahmednuggur.	Candeish (Dhoolia).	Kurnachee.	Sawantwaree.
Baroda.	Carwar (Canara).	Mahableshwar.	Sukarpore.
Belgaum.	Dharwar.	Nassick.	Sholapore.
Bhuj.	Hydrabad (Sind).	Poonah.	Surat.
Bombay.	Kaira.	Rajpote (Kattywar).	Tanna.

Mysore.

Bangalore (Head Quarters of District, Nandidroog Division).	Chituldroog (Head Quar- ters of District, Nagur Division).	Kolar (Nundidroog Divi- sion).	Shimoga (Head Quarters of Dist., Nagur Divn).
Chikkamagaluru.	Hassan (Ashtagram Di- vision).	Mysore (Head Quarters of District, Ashtagram Di- vision).	Toonikoor (Nundidroog Division).

Hyderabad Assigned District, Berar.†

Akolah.	Booldanah (Mailkur).	Oomraotee.
Bassim.	Ellichpore.	Woon (Tootmul).

Hyderabad Deccan.

Hyderabad (Chudderghaut).

Out-Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Bolarum.

* These offices are closed during the winter months.
† Office of the Controller, Money Order Offices, Berar Circle, is at Bolarum.

OVERLAND

Tariff showing the amounts chargeable in India

In addition to the sums shown in the Schedules, the

For sums not exceeding. £ 2

Commission rates..... 8 Annas

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDERS.	SCH- DULE 1.	SCH- DULE 2.	SCH- DULE 3.	SCH- DULE 4.	SCH- DULE 5.	SCH- DULE 6.
	Exchange rate of 2s. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 0 0	10 0 0	10 1 9	10 3 6	10 5 3	10 7 0	10 8 9
2 0 0	20 0 0	20 3 3	20 6 9	20 10 3	20 14 0	21 1 6
3 0 0	30 0 0	30 5 0	30 10 3	30 15 6	31 4 9	31 10 3
4 0 0	40 0 0	40 6 9	40 13 6	41 4 9	41 11 9	42 3 3
5 0 0	50 0 0	50 8 6	51 1 0	51 9 9	52 2 9	52 12 0
6 0 0	60 0 0	60 10 0	61 4 6	61 15 0	62 9 9	63 4 9
7 0 0	70 0 0	70 11 9	71 7 9	72 4 3	73 0 9	73 13 6
8 0 0	80 0 0	80 13 6	81 11 3	82 9 3	83 7 9	84 6 3
9 0 0	90 0 0	90 15 3	91 14 9	92 14 6	93 14 6	94 15 0
10 0 0	100 0 0	101 0 9	102 2 0	103 3 6	104 5 6	105 8 0
1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 6
2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 3	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 1 0
3 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 3	1 8 6	1 8 9	1 9 0	1 9 3
4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 3	2 0 9	2 1 0	2 1 6	2 1 9
5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 6	2 8 9	2 9 3	2 9 9	2 10 3
6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 2 9
7 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 6	3 9 3	3 9 9	3 10 6	3 11 0
8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 9	4 1 3	4 2 0	4 2 9	4 3 6
9 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 9	4 9 6	4 10 3	4 11 3	4 12 0
10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 9	5 1 9	5 2 6	5 3 6	5 4 6
11 0 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 9 9	5 10 9	5 11 9	5 12 9
12 0 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	6 2 0	6 3 0	6 4 3	6 5 3
13 0 0	6 8 0	6 9 0	6 10 3	6 11 3	6 12 6	6 13 9
14 0 0	7 0 0	7 1 3	7 2 6	7 3 6	7 4 9	7 6 3
15 0 0	7 8 0	7 9 3	7 10 6	7 11 9	7 13 3	7 14 6
16 0 0	8 0 0	8 1 3	8 2 9	8 4 3	8 5 6	8 7 0
17 0 0	8 8 0	8 9 6	8 11 0	8 12 6	8 14 0	8 15 6
18 0 0	9 0 0	9 1 6	9 3 0	9 4 9	9 6 3	9 8 0
19 0 0	9 8 0	9 9 6	9 11 3	9 13 0	9 14 6	9 16 0
1 0 0	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
2 0 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
3 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
4 0 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 3	0 2 9	0 2 9
5 0 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
6 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3
7 0 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0
8 0 0	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 9
9 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3
10 0 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
11 0 0	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 7 9

N.B.—No order can exceed £10 or

MONEY ORDERS.

for Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom.

following rates of commission will be chargeable, viz. :—

£ 5 £ 7 £ 10
1 Rupee 1 Rupee 8 annas 2 Rupees.

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCH- DULE 7.	SCH- DULE 8.	SCH- DULE 9.	SCH- DULE 10.	SCH- DULE 11.	SCH- DULE 12.	SCH- DULE 13.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
Exchange rate of 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 10d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9¾d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9¾d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9¾d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9d. per Rupee.	£ s. d.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
10 10 9	10 12 6	10 14 6	11 0 6	11 2 6	11 4 9	11 6 9	1 0 0
21 5 3	21 9 3	21 13 0	22 1 0	22 5 3	22 9 6	22 13 9	2 0 0
32 0 0	32 5 9	32 11 9	33 1 9	33 7 9	33 14 0	34 4 6	3 0 0
42 10 9	43 2 3	43 10 3	44 2 3	44 10 6	45 2 9	45 11 6	4 0 0
53 5 3	53 15 0	54 8 9	55 2 9	55 13 0	56 7 6	57 2 3	5 0 0
64 0 0	64 11 6	65 7 3	66 3 3	66 15 9	67 12 3	68 9 3	6 0 0
74 10 9	75 8 0	76 5 9	77 3 9	78 2 3	79 1 0	80 0 0	7 0 0
85 5 3	86 4 9	87 4 3	88 4 6	89 4 9	90 5 9	91 6 9	8 0 0
96 0 0	97 1 3	98 3 0	99 5 0	100 7 6	101 10 3	102 13 9	9 0 0
106 10 9	107 13 9	109 1 6	110 5 6	111 10 0	112 15 0	114 4 6	10 0 0
0 8 0	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 3	1 0 0
1 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 2 0	1 2 3	2 0 0
1 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 3	1 10 6	1 10 9	1 11 0	1 11 6	3 0 0
2 2 3	2 2 6	2 3 0	2 3 3	2 3 9	2 4 3	2 4 6	4 0 0
2 10 9	2 11 3	2 11 9	2 12 3	2 12 9	2 13 3	2 13 9	5 0 0
3 3 3	3 3 9	3 4 3	3 5 0	3 5 6	3 6 3	3 6 9	6 0 0
3 11 9	3 12 6	3 13 0	3 13 9	3 14 6	3 15 3	3 16 0	7 0 0
4 4 3	4 5 0	4 5 9	4 6 6	4 7 6	4 8 3	4 9 3	8 0 0
4 12 9	4 13 9	4 14 6	4 15 9	4 16 6	4 17 3	4 18 3	9 0 0
5 5 3	5 6 3	5 7 3	5 8 3	5 9 3	5 10 3	5 11 6	10 0 0
5 13 9	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	6 2 3	6 3 6	6 4 6	11 0 0
6 6 6	6 7 6	6 8 9	6 10 0	6 11 3	6 12 6	6 13 9	12 0 0
6 15 0	7 0 3	7 1 6	7 2 9	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 6 9	13 0 0
7 7 6	7 8 9	7 10 3	7 11 6	7 13 0	7 14 6	7 16 0	14 0 0
8 0 0	8 1 6	8 3 0	8 4 6	8 6 0	8 7 6	8 9 3	15 0 0
8 8 6	8 10 0	8 11 9	8 13 3	8 15 0	9 0 6	9 2 3	16 0 0
9 1 0	9 2 9	9 4 3	9 6 0	9 7 9	9 9 6	9 11 6	17 0 0
9 9 6	9 11 3	9 13 0	9 15 0	9 16 9	9 18 9	9 20 9	18 0 0
10 2 3	10 4 0	10 5 9	10 7 9	10 9 9	10 11 9	10 13 9	19 0 0
0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	1 0 0
0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	2 0 0
0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	3 0 0
0 2 9	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	4 0 0
0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	5 0 0
0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	6 0 0
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	7 0 0
0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	8 0 0
0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	9 0 0
0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	10 0 0
0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	11 0 0

contain the fraction of a penny.

Illustrations of Tariff calculation.

Supposing Schedule 6 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £3-11-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £3 as per Schedule 6	31	10	3
For 11 shillings " 6	5	12	9
For 9 pence " 6	0	6	3
Commission...	1	0	0
Total charge	38	13	3

Supposing Schedule 2 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £1-7-0, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £1 as per Schedule 2	10	1	9
For 7 shillings " 2	3	8	6
Commission...	0	8	0
Total charge	14	2	3

Supposing Schedule 4 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £8-0-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £8 as per Schedule 4	82	9	3
For 9 pence " 4	0	6	3
Commission...	2	0	0
Total charge	84	15	6

Summary of information respecting obtainment of Overland Money Orders by the public.

Overland Money Orders can be obtained at any Government Treasury (see List in preceding Section).

The application should be accompanied by payment of the cost, and by the following information, viz.:—

Overland Money Order application.

For £ s. d. N. B.—The name of the payee or person to whom the order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial of one Christian name. If the payee be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice.

Residing at _____ The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination by the British Office of the particular Money Order Office at which the order is made payable.

Name of Remitter _____ As respects the name of the remitter, the same instructions apply; and if the remitter be a native, his name, tribe or caste, and father's name should be given.

Address of Remitter _____

Date, the _____ 187 .

Blank forms of application can be obtained by intending remitters from a Government Treasury, with the necessary instructions printed on the back.

For each remittance the remitter will be furnished with a receipt, with all needful information printed on the back. This receipt will be retained by the remitter: all that he has to do being to write to the payee in England, informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the receipt. The payee in England will receive the Money Order direct from the London Post Office.

The Overland Money Order system has been extended to Canada.

The following rates and conditions govern the issue of such orders:—

Counterfoil receipts for Money Orders payable in Canada are granted from Treasury Offices in India and charged at the rate of the Schedule which governs the Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom. The only difference is that the charge for commission is double, i. e.—

For sums not exceeding £ 2	1 Rupee.
" " " 5	2 Rupees.
" " " 7	3 "
" " " 10	4 "

The Money Order system has been extended to Germany and the Netherlands on a system similar to that which obtains for orders on the United Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTION.

Colonel D. G. ROBINSON, R. E. Director General.
 Lieut.-Colonel R. MURRAY. Deputy Director General.
 A. J. L. CAPPEL, Esq. Director of Traffic.
 Captain H. MALLOCK, B. S. C. Director of Construction.

MADRAS DIVISION.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

R. F. DALLAS, Esq., Superintendent.

LINES.

BEZWARRAH SUB-DIVISION.

From Umbareepett to Right Bank of Kistna River including branch line from Bezwarrah to Masulipatam.

E. R. McGRATH, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

From Right Bank of Kistna River to Madras.

E. C. BIRD, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

PAUMBEN SUB-DIVISION.

From Madras to Tallamannar.

H. A. W. FANSHAW, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

GOOTY SUB-DIVISION.

From Madras to Raichore.

T. R. G. CADIZ, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

W. F. MELHUISE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Madras..... | { Mr. W. S. Roberts
Mr. P. Thorpe
Mr. R. Parrott
Mr. S. O. Robertson..... | Telegraph Masters. |
| 2. Nellore | Mr. C. H. King..... | Telegraph Master. |
| 3. Bezwarrah | { M. Vanugopaul Pillai.....
Mr. J. R. Quayley..... | Telegraph Masters. |
| 4. Masulipatam..... | Mr. T. Halge..... | Telegraph Master. |
| 5. Guntur..... | Mr. R. Paul..... | Telegraph Master. |
| 6. Pondicherry..... | { Mr. C. T. Shunker.....
N. Royappen..... | Telegraph Masters. |
| 7. Negapatam | { Mr. J. Hill.....
M. Balasoondram..... | Telegraph Masters. |
| 8. Paumben..... | { A. S. Penagapany Moodelly.....
Mr. E. Adshad..... | Telegraph Masters. |

STORE DEPÔT, MOOTIALPETTAH, MADRAS.

W. F. MELHUISE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

A. RAMAKISHTNAH 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—corrected up to 1st April, 1875, are published for general information.

General.

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

Classification of Offices.

Rule II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three Classes—1st, those performing permanent day and night duty; 2nd, those performing full day duty; 3rd, those performing limited day duty.

Office hours.

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 except those of the 1st class 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 parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"(4597) (63289) (459) (181784)."

"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.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

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.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

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.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

In the case of a private message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service Bearing" to the sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

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.

Example.—To Hazareebaugh, "Post Burhee." 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:—

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" messages: "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.

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.

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.

Rule XVIII.—No unpaid Nonpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

Rule XIX.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which 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 6 a. m. (local time), also on Sundays and the following holidays:—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Occasions on which double charges are leviable.

Rule XXIII.—The charge for a message in cipher is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

Charge for a message in cipher.

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 with eight annas for every additional ten or fraction of ten words.

Ceylon local rates.

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.	
Between any two stations in India	RS. A. 1 0	RS. A. 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	One rupee.	Eight annas.

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," "Cfi," as one word.

Words joined by a hyphen. Rule XXVIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Any Firm or Individual expecting to receive Inland or Foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such messages are to be delivered. Only one abbreviated address can be registered by each individual or firm. No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another individual or firm. A fee of twelve rupees per annum will be levied for each abbreviated address registered by a private firm or individual is payable in advance on the 1st January in each year. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any Telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

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 "General's," "Charles's," "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 punctuations, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted in ordinary messages. Signs of punctuation. 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.

All words to be transmitted charged for. 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 "*collatione*," 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.

Priority of return message. The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Charge for advice of delivery. 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.

XLIII.—The sender of a message can prepay a reply not exceeding 200 words. (In ordinary language at day rate). 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 the 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. As the East Indian Railway Company declares its inability to make over prepaid reply deposits to addressees, messages addressed to stations on that Railway to which replies are prepaid, are not transferred to the Railway Telegraph but posted (with the Telegraph stamps enclosed) from the nearest Government Telegraph station direct to the addressee. Postal registration is compulsory in this case, as also in that of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station, where there is no Telegraph Office.

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.

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 of 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 Peshawur.
- (10).—Director-General of Telegraphs in India.
- (11).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).
- (12).—The Maharajah of Puttialla from the Puttialla Office only.

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 employees, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master).

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. 100 under Act V of 1875.

Rule LII.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the 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), *bond fide* Press messages, i. e., messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for, publication in a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES FROM 1st 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.

* No alterations can be made in this portion relating to Foreign telegrams as the convention and tariff adopted at the recent Conference at St. Petersburg are not yet published. They will come into force, it is believed, from the 1st January, 1876.—*Madras, September 2, 1875.*

All charges are payable by the sender, except in the few instances where the Rules specially state that the receiver has to pay.

Foreign messages are received for transmission subject to the Rules of the International Convention.

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of Foreign telegrams.

The sender of a message can PREPAY A REPLY, by adding the words "reply prepaid" (which are counted and charged for), and depositing the cost of the reply, which is limited to three times the cost of the original message. The delivering station pays the amount to the addressee in money or stamps, leaving it to him to send the reply at any time, by any route and to any address he pleases. The reply, if sent, is treated in every respect as a fresh message. If the original message cannot be delivered, or the addressee refuse the amount deposited, the sender is informed of the fact by a telegram, which takes the place of the reply.

Messages can be collated. The sender writes the word "Collationnée" (which is charged for) as the first word of the message and also in "Official Instructions." The message is then repeated back from station to station to ensure correctness. The charge for "collating" is equal to half the charge for the message.

The sender can prepay the charge for an *advice of delivery*. If the message is delivered, the exact time at which it reached the addressee is given. If the message cannot be delivered, the cause of non-delivery is stated. The cost of this message is that for a message of a single rate.

The sender can prescribe the ROUTE he wishes his telegram to follow; no charge is made for this. (Instructions as to route printed on the message form are not admissible.)

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 inquiry 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 Chittagong and in Ceylon.
ADEN	Rs. 25	Rs. 27
via Bombay	4	4
" Teheran	57	59
" Turkey	51	56
(Postage to Seychelles or Mauritius 12 annas)		
ALDERNEY	(See Great Britain.)	
ALEXANDRIA	(See Egypt.)	
ALGERIA	(See Barbary.)	
AMERICA—		
Boston and New York...	Rs. 83	Rs. 85
via Suez and Brest	0	0
" Teheran and Brest	80	82
" Turkey and Brest	8	8
(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.)		
Philadelphia and Wash- ington	Rs. 65	Rs. 67
via Suez and Brest	12	12
" Teheran and Brest	83	85
" Turkey and Brest	4	4

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
(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.)				
San Francisco ... { via Suez and Brest	96	4	98	4
... { „ Teheran and Brest	93	12	95	12
... { „ Turkey and Brest				
(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.				
AUSTRALIA—				
Port Darwin and South ... { via Amoor	164	4	166	4
Australia ... { „ Penang	73	12	75	12
Victoria ... { via Amoor	165	4	167	4
... { „ Penang	75	0	77	0
New South Wales ... { via Amoor	166	12	168	12
... { „ Penang	76	8	78	8
Queensland ... { via Amoor	169	8	171	8
... { „ Penang	70	0	81	0
New Zealand ... { via Amoor	165	4	167	4
... { „ Penang	75	0	77	0
(Add 12 annas postage from Melbourne.)				
Tasmania ... { via Amoor	169	8	171	8
... { „ Penang	70	0	81	0
AUSTRIA—HUNGARY ... { via Suez	40	4	42	4
... { „ Teheran	36	0	38	0
... { „ Turkey				
BADEN ... (See Germany.)				
BARBARY— ... { via Suez	39	8	41	8
Algeria and Tunis ... { „ Teheran	45	0	47	0
... { „ Turkey	39	8	41	8
Benghazi and Tripoli. (See Malta, add Postage 12 annas)				
BAYARIA ... (See Germany.)				
BELGIUM ... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	38	0	40	0
... { „ Turkey				
BENGHAZI ... (See Barbary.)				
BOSTON ... (See America.)				
CAIRO ... (See Egypt.)				
CANADA ... { via Suez and Brest	83	0	85	0
... { „ Teheran and Brest	80	8	82	8
... { „ Turkey and Brest				
(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.)				
CANEA ... (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	12	109	12
... { „ Penang	35	12	37	12

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
(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.)				
COLUMBIA, BRITISH ... { via Suez and Brest	104	0	106	0
... { „ Teheran and Brest	101	8	103	8
... { „ Turkey and Brest				
CORFU ... (See Ionian Isles.)				
CORSICA ... (See France.)				
CYPRUS ... (See Turkey.)				
DEMERRARA ... (See West Indies, &c.)				
DENMARK ... { via Suez	40	8	42	8
... { „ Teheran	38	0	40	0
... { „ Turkey	31	8	33	8
EGYPT ... { via Suez	36	12	38	12
... { „ Teheran	33	0	35	0
... { „ Turkey				
FRANCE ... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	38	4	40	4
... { „ Turkey	40	8	42	8
GERMANY ... { via Suez	37	8	39	8
... { „ Teheran	42	8	44	8
... { „ Turkey	40	0	42	0
GIBRALTAR ... (See Special 10-word Tariff.)				
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND—				
GREECE— ... { via Suez	41	4	43	4
Continental ... { „ Teheran	35	8	37	8
... { „ Turkey	42	0	44	0
Spezzia ... { via Suez	36	0	38	0
... { „ Teheran	42	8	44	8
... { „ Turkey	36	12	38	12
Syria ... (See Great Britain.)				
GUERNSEY ... (See West Indies.)				
HAVANNA ... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	38	0	40	0
... { „ Turkey				
HOLLAND ... (See China.)				
HONG-KONG ... (See Austria-Hungary.)				
HUNGARY ... { via Suez	41	12	43	12
IONIAN ISLES— ... { „ Teheran	36	0	38	0
Cephalonia, Ithaca and ... { „ Turkey	40	12	42	12
Zante ... { via Suez	36	8	38	8
Corfu ... { „ Teheran				
... { „ Turkey				
IRELAND ... (See Great Britain.)				
ITALY ... { via Suez	39	8	41	8
... { „ Teheran	36	4	38	4
... { „ Turkey				
(To Ships at Sea from Semaphore Stations, 12 annas per 20 words additional.)				
ITHACA ... (See Ionian Isles.)				
JAMAICA ... (See West Indies.)				

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
JAPAN—				
Nagasaki ... { via Amoor	85	12	87	12
... { „ Penang	69	12	71	12
Other places ... { via Amoor	91	4	93	4
... { „ Penang	75	4	77	4
JAVA—				
Batavia & Weltevreden { via Amoor	123	8	125	8
Sumatra and West of { „ Penang	38	8	40	8
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.)				
... (See Special 10-word Tariff.)				
LUXEMBURG ... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	37	12	39	12
... { „ Turkey	37	0	39	0
MALTA ... { via Suez	37	8	39	8
... { „ Teheran	37	8	39	8
MITYLENE ... (See Turkey.)				
MONTENEGRO ... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	36	8	32	8
... { „ Turkey	36	8	32	8
NEW SOUTH WALES ... (See Australia.)				
NEW YORK ... (See America.)				
NEW ZEALAND ... { via Amoor	169	8	171	8
... { „ Penang	75	0	77	0
... (Postage 12 Annas.)				
NORWAY ... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	38	8	40	8
... { „ Turkey	38	8	40	8
ORKNEY ISLES ... (See Great Britain.)				
PENANG ... { via Amoor	120	8	122	8
... { „ Madras and E. I. Extension Co.'s cable	20	0	22	0
... { via Suez	50	0	52	0
PERSIA ... { „ Bushire	20	8	22	8
... { „ Turkey and Poti	34	4	36	4
PERSIAN GULF—				
Gwadar ... via Kurrachee	9	12	11	12
Jask ... „ ditto	15	4	17	4
Henjam ... „ ditto	17	4	19	4
Bushire ... „ ditto	20	8	22	8
Fao ... „ ditto	27	12	29	12
... (Boat hire from Henjam to Bunder Abbas, Lingah, or Bassadore, Rs. 5 per message or copy of a message.)				
PORT DARWIN ... (See Australia.)				
PHILADELPHIA ... (See Australia.)				
PORTUGAL ... { via Suez	42	4	44	4
... { „ Teheran	39	12	41	12
... { „ Turkey	39	12	41	12
QUEENSLAND ... (See Australia.)				
RHETIMO ... (See Turkey.)				
RHODES ... (See Turkey.)				
ROUMANIA ... { via Suez	39	8	41	8
... { „ Teheran	35	0	37	0
... { „ Turkey	35	0	37	0

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
RUSSIA—				
In Europe ... { via Suez	35	12	37	12
... { „ Teheran	37	0	39	0
... { „ Turkey	37	0	39	0
On Caucasus ... { via Suez	32	8	34	8
... { „ Teheran	31	0	33	0
... { „ Turkey	31	0	33	0
In Asia—				
West of Tomsk ... { via Suez	46	4	48	4
... { „ Teheran	36	12	38	12
... { „ Turkey	34	12	36	12
Between Tomsk and	49	12	51	12
Werkhne Oudinsk. { via Suez	40	0	42	0
... { „ Teheran	38	4	40	4
... { „ Turkey	38	4	40	4
Between Werkhne Ou-	56	8	58	8
dinsk, and the Paci-	46	0	48	0
fic Ocean ... { via Suez	46	0	48	0
... { „ Teheran	46	0	48	0
... { „ 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	35	0	37	0
... { „ Turkey	35	0	37	0
SHANGHAI ... (See China.)				
SHETLAND ISLES ... (See Great Britain.)				
SINGAPORE ... { via Amoor	112	0	114	0
... { „ Penang	28	8	30	8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ... (See Australia.)				
SPAIN ... { via Suez	42	0	44	0
... { „ Teheran	39	8	41	8
... { „ Turkey	39	8	41	8
SPEZIA ... (See Greece.)				
ST. MAURE ... (See Ionian Isles.)				
SUEZ ... (See Egypt.)				
SUEZ CANAL STATIONS ... (See Egypt.)				
SWEDEN ... { via Suez	40	4	42	4
... { „ Teheran	38	4	40	4
... { „ Turkey	38	4	40	4
SWITZERLAND ... { via Suez	40	0	42	0
... { „ Teheran	36	12	38	12
... { „ Turkey	36	12	38	12
SYRA ... (See Greece.)				
TRIPOLI ... (See Barbary.)				
TUNIS ... (See Barbary.)				
TURKEY—				
In Europe ... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	32	0	34	0
... { „ Turkey	32	0	34	0
... { via Suez	40	12	42	12
... { „ Teheran	37	8	39	8
... { „ Turkey	37	8	39	8
CORSICA ... { via Suez	40	0	42	0
... { „ Teheran	36	12	38	12
... { „ Turkey	36	12	38	12
SARDINIA ... { via Suez	36	12	38	12
... { „ Teheran	27	12	29	12
... { „ Turkey	27	12	29	12
TURKEY IN ASIA—				
VIA FAO ... 1st Region	29	12	31	12
... 2nd „	29	12	31	12
... 1st Region, (Seaports)	43	0	45	0
VIA SUEZ AND RHODES... 2nd „ (Inland)	44	12	46	12
VIA TEHERAN AND POTI... All places	29	8	31	8
CANDIA ... { via Teheran or Suez	45	8	47	8
... { „ Turkey	31	12	33	12

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGE—*continued.*

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
CHIO, MITTLERE, RHODES AND SAMOS.....	43	12	45	12
via Suez.....	30	0	32	0
Teheran.....	44	4	46	4
TURKEY.....	30	8	32	8
CYPRUS.....				
via Suez.....				
Teheran.....				
TURKEY.....				
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.....				
(See Tasmania.)				
VICTORIA.....				
(See Australia.)				
WASHINGTON.....				
(See America.)				
WEST INDIES, &c.				
Demerara.....	153	0	160	0
via Suez and Brest.....	155	8	157	8
Teheran and Brest.....				
TURKEY and Brest.....				
(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).				
Havana.....	105	8	107	8
via Suez and Brest.....	103	0	105	0
Teheran and Brest.....				
TURKEY and Brest.....				
(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
via Suez and Brest.....	113	8	115	8
Teheran and Brest.....				
TURKEY and Brest.....				
(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.)				

Special Tariff for Messages of 10 WORDS and upwards to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, AMERICA, the WEST INDIES, &c.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	First 10 words.	Each additional word.	First 10 words.	Each additional word.
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND—Including LONDON and all stations in ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, the CHANNEL, ORKNEY, SHETLAND and SKILLY ISLES.				
via Suez ...	21	4	22	8
Teheran ...	20	0	21	4
TURKEY ...				

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR MESSAGES.—*continued.*

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	First 10 words.	Each additional word.	First 10 words.	Each additional word.
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
AMERICA—				
Boston and New York ...	42	8	43	12
via Suez & London ...	41	4	42	8
Teheran & London ...	43	4	44	8
TURKEY & London ...	42	0	43	4
Philadelphia and Washington ...	46	12	48	0
via Suez & London ...	45	8	46	12
Teheran & London ...				
TURKEY & London ...				
San Francisco ...				
via Suez & London ...				
Teheran & London ...				
TURKEY & London ...				
For all other places in America, &c.—See TARIFF PAMPHLET.				
CANADA ...	42	8	43	12
via Suez & London ...	41	4	42	8
Teheran & London ...	50	4	51	8
TURKEY & London ...	49	0	50	4
COLUMBIA (BRITISH) ...	80	8	81	12
via Suez & London ...	79	4	80	8
Teheran & London ...	54	4	55	8
TURKEY & London ...	53	0	54	4
WEST INDIES, &c.—				
Demerara ...	59	4	60	8
via Suez & London ...	58	0	59	4
Teheran & London ...				
TURKEY & London ...				
Havanna ...				
via Suez & London ...				
Teheran & London ...				
TURKEY & London ...				
Jamaica ...				
via Suez & London ...				
Teheran & London ...				
TURKEY & London ...				
For all other places in the West Indies, &c.—See TARIFF PAMPHLET.				

N.B.—The above reduced charges to America, Canada, British Columbia, and the West Indies, &c., are only applicable to messages sent via LONDON (Valencia). The higher rates via Brest are shown in the TARIFF SHEET and TARIFF PAMPHLET.

CABLE LINES.

BOMBAY—ADEN SECTION.		ADEN—SUZ SECTION.	
Shore end at Bombay ...	10-02 knots.	Shore end at Aden ...	9-08 knots.
1st Intermediate Cable ...	86-04 "	Intermediate do. ...	323-73 "
2nd do. ...	50-01 "	Main Cable ...	1116-26 "
Main Cable ...	1645-41 "	Shore end at Suez ...	10-18 "
2nd Inter Cable at Aden ...	16-61 "		
Shore end do. ...	10-04 "		
			1460-15
			= 3278 knots.
			1818-13 knots.

Besides these sections the Eastern Telegraph Company's system comprises—

Alexandria to Malta ...	024 knots.	Malta to Gibraltar ...	1120 knots.
Do. do. ...	976 "	Gibraltar to Villa Real (Spain) ...	155 "
Malta to Bona (Algeria) ...	378 "	Do. to Lisbon ...	331 "
Bona to Marseilles ...	447 "	Lisbon to Portlucuron near Penzance ...	824 "

Bilbao to Lizard Point, 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.

By order,

28th November, 1875.

J. C. McLAREN, Superintendent.

**EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED;**
**IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE ABOVE COMPANIES' CABLES COMMUNICATE WITH PENANG,
SINGAPORE, JAVA, AUSTRALIA, SAIGON, HONGKONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI,
JAPAN AND WLADIVOSTOCK.

Tariff for Messages of Twenty Words from Madras.

	RS. A.		RS. A.
Penang.....	20 0	Hongkong.....	48 0
Singapore.....	23 8	Amoy.....	50 0
* Java (Batavia—Weltervreden)....	38 8	Shanghai.....	59 0
* Java (Stations West of Samarang)	39 4		
* Java (Stations East of Samarang)	40 4		
AUSTRALIA.			
Port Darwin.....	73 12	JAPAN.	
South Australia.....	73 12	Nagasaki.....	69 12
Victoria.....	75 0	Simonosaki.....	75 4
New South Wales.....	76 8	Hioho.....	
Queensland and Tasmania.....	79 0	Osaki.....	
Yokohama.....		Yedo.....	
Wladivostock.....	35 12		

N. B.—From East of Chittagong and Ceylon, Rs. 2 extra.

Half the above charges for every additional 10 words.

Messages sent on by Post from Penang, Singapore, Saigon and Australian
Stations, 12 annas extra.

*** List of Stations in Java and Sumatra.**

WEST OF SAMARANG.

BATAVIA—WELTERVEDEN.

Palembang.	Sumatra.	Anjer.	Tagal.
Labat.		Serang.	Pekalongan.
Batoe Radjah		Buitenzorg.	Banjoemass.
Mengala.		Tjandjoer.	Tjilatjap.
Felok Betong.		Bandong.	Poerworedjo.
Benkoelen.		Tjamies.	Magelang.
Seblet.		Poerwakarta.	Djojokarta.
Tibing.		Indramayoe.	Ambarwa.
Tingle.		Cheribon.	Samarang.
Padang.			

EAST OF SAMARANG.

Pattie.	Kedirie.	Probolingo.	Grissee.
Rembang.	Modjokerto.	Bozoei.	Sitobondo.
Soerakarta.	Soerabaya.	Banjoewangie.	Nigawie.
Madjoen.	Passaroeang.	Salutiga.	Toeban.

By order,

MADRAS, 1875.

J. C. McLAREN, *Superintendent.*

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

G. K. Winter, Esq. Telegraph Engineer, in charge.

H. Marsh..... Workshop Superintendent.

T. Barathalvar Moodelly..... Engineering Assistant, Head Office.

C. D. Theobald..... Inspector, between Madras and Bangalore.

P. Valoo Moodelly..... Sub-Inspector, between Madras and Trivellore.

D. Jones..... Inspector, between Jollarpett and Pothanore.

P. Valoo Moodelly..... Inspector, between Mettapoliam and Beypore.

G. Abboy Naidoo..... Inspector, between Arcotum and Gooty.

P. Rajahgopal Chetty..... Inspector, between Gooty and Raichore and Bellary
Branch.

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.		
Perambore	P E	A.M. 6	P.M. 6	Madras.
Avady	A V	6	6	do
Tinnanore	T I	6	6	do
Trivellore	T R	6	6	do
Cudumbathoor	C U	6	6	do
Chinamapett	C H	6	6	Vellore.
ARCONUM JUNCTION	A J	6	6	
Tirutany	R Y	6	6	Arconum.
Naggery	N G	6	6	do
Puttoor	P R	6	6	do
Pooddy	O D	6	6	do
Tirupetty	R U	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
Wontimettah	W A	6	6	do
CUDDAPAH	H X	Always open.		
Camalappoor	C M	6	6	Cuddapah.
Yerragoontla	Y A	6	6	do
Moodanoor	M R	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	6	Gooty.
Veerapoor	V P	6	6	Goondacul
Bellary	B Y	6	6	
Nuncherla	N L	6	6	Gooty.
Auspreo	O P	6	6	do
Adoni	A D	6	6	do
Kosgee	K G	6	6	do
Toongabudra				
Mutmurri	M Y	6	6	Raichore.
Raichore	R I	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.	
Sholinghur	S H	6 to	6	Vellore.
Arcot	A R	6 " "	6	do
Tiruvellum	T H	6 " "	6	do
Vellore	V E	Always open.		
Gooriattum	G O	6 to	6	Vellore.
Mailputty	L Q	6 " "	6	do
Amboor	A B	6 " "	6	Jollarpett.
Vaniembady	V N	6 " "	6	do
JOLLARPETT JUNCTION	H R	Always open.		
Coopum	C P	6 to	6	Jollarpett.
Bangalore { Colar Road	Y D	6 " "	6	do
Branch. { Malloor	L R	6 " "	6	do
Cadjoody	D G	6 " "	6	do
BANGALORE	G L	Always open.		
Tripatore	T P	6 to	6	Jollarpett.
Samulputty	S L	6 " "	6	do
Morapoor	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
POTHANORE JUNCTION	P J	6 " "	6	Pothanore Junction
Coimbatore	C O	6 " "	6	do
Neilgheri { Tudiloor	T D	6 " "	6	do
Branch. { Karamady	K A	6 " "	6	do
Mettapollium	M L	8 " "	8	do
Muddikurry	M D	6 " "	6	do
Walliar	W R	9 " "	5	do
Conjecode	C N	6 " "	6	do
PALGHAT	G H	6 " "	6	do
Purley	L Y	6 " "	6	do
Luckady	L D	6 " "	6	do
WOOTAPOLIUM	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 completed nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh message.

Messages may be written in ordinary English language, in cipher, in code or in any foreign language written in the Roman character.

Ordinary messages can contain only standard English dictionary words.

Cipher messages are those which consist wholly or in part of groups of figures or letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed exclusively of letters of the alphabet or exclusively of figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"(4597) (63289 (459) (181764)."

"Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154)."

"(AVE) (B) (CPG) (GKRSN)."

"Exchange falling (BKS) (FB JK). 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 recognized 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 recognized 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. D." and "C. F. I." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Ch," as one word.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Messages can be addressed bearing to places inland where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Seringapatam, "Post Bangalore." To Ramandroog, "Post Bellary."

If the sender of a message that has to be delivered by inland post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four

annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages addressed to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases the postage and registration fees must be pre-paid.

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 *band file* 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..... 1 0

For every six words or less or fraction of six words in foreign language, or words of concealed meaning in cipher exclusive of the address..... 2 0

For repeating a message by order of sender.—Twice the value of a single charge.

The charge for a message in cipher, in code or in a foreign language, is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

A message can be sent from any Station on the Madras Railway to any Government Telegraph Station, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., double charges are also collected on Sundays and on the following holidays:—viz., Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and on the Queen's Birthday.

Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, *but this order does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "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.

Proper names of persons such as Rama Row, Runga Chetty, Hurry Doss, Kistna Sing, Sow Chund, Moonesawmy Pillay, Chinnaasawmy Butten, Shaik Mahomed, &c., &c., must be charged as two words.

Every *separate* character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuations, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, 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 each counted 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 *addressee of a message will be transmitted without charge.*

The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the Signaller and signalled *free of charge*. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date if given, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion with that given by the Signaller, will, if written at the beginning, be transferred to the end of the message.

A message addressed to several persons in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

The charge for a message sent partly by Government, and partly by any Railway Company's Line of Telegraph will be the same as that charged for a message between any two Stations on this Railway.

The charge will be divided between the Companies concerned in the following manner, viz:—

In the case of a message passing over *two systems only*—say, from Salem to Bombay, the Madras Railway Company's share will be one-half, and the Government Telegraph share will be the other half.

In the case of a message passing over *the three different systems*—say, from Trichinopoly to Bombay, the Great Southern Railway Company's share will be one-third, the Madras Railway Company's share one-third, and the Government Telegraph's share one-third.

Pre-paid Replies.

The sender of a message can pre-pay a reply. He must add the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been pre-paid. The reply is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply paid 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, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, *before the telegram is delivered to him.*

Refunds.

No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery), unless it be repeated. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Madras.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months from the date of the message. *When an over-charge has been made on a message through the neglect of the Railway employees, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount over-charged will be re-paid at once by the Traffic Manager.*

If a registered message be not delivered through the fault of the Railway employees or be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

If the sender of a message wishes to cancel it when the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Signaller of the terminal Station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

No stranger can be admitted behind the Counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special order from an Officer of the Company.

It is requested that all irregularities and delays may be notified to H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, Madras.

ROBERT B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

MADRAS, 1st October, 1874.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE—BEACH.

W. E. WRIGHT, Esq., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. H. WEBBER, Assistant.

Mr. G. F. T. CLARK, Manager, Stationery Office.

Duties payable on Deeds and other Instruments.

Acts XVIII of 1869 and VII of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers. Below is given a list of the former ordinarily and generally executed with the amount of the Stamp to be impressed on each as contained in the Schedules of the Acts.

SCHEDULE I.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp Duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.		
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of 2, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of 3, for each part of the set.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND.	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed Rs. 100	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
	And when the amount exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
	Rs. 200	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
	Rs. 300	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
	Rs. 600	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 3 0
	Rs. 900	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
	Rs. 1,200	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
	Rs. 1,500	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
	For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
2. PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND.	For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate, then for each part.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
3. POLICY OF INSURANCE.	When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0 4 0	0 2 0	
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 insured or for every part thereof	0 4 0	0 2 0	
4. TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION.	When the amount paid for such share does not exceed Rs. 100	0 4 0		
	For every Rs. 100 of such amount or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000	0 4 0		
	And for every Rs. 500 of the same or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	1 4 0		
	When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 25	0 2 0		
5. BOND FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT OTHER THAN AN ADMINISTRATION BOND.	When such amount exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50	0 4 0		
	Rs. 50	0 8 0		
	Rs. 100	0 8 0		
6. BOTTOMRY-BOND.	For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000	0 8 0		
7. RESPONDENTIA-BOND.	500	2 8 0		
	1,000	2 8 0		
	10,000	2 8 0		
	And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000	12 8 0		

Note.—The stamp-duty chargeable on the instrument marked * may be denoted by an adhesive stamp when the transfer is made by endorsement.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp Duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
8. CUSTOMS-BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 Five Rupees.
9. INDEMNITY-BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000 The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or is not expressed Sixteen Rupees.
10. MORTGAGE-DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS NOT GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
11. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
12. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED FOR THE DUE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF.	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000 The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or the amount is not expressed Sixteen Rupees.
13. ASSIGNMENT OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED.	(a). When the amount of such interest does not exceed Rs. 3,000 The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). In any other case Sixteen Rupees.
14. SETTLEMENT.	The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount or value of the property thereby settled is chargeable (No. 5.)
15. CONVEYANCE.	
16. MORTGAGE-DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	RS. A. P. When the amount paid or secured does not exceed Rs. 50 0 8 0 When such amount exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 1 0 0 For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 1 0 0 500 5 0 0 1,000 5 0 0 10,000 50 0 0 20,000 75 0 0 1,00,000
17. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.	The stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount so paid is chargeable (No. 15), in addition to the Stamp-duty with which an instrument of exchange of immoveable property or a partition-deed is chargeable under Schedule II.
18. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WHEN MONEY IS PAID FOR EQUALITY OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION.	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
19. LEASE	
(a). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of less than one year	The Stamp-duty with which a Bond (No. 5) for the total amount payable under such lease is chargeable.
(b). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years	The Stamp-duty with which a 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. 16..	The Stamp-duty with which the lease is chargeable (No. 19).
(b). In any other case	Sixteen Rupees.
21. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION—OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN. OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE THEREOF. OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED. OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING. OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK.	
(a). Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed Rs. 500	Eight Annas.
(b). Where it exceeds Rs. 500	One Rupee.
22. AWARD...	
(a). Where the amount or value of the property in dispute expressed in such award does not exceed Rs. 500.	Eight Annas.
(b). Where such amount or value exceeds Rs. 500, or where no amount or value is expressed in the award	One Rupee.
23. COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT.	
(a). If the duty chargeable on the original does not exceed Rs. 5, or if no duty is chargeable on the original	Eight Annas.
(b). If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds Rs. 5, but does not exceed Rs. 20	One Rupee.
(c). If such duty exceeds Rs. 20, but does not exceed Rs. 50	Two Rupees.
(d). If such duty exceeds Rs. 50	Four Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.				
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.	If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.
When the amount exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
100 ..	100 ..	0 1	0 1	0 1
200 ..	200 ..	0 2	0 1	0 1
300 ..	300 ..	0 3	0 2	0 1
400 ..	400 ..	0 4	0 3	0 2
500 ..	500 ..	0 5	0 4	0 3
600 ..	600 ..	0 6	0 5	0 4
700 ..	700 ..	0 7	0 6	0 5
800 ..	800 ..	0 8	0 7	0 6
900 ..	900 ..	0 9	0 8	0 7
1,000 ..	1,000 ..	1 0	0 9	0 8
1,100 ..	1,100 ..	1 1	1 0	0 9
1,200 ..	1,200 ..	1 2	1 1	1 0
1,300 ..	1,300 ..	1 3	1 2	1 1
1,400 ..	1,400 ..	1 4	1 3	1 2
1,500 ..	1,500 ..	1 5	1 4	1 3
1,600 ..	1,600 ..	1 6	1 5	1 4
1,700 ..	1,700 ..	1 7	1 6	1 5
1,800 ..	1,800 ..	1 8	1 7	1 6
1,900 ..	1,900 ..	1 9	1 8	1 7
2,000 ..	2,000 ..	2 0	1 9	1 8
2,100 ..	2,100 ..	2 1	2 0	1 9
2,200 ..	2,200 ..	2 2	2 1	2 0
2,300 ..	2,300 ..	2 3	2 2	2 1
2,400 ..	2,400 ..	2 4	2 3	2 2
2,500 ..	2,500 ..	2 5	2 4	2 3
2,600 ..	2,600 ..	2 6	2 5	2 4
2,700 ..	2,700 ..	2 7	2 6	2 5
2,800 ..	2,800 ..	2 8	2 7	2 6
2,900 ..	2,900 ..	2 9	2 8	2 7
3,000 ..	3,000 ..	3 0	2 9	2 8

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.				
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.	If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.
When the amount exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
40,000 ..	50,000 ..	30 0	15 0	10 0
50,000 ..	60,000 ..	36 0	18 0	12 0
60,000 ..	70,000 ..	42 0	21 0	14 0
70,000 ..	80,000 ..	48 0	24 0	16 0
80,000 ..	90,000 ..	54 0	27 0	18 0
90,000 ..	1,00,000 ..	60 0	30 0	20 0
1,00,000 ..	1,10,000 ..	66 0	33 0	22 0
1,10,000 ..	1,20,000 ..	72 0	36 0	24 0
1,20,000 ..	1,30,000 ..	78 0	39 0	26 0
1,30,000 ..	1,40,000 ..	84 0	42 0	28 0
1,40,000 ..	1,50,000 ..	90 0	45 0	30 0
1,50,000 ..	1,60,000 ..	96 0	48 0	32 0
1,60,000 ..	1,70,000 ..	102 0	51 0	34 0
1,70,000 ..	1,80,000 ..	108 0	54 0	36 0
1,80,000 ..	1,90,000 ..	114 0	57 0	38 0
1,90,000 ..	2,00,000 ..	120 0	60 0	40 0

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on Bonds for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000.

When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	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 ..	225 0
100 ..	100 ..	0 8	11,000 ..	12,000 ..	55 0	1,30,000 ..	1,40,000 ..	237 8
200 ..	200 ..	1 0	12,000 ..	13,000 ..	57 8	1,40,000 ..	1,50,000 ..	250 0
300 ..	300 ..	1 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

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 ..	100	0 0	17,000 ..	18,000	140 0
100 ..	200	1 0	18,000 ..	19,000	145 0
200 ..	300	2 0	19,000 ..	20,000	150 0
300 ..	400	3 0	20,000 ..	21,000	155 0
400 ..	500	4 0	21,000 ..	22,000	160 0
500 ..	600	5 0	22,000 ..	23,000	165 0
600 ..	700	6 0	23,000 ..	24,000	170 0
700 ..	800	7 0	24,000 ..	25,000	175 0
800 ..	900	8 0	25,000 ..	26,000	180 0
900 ..	1,000	9 0	26,000 ..	27,000	185 0
1,000 ..	1,500	10 0	27,000 ..	28,000	190 0
1,500 ..	2,000	15 0	28,000 ..	29,000	195 0
2,000 ..	2,500	20 0	29,000 ..	30,000	200 0
2,500 ..	3,000	25 0	30,000 ..	40,000	250 0
3,000 ..	3,500	30 0	40,000 ..	50,000	300 0
3,500 ..	4,000	35 0	50,000 ..	60,000	350 0
4,000 ..	4,500	40 0	60,000 ..	70,000	400 0
4,500 ..	5,000	45 0	70,000 ..	80,000	450 0
5,000 ..	5,500	50 0	80,000 ..	90,000	500 0
5,500 ..	6,000	55 0	90,000 ..	1,00,000	550 0
6,000 ..	6,500	60 0	1,00,000 ..	1,20,000	625 0
6,500 ..	7,000	65 0	1,20,000 ..	1,40,000	700 0
7,000 ..	7,500	70 0	1,40,000 ..	1,60,000	775 0
7,500 ..	8,000	75 0	1,60,000 ..	1,80,000	850 0
8,000 ..	8,500	80 0	1,80,000 ..	2,00,000	925 0
8,500 ..	9,000	85 0	2,00,000 ..	2,20,000	1,000 0
9,000 ..	9,500	90 0	2,20,000 ..	2,40,000	1,075 0
9,500 ..	10,000	95 0	2,40,000 ..	2,60,000	1,150 0
10,000 ..	10,500	100 0	2,60,000 ..	2,80,000	1,225 0
10,500 ..	11,000	105 0	2,80,000 ..	3,00,000	1,300 0
11,000 ..	12,000	110 0	3,00,000 ..	3,20,000	1,375 0
12,000 ..	13,000	115 0	3,20,000 ..	3,40,000	1,450 0
13,000 ..	14,000	120 0	3,40,000 ..	3,60,000	1,525 0
14,000 ..	15,000	125 0	3,60,000 ..	3,80,000	1,600 0
15,000 ..	16,000	130 0	3,80,000 ..	4,00,000	1,675 0
16,000 ..	17,000	135 0			

SCHEDULE II.

Instruments chargeable with fixed Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
1.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding twenty rupees.	
2.—LETTER OF CREDIT.	
3.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange.	
4.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association.	1 Anna.*
5.—NOTE OF MEMORANDUM written in any book or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand, or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to twenty rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced, or is acknowledged to be due.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS—continued.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
6.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.	
7.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds twenty rupees.	
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of—	1 Anna.*
(a).—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or fund 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.	
9.—BILL OF LADING.	
10.—DOCK-WARRANT.	4 Annas.
11.—ANY AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act : Provided that where two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters shall be stamped as an Agreement.	8 Annas.
12.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master of a ship.	
13.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY to present for registration.	
(a).—A single instrument.	
(b).—Any number of instruments required for the completion of a single transaction.	
14.—AFFIDAVIT not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.	
15.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
16.—COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT chargeable with Stamp-duty under this Act : Provided that the counterpart shall not be available unless the Collector or such other officer as he may authorize in that behalf shall certify that the proper Stamp-duty on the original instrument has been paid. Such certificate shall be endorsed on the counterpart on the same being produced together with the original instrument, and on the whole being duly executed and duly stamped in other respects.	1 Rupee.
17.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.	
18.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed five hundred rupees.	
19.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees.	
20.—BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed as a collateral security for the performance of any act where such performance is secured by some instrument previously executed on stamped paper in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	
21.—INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT to secure the re-payment on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such instrument of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.	2 Rupees.
22.—CHARTER-PARTY.	
23.—NOTARIAL ACT.	
24.—PROTEST OF A BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE.	
25.—PROTEST OF THE MASTER OR OWNER OF A SHIP.	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.	
27.—RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY, when the original Mortgage-deed has been stamped in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	4 Rupees.
28.—COMPOSITION-DEED.	
29.—LETTER OF LICENSE.	
30.—RELEASE.	
31.—INSTRUMENT PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.	8 Rupees.
32.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS—continued.

	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
33.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.	16 Rupees.
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.	
37.—INSTRUMENT OF GIFT OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.	
38.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	100 Rs.
39.—PARTITION-DEED relating to immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	
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.	500 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 an Attorney in any High Court.	

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMP.)

13th January, 1870, No. 319.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 2 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the stamp on all the instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned section may, at the option of the parties to those Instruments, be denoted by a special adhesive stamp to be affixed by the Collector or the Superintendent of Stamps in lieu of the impressed stamp therein prescribed. The documents requiring to be stamped must be produced at the Collectorate or the Stamp Office before they are executed.

23rd March, 1870, No. 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:—

Whenever the use of blue and black bi-color stamps, prescribed in Financial Notification, No. 2,778, dated 29th day of April, 1868, for documents mentioned in the Schedule A annexed to Act No. X of 1862 has been introduced under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, such stamps shall be exclusively used for all documents mentioned in the first and second Schedules annexed to the General Stamp Act, 1869, other than—

(a). Documents which, under Section 5 of the same Act, para. (a), may be stamped with adhesive stamps; and

(b). Documents on which the stamps may be denoted by the Collector or Superintendent of Stamps under the same Section, para. (b).

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.
- " 19. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds Rs. 500.
- " 32. Power of Attorney not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.
- " 14. Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.
- " 21. Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the re-payment, on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such Instrument, of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.
- " 22. Charter-party.
- " 23. Notarial Act.
- " 24. Protest of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.
- " 25. Protest of the Master or Owner of a Ship.
- " 33. Articles of Association of a Company.
- " 34. Memorandum of Association of a Company.
- " 35. Appointment in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property moveable or 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.

When the Power of Attorney has been executed out of British India, or when it is written on a printed form such as those kept by Banks and Commercial Houses for the transaction of the business of their constituents.

3. Officers empowered to "denote" may at their discretion "denote" the stamp on any Instrument which is drawn up by Solicitors or in the English form, and in regard to which the use of the impressed bi-color Stamp would obviously be inconvenient.

4. The method of "denoting" shall be as follows:—

Special adhesive stamps of different colors and patterns for each value are to be applied by the denoting officer to documents brought to be stamped by the public, and the stamps, after being applied, are to be defaced by a stamping machine before documents are returned. As a further precaution against fraud, the denoting officer should, in all cases in which the value of the stamp is Rs. 20 and upwards, append his usual full signature on the document, immediately under the stamp.

5. Officers empowered to denote stamps are reminded that it is no part of their duty in exercising that power, to determine, for the parties bringing instruments to be stamped, the amount of stamp-duty properly chargeable on such Instruments. For such determination a regular application under Section 39 of the Act should be made to a competent officer.

23rd 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 license 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 revokable 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 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 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. 231.

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.

13th June, 1873, No. 1,041.

With reference to Section 45 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that when stamped paper becomes spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of Section 46 of the said Act, the value of such paper shall be refunded by the Collector of the District in which the paper was purchased upon application made to him within six months from the date on which the paper was spoiled or unused or rendered unfit for use and upon delivery to him of such paper. In case the owner of the paper so spoiled or rendered unfit for use desires to be supplied with stamped paper of the same denomination and value, or of any other denomination to the same amount in value, the Collector may cause such paper to be delivered to him, or to his Agent, upon payment of the value of the paper on which the new stamp or stamps shall be impressed.

This Notification does not interfere with the provisions of Section 45 of Act XVIII of 1869 which still remain in force.

16th April, 1875.

No. 179.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council directs that the stamp duty chargeable upon instruments of gift of immoveable property, when the value thereof does not exceed fifteen hundred rupees, shall be the stamp duty which would be chargeable under Section I of the said Act on a conveyance, the consideration money set forth in which is the same as the value of the immoveable property given.

30th September, 1874.

No. 5,934.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to Rupees 4 the duty chargeable under the said Act, on every instrument of Exchange of immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of Exchange.

No. 382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, remits the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on Bonds executed for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income from private subscriptions of a charitable hospital or dispensary shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.

No. 599.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by the General Stamp Act, exempts from payment of stamp duty all contracts for service in British Burmah under the Chief Commissioner of that Province, entered into between natives of India emigrating to British Burmah in pursuance of the Government Resolution of this date, for regulating such emigration, and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officers acting as representatives of the said Chief Commissioner.

No. 1,101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, remits the duty chargeable on the following receipts:—

- (a) Receipts for pay given by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army not being in Civil employ.
- (b) Receipts for pensions or allowances given by persons receiving pensions or allowances in respect of their services as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers and not being in Civil employ.
- (c) Receipts given by holders of family certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and is not in Civil employ.

9th October, 1874.

No. 6,046.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on every instrument by which moveable or immoveable property is conveyed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of

- (a) Sale,
- (b) Lease, or
- (c) Exchange where money is paid by Government for equality of Exchange.

This Notification supersedes the one published under date the 25th June, 1874, No. 3,969.

31st December, 1874.

No. 7,516.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on Affidavits made as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.

15th January, 1875.

No. 188.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is advised that an instrument of divorce is not a "release" within the meaning of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Notification :—

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the Notification, No. 2,201, dated the 2nd April, 1874, as declares that the proper stamp on an instrument of divorce is one rupee.

23th February, 1870, No. 1,426.

It being desirable that there should be a distinction between the two classes of Bi-color Stamps, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that all stamps intended for use under the Court Fees' Act should bear the inscription "Court Fees," the stamps used for other purposes being left without any special designation.

15th March, 1870, No. 1,865.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following directions :—

1. When the exact amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act can be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, such fee shall be denoted accordingly. When the exact amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, the next lower available Bi-color Stamp shall be used and the deficiency made up by one or more additional Stamps, which may be either Bi-color or Adhesive.
2. The Bi-color Stamps referred to in this Notification are the red and black printed Stamps, and the Adhesive Stamps are those across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.
3. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

SCHEDULE I.—*Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court except those mentioned in Section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees ..	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees ..	Six annas.
	When such amount of value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees ..	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees ..	Five rupees.
	When such amount of value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees ..	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees ..	Fifteen rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the Table annexed to this Schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—*continued.**Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in Section three.*	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees ..	Twenty-five Rs.
2. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for possession under Act No. XIV of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits), Section fifteen.		A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Petition under the Indian Registration Act, Sec. fifty-three.		
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,—	
	(a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees ..	Four annas.
	(b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ..	Eight annas.
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court ..	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,—	
	(a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees ..	Eight annas.
	(b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ..	One rupee.
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1869, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn ..	When such decree or order is made by a High Court ..	Four rupees.
	(a).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ..	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(b).—In any other case ..	Eight annas.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the annexed Table to this Schedule.

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 ..	Eight annas.
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (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 minors 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 .. If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees .. And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees ..	Five rupees. Ten 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 on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts.)	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees ..	Two per centum on such amount or value.

NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter, whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realised by him under such certificate.

If the moneys so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE of rates of ad valorem Fees leviable on the institution of Suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
5	10	0 6 0	570	580	43 8 0	3,400	3,500	200 0 0
10	15	0 12 0	580	590	44 4 0	3,500	3,600	205 0 0
15	20	1 2 0	590	600	45 0 0	3,600	3,700	210 0 0
20	25	1 8 0	600	610	45 12 0	3,700	3,800	215 0 0
25	30	1 14 0	610	620	46 8 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0
30	35	2 4 0	620	630	47 4 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0
35	40	2 10 0	630	640	48 0 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0
40	45	3 0 0	640	650	48 12 0	4,100	4,200	235 0 0
45	50	3 6 0	650	660	49 8 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0
50	55	4 0 0	660	670	50 4 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0
55	60	4 6 0	670	680	51 0 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0
60	65	5 0 0	680	690	51 12 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0
65	70	5 6 0	690	700	52 8 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0
70	75	6 0 0	700	710	53 4 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0
75	80	6 6 0	710	720	54 0 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0
80	85	7 0 0	720	730	54 12 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0
85	90	7 6 0	730	740	55 8 0	5,000	5,100	280 0 0
90	95	8 0 0	740	750	56 4 0	5,100	5,200	285 0 0
95	100	8 6 0	750	760	57 0 0	5,200	5,300	290 0 0
100	110	9 0 0	760	770	57 12 0	5,300	5,400	295 0 0
110	120	9 6 0	770	780	58 8 0	5,400	5,500	300 0 0
120	130	10 0 0	780	790	59 4 0	5,500	5,600	305 0 0
130	140	10 6 0	790	800	60 0 0	5,600	5,700	310 0 0
140	150	11 2 0	800	810	60 12 0	5,700	5,800	315 0 0
150	160	11 8 0	810	820	61 8 0	5,800	5,900	320 0 0
160	170	12 4 0	820	830	62 4 0	5,900	6,000	325 0 0
170	180	13 0 0	830	840	63 0 0	6,000	6,100	330 0 0
180	190	13 6 0	840	850	63 12 0	6,100	6,200	335 0 0
190	200	14 2 0	850	860	64 8 0	6,200	6,300	340 0 0
200	210	14 8 0	860	870	65 4 0	6,300	6,400	345 0 0
210	220	15 4 0	870	880	66 0 0	6,400	6,500	350 0 0
220	230	16 0 0	880	890	66 12 0	6,500	6,600	355 0 0
230	240	16 6 0	890	900	67 8 0	6,600	6,700	360 0 0
240	250	17 2 0	900	910	68 4 0	6,700	6,800	365 0 0
250	260	17 8 0	910	920	69 0 0	6,800	6,900	370 0 0
260	270	18 4 0	920	930	69 12 0	6,900	7,000	375 0 0
270	280	19 0 0	930	940	70 8 0	7,000	7,100	380 0 0
280	290	19 6 0	940	950	71 4 0	7,100	7,200	385 0 0
290	300	20 2 0	950	960	72 0 0	7,200	7,300	390 0 0
300	310	20 8 0	960	970	72 12 0	7,300	7,400	395 0 0
310	320	21 4 0	970	980	73 8 0	7,400	7,500	400 0 0
320	330	22 0 0	980	990	74 4 0	7,500	7,600	405 0 0
330	340	22 6 0	990	1,000	75 0 0	7,600	7,700	410 0 0
340	350	23 2 0	1,000	1,100	80 0 0	13,500	14,000	565 0 0
350	360	23 8 0	1,100	1,200	85 0 0	14,000	14,500	610 0 0
360	370	24 4 0	1,200	1,300	90 0 0	14,500	15,000	655 0 0
370	380	25 0 0	1,300	1,400	95 0 0	15,000	15,500	700 0 0
380	390	25 6 0	1,400	1,500	100 0 0	15,500	16,000	745 0 0
390	400	26 2 0	1,500	1,600	105 0 0	16,000	16,500	790 0 0
400	410	26 8 0	1,600	1,700	110 0 0	16,500	17,000	835 0 0
410	420	27 4 0	1,700	1,800	115 0 0	17,000	17,500	880 0 0
420	430	28 0 0	1,800	1,900	120 0 0	17,500	18,000	925 0 0
430	440	28 6 0	1,900	2,000	125 0 0	18,000	18,500	970 0 0
440	450	29 2 0	2,000	2,100	130 0 0	18,500	19,000	1,015 0 0
450	460	29 8 0	2,100	2,200	135 0 0	19,000	19,500	1,060 0 0
460	470	30 4 0	2,200	2,300	140 0 0	19,500	20,000	1,105 0 0
470	480	31 0 0	2,300	2,400	145 0 0	20,000	20,500	1,150 0 0
480	490	31 6 0	2,400	2,500	150 0 0	20,500	21,000	1,195 0 0
490	500	32 2 0	2,500	2,600	155 0 0	21,000	21,500	1,240 0 0
500	510	32 8 0	2,600	2,700	160 0 0	21,500	22,000	1,285 0 0
510	520	33 4 0	2,700	2,800	165 0 0	22,000	22,500	1,330 0 0
520	530	34 0 0	2,800	2,900	170 0 0	22,500	23,000	1,375 0 0
530	540	34 6 0	2,900	3,000	175 0 0	23,000	23,500	1,420 0 0
540	550	35 2 0	3,000	3,100	180 0 0	23,500	24,000	1,465 0 0
550	560	35 8 0	3,100	3,200	185 0 0	24,000	24,500	1,510 0 0
560	570	36 4 0	3,200	3,300	190 0 0	24,500	25,000	1,555 0 0
			3,300	3,400	195 0 0	25,000	25,500	1,600 0 0

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem Fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
32,000	34,000	1,015 0 0	1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,400 0 0
34,000	36,000	1,035 0 0	1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,420 0 0
36,000	38,000	1,055 0 0	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,450 0 0
38,000	40,000	1,075 0 0	1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,325 0 0
40,000	42,000	1,095 0 0	1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,350 0 0
42,000	44,000	1,115 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,375 0 0
44,000	46,000	1,135 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,475 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,155 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,500 0 0
48,000	50,000	1,175 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,525 0 0
50,000	55,000	1,200 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,550 0 0
55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0	1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,575 0 0
60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0	1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,600 0 0
65,000	70,000	1,275 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,625 0 0
70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,650 0 0
75,000	80,000	1,325 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,675 0 0
80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,700 0 0
85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,725 0 0
90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,750 0 0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,775 0 0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800 0 0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,825 0 0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850 0 0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875 0 0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900 0 0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925 0 0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950 0 0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975 0 0
						4,10,000	..	3,000 0 0

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Application or petition.	One Anna.
(a)—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings ; or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement ; or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement ; or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court	

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. XVI of 1868, Section 20, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to a suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than 50 Rupees ;	One Anna.
or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office.	
(b)—When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court ;	
1. Application or petition.	Eight Annas.
or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act ;	
or to deposit in Court revenue or rent ;	
or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	
(c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act	One Rupee.
(d)—When presented to a High Court	Two Rupees.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.....	Eight Annas.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper..	One Rupee.
(a)—When presented to a District Court	One Rupee.
(b)—When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court	Two Rupees.
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 16 of 1838, or Bombay Act No. V of 1861 (to give Mamludars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law).	Eight Annas.
5. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy ..	
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.	Eight Annas.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
7. Undertaking under section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.	
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Indian Income Tax Act.	
9. Petition of appeal under the Indian Income Tax Act, Section twenty-one	One Rupee.
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—
	(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in Clauses (b) and (c) of this Number.
	(b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority
	(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority
	Eight Annas.
	One Rupee.
	Two Rupees.
11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented.	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority
	(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority
	Eight Annas.
	Two Rupees.
12. Caveat.	
13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, Section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, Section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, Section seven.	Five Rupees.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.	Five Rupees.
15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	Five Rupees.
16. Administration-bond.	Eight Rupees.
17. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:—	
i. To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court:	

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
ii. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates:	
iii. To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed:	
iv. To set aside an award:	.....
v. To set aside an adoption:	.....
vi. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	.....
18. Application under Section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.	
19. Agreement under Section three hundred and twenty-eight of the same Code.	
20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under Section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under Section fifty-five of the same Act.	.....
21. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	.....
	Twenty Rupees.

6th January, 1871, No. 74.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II, No. 6.

14th July, 1871, No. 2,004.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 35 of "The Court Fees Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I, Article 11, of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons:

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

31st January, 1872, No. 839.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Exceptions.

Plaint or petition for execution.....A fee of 8 Annas each.
Memoranda of appeal.....2 Rupees each.

28th February, 1872, No. 404.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned Rules, to take effect from and after the 1st April, 1872, in supersession of the Rules laid down in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April, 1870, (published at pages 496 and 497 of the *Fort Saint George 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.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	1/2	0	4	2	0	5	0	8	0	20	0
0	1	0	8	3	0	6	0	9	0	30	0
0	2	1	0	4	0	7	0	10	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 Register-writer; and in this Register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges.

It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register-writer to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the Stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The Stamp vendor will, from time to time, replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the Stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and values are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to VII. These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel Counsel and Attorneys, and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to the and to costs of references costs of references to the High Court.

8th March, 1872, No. 1,756.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor-General in Council

is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,865, dated 15th March, 1870, and to issue the following directions :—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act, may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

3. The impressed stamps, referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

4. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

5. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

5th March, 1875, No. 1,520.

In exercise of the powers respectively conferred by Section 26 and Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, and in supersession of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March, 1872, and all other notifications on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions :—

1. From and after the 1st of April, 1875, the fees chargeable under the abovementioned Act, shall be denoted only by adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees."

2. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

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. 2,245.

The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March, 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St. George, 24th April, 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court 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 taluq 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 supplied 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 possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the same; whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule:—

(1st.) When by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd.) Or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd.) Or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 34 of the Court Fees' Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees' stamps: Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees' labels.

9th August, 1872, No. 1,906.

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 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 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. 2,023, dated the 15th August, 1872, published in page 782 of the 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. 996.

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 leviable on the undermentioned documents:—

1. Copy or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under Section 199 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 538 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 1255.

22nd August, 1873, No. 2,509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, when a plaintiff, enclosing 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 or 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.

No. 3,816.—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 on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

No. 801.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, reduces to eight annas the fee payable:

(a) On the plaint in every suit hereafter instituted in the Province of Oudh to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure where no consequential relief is prayed:

(b) On every appeal hereafter presented in any such suit, whether instituted before or after the date of this Notification.

No. 1,293.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

No. 1,511.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable under Schedule I of the said Act, on plaints in summary suits brought before Collectors under Madras Act No. VIII of 1865.

31st July, 1874.

No. 4,685.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue, shall be reduced to the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

5th February, 1875.

No. 855.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following remission:—

Whenever upon payment of the full fee chargeable under the said Act, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL of 1863, or Act XX of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fees shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Under Act VIII of 1871, for the Registration of Documents.

The Hon'ble V. RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Registration.
OFFICE—POONAMALLEE ROAD.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Registrar, Madras.
OFFICE—ERRABALOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

S. GOPALA CHARRY, B.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	Conterminous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam	Chatterpore	T. Kodandamayya Pantalu.
2 Vizagapatam	Do. do. of Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	Vepa Rama Murti Pantalu.
3 Godavery	Do. do. of Godavery	Cocanada	Mr. H. Richardson, Dy. Collr.
4 Kistna	Do. do. of Kistna	Masulipatam	D. Purushottamayya, Depy. Collector.
5 Nellore	Do. do. of Nellore	Nellore	Soobaramiah.
6 Cuddapah	Do. do. of Cuddapah	Cuddapah	N. Murugesu Mudali, Deputy Collector, (on other duty.)
7 Kurnool	Do. do. of Kurnool	Kurnool	M. Ramasawmy Naidu, (Ag.)
8 Bellary	Do. do. of Bellary	Bellary	N. Gopala Kristnamah Chetti, Deputy Collector.
9 Madras	Do. do. of Madras	Madras	Mr. B. A. Blake, Depy. Collr.
10 Chingleput	Do. do. of Chingleput	Saidapett	Mr. J. G. Ferrand.
11 North Arcot	Do. do. of North Arcot	Chittoor	Mr. A. Smith, Deputy Collr.
12 South Arcot	Do. do. of South Arcot	Cuddalore	Mr. J. A. Majoribanks, Deputy Collector.
13 Tanjore	Do. Zillah of Tanjore	Tanjore	P. Vardacharry, Depy. Collr.
14 Tinnevely	Do. do. of Tinnevely	Tinnevely	S. Hari Row, B.A.
15 Madura	Do. do. of Madura	Madura	Mr. S. R. Locke, Depy. Collector, (on leave.)
16 Trichinopoly	Do. do. of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	P. Veeragaviam, (Actg.)
17 Salem	Do. do. of Salem	Salem	T. Rama Row, Deputy Collr.
18 Coimbatore	Do. do. of Coimbatore	Coimbatore	P. Krishnasawmy Iyer, B.A.
19 South Canara	Do. do. of South Canara	Mangalore	Mr. J. W. Johnston, Deputy Collector.
20 Tellicherry	Do. Zillah of Tellicherry	Tellicherry	Mr. T. Pritchard, (Actg.)
21 Calicut	Do. do. of Calicut	Calicut	Mr. J. C. Winscom, Dy. Collr.
22 Neilgherries	Conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner appointed under Act I of 1868.	Ootacamund	Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Dy. Collr.
			Mr. J. L. Fernandez, (Actg.)
			S. Ramasawmy Iyer, B.A.
			Mr. P. A. Cole, Depy. Collr.
			M. Ruthnasawmy Iyer, B.A.

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 Garo, Khasia, Jynteah, and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the tributary Mehals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of the Act. (*Beverley's Regn. Manu.*, p. 1.)

The Act has been extended to the Province of Mysore by the Governor-General in Council. (*Notification, Foreign Department, Simla, 20th July, 1871, No. 146.*)

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, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

Nothing in clauses ii and iii of this paragraph applies to any Composition Deed, nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immovable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any Debenture issued by any such Company.

iv.—Leases* of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Provided, however, that any leases executed in any district of the Madras Presidency, the terms granted by which do not exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed 50 Rupees, are exempted. The "Puttahs" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Muchilkas" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July, 1871, must be registered.

v.—Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the 1st January, 1872, and not conferred by a Will.

2. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in a Registry Office. This is not applicable to Hindús, 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. Not although the registration of these documents is not compulsory, the advantages of registering them are—

i.—That all documents, not testamentary, duly registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, and relating to any property whether movable or immovable, take effect against any 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 ;

* Lease includes a counterpart ; Kabuliya, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

iii.—The period of limitation for suit on a promise or contract in writing registered, and for the execution of any decree or order of any Civil Court of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, is six years instead of three. (Nos. 117 and 168, 2nd Schedule, Limitation Act IX of 1871.)

Deposit of Wills.

5. Any testator may either personally or by duly authorized Agent, deposit with any Registrar his Will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor, and the nature of the document.

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

6. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immovable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

i.—"Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers; if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

ii. "No document, not testamentary, containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts."

Failure to comply with the provisions contained in clause i of this paragraph will not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property is sufficient to identify such property.

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 Mootah, Hoondah, Khindum, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
- (5). The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated."

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time 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, "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 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 (e. g., the Registrar of Madras), may receive and register any document of this description without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates, and any Registrar may, at his discretion, receive and register any instrument, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

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 recognized :

(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.

TELUGU.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kur-nool, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.
In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Neilgherry.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

In Coimbatore, Sub-District of Collegal.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

MALAYALUM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry. In S. Canara, Sub-district of Nileshwar.

HINDUSTANI.—Districts of Madras.

Sub-Districts of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

URIYA.—In Ganjam, Sub-Districts of Goomsur, Aska, Poorooshotmapur, Ganjam, Berhampore, Teckaly and Purlah Kemidy.

In Vizagapatam, Sub-Districts of Gnnupur, Royagudda and Mahadeviputtee.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any Office in which the Registering Officer understands these languages.

Territorial Divisions. 2. The term "territorial Division," as used in "The Indian Registration Act, 1871," shall, as far as practicable, include,

1. The Registration District.
2. The Registration Sub-District.
3. The Taluq, Jaghire, Zemindary, or Proprietary Estate.
4. Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
5. The village, hamlet, or suburb, in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated.

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time.

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 proportion of the 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 58, but for the purposes of Section 55, the principal shall be held to be executing party.

6. The identity of the parties appearing before the Registering Officer should, if possible, be proved by the testimony of persons who are personally known to himself, or when this is not procurable, by the most trustworthy evidence which may be available. The attesting witnesses to a document need not necessarily be examined at all, as what is ordinarily required is not proof of execution, but proof of identity. It may often be inconvenient to such persons to come in from their villages, and they may, after all, be strangers or obscure persons with whose testimony the Registering Officer ought not to be satisfied.

7. The term "representative," as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, includes not only the guardian of a minor, and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot, but also the Executors, Administrators and heirs of a deceased person. Satisfactory proof of the right of any person to appear in any of these capacities must be adduced before he is permitted to admit or deny execution of any document presented for registration.

8. It shall form no part of the Registering Officer's duty to enquire into the validity of the documents brought to him for registration, or, to attend to any written or verbal protest against the registration of a document, based on the ground that the executing party had no right to execute the document tendered for registration. But registration may be objected to on any of the following grounds:

- (a). That the parties appearing or about to appear before the Registering Officer are not the persons they profess to be.
- (b). That the document is forged.
- (c). That the person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, has no right to appear in that capacity.
- (d). That the executing party is not really dead, as alleged by the party applying for registration.
- (e). That the executing party is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.

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.

10. Documents executed by persons who are unable to read shall be read out, and, if necessary, explained to the parties, and the Registering Officer shall ascertain that they clearly understand the purport of the document executed by them. Documents written in a language not understood by the executing party shall, in like manner, be interpreted to him.

Enforcement of Attendance.

11. Any person requiring a summons to be issued under Section 36 shall deposit the process or peon's fee payable in such cases, as well as the amount of expenses to be paid to the person summoned. The sum so deposited shall be remitted by the Registering Officer to the Officer whose duty it may be to issue the summons. At Madras this duty shall devolve on the Police Magistrate, and elsewhere on the Sub-Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides. If the person, without lawful excuse, fails to comply with the summons, the Registering Officer shall report the fact to the Officer who issued the summons, in view to steps being taken to enforce the attendance of such person under Section 168 of Act VIII of 1859.

Miscellaneous.

12. Every Registering Officer shall be supplied with a book containing printed forms of receipts (Section 52), with spaces, on the reverse, for nominations and discharges (Section 61). The entries shall be made and signed in duplicate, one part remaining as a counterfoil and the other part being cut off and given to the presenting party. Receipts for documents. Sections 52 and 61.
- 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 applicant shall, if he wishes it, receive a certificate stating that the entry sought for has not been found in the books. Searches. Section 57.
14. In reckoning the number of words in a certified copy, every figure, initial or abbreviation shall count as a word. Certified copies. Section 57.
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. Searches by Government Officers. Section 57.
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. Requisitions from the Courts for searches and copies, or the production of Documents and Registers. Sections 46 and 57.
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. Hours of Office. Section 69.
- 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. Holidays. Section 69.
- 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. Custody of unclaimed documents. Section 59.
20. All unclaimed documents may be destroyed when the period allowed, viz., two years, has been exceeded unless the officer in whose custody they are, should see some special reason for keeping them. In the event of a registered instrument being destroyed, a note showing the date on which it was destroyed shall be entered in the volume in which it has been copied. In the event of the instrument being one of which registration has been refused, a similar entry shall be made in the page of Book 2 containing the order of refusal. Lists of documents lying

unclaimed shall be hung up in every Registration Office, and shall from time to time be published in the District Gazette. Notice shall also be given by letters, service bearing, addressed to the persons entitled to receive the documents lying unclaimed.

21. Applications for the remission of fines levied under Sections 24 and 34 and Rule 19 may be lodged with the Registering Officer, who shall in that case forward the same with such report as he may deem necessary. Remission of fines. Section 70.
22. When registration is refused because the document has been presented in the wrong office or in an office in which the acceptance of the document is left to the discretion of the Registrar, no order of refusal shall be entered in Book 2. In all other cases the reason, or if there is more than one reason, all the reasons for refusal shall be at once recorded. They will usually come under one or more of the following heads:—
- Section 19.
- Section 20.
- Section 21 (a), (b), and Section 22.
- Section 21 (c).
- Sections 23, 24, 25 and 76.
- Sections 32, 33, 40 and 43.
- Section 24.
- Sections 34 and 43.
- Sections 34 and 40.
- Section 35.
- Section 35.
- Section 35.
- Sections 35 and 41.
- Section 41.
- Section 42.
- Sections 78, 24 and 34.
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. Receipts for fees and fines. Sections 77 and 78.
- 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.

Fees for attesting Powers of Attorney. Sections 77 and 78.

Fees for attending at private residences. Sections 77 and 78.

26. Whether a document is admitted to registration or not, all fees and fines shall be at once brought permanently into account, and remitted daily to the Treasury, at all stations where there is a Treasury and the Treasury is open. In the case of Taluk Treasuries which have no cash transactions during the last three days of the month, the fees collected on those days shall be sent on the first day of the following month. At stations where there is no Treasury, the fees shall be remitted to the nearest Treasury within the 1st and 3rd week of every month, or at such intervals as shall from time to time be prescribed. In the event of registration being refused, any fee or fine which may have been levied shall be refunded, except fees for commissions, summonses and attendances, and travelling allowances. Such refunds shall be made out of a permanent advance of Rupees 20, which shall be allowed to every Registering Officer, and bills in detail for the adjustment of such refunds shall be submitted in the usual manner.—*Government Notification, Judicial Department, Fort St. George, March 5th, 1874.*

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 personal attendance. Sections 33 and 38. (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 „ 100, but does not exceed „ 500 -	1 8 0
(e.) Do. „ 500, do. „ 1,000 -	2 0 0
(f.) And for each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof -	0 8 0

Provided that the maximum shall not exceed Rs. 50.

2. Registration of Wills and authorities to adopt in Book III.

(a.) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register. Copying fee at the prescribed rate, plus -	2 0 0
(b.) Will or authority to adopt presented open -	4 0 0

3.—Registration of sealed covers in Book V.

(a.) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a Will -	2 0 0
(b.) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover -	2 0 0

4.—Search or Inspection.

For the first year, in the books of which search is made -	1 0 0
For every other year -	0 4 0

Provided that no fee under this Article shall exceed the sum of Rs 5.

Note.—Every application for the grant of a certified copy, except at the time of the registration of a document, shall be considered as an application for search.

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.

5.—Making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office: RS. A. P.

(a.) English. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words -	0 2 0
(b.) Vernacular. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words -	0 1 0

6.—Attesting Powers of Attorney.

(a.) Special Power -	0 8 0
(b.) General Power -	1 0 0

7.—Filing a translation.

An extra fee of -	1 0 0
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8.—Registration by a Registrar of Madras under Section 30(b.)

Extra fee of -	10 0 0
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9.—Registration by a Registrar under Section 30(a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates.

Extra fee of -	5 0 0
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10. Issue of Commission, or attendance at a private residence or jail.

(a.) For attendance under Section 31 at a private residence for registration, or acceptance of any one document, will, or authority to adopt, travelling allowance shall be paid, with an extra fee of - 10 0 0

(b.) Before the issue of a Commission, or before the Registering Officer or Judge personally proceeds to any dwelling-house or jail, to obtain evidence as to the voluntary character of the execution of a Power of Attorney under Section 33, or for the examination of any person under Section 38, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance:—

(1.) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail - 5 0 0

(2.) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court - 10 0 0

And, in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the Registering Officer, or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued.

Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one Commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.

(c.) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of - 5 0 0

11.—Memorandum under Sections 64, 65, 66 and 67.

Each copy required -	0 8 0
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II.—When a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be presented for registration at the same time, as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

III.—In leases for periods not exceeding one year, the total rent payable for the whole term shall be the value. In other leases one year's rental shall be the value. In all cases the fine or premium, if any, shall be added to the value.

IV.—If the rent is payable in kind, the value shall be determined from the stamp, but if the lease bears no stamp, the value of the grain shall be calculated at the current rates.

V.—The value in the case of all other documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover, but if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the fee shall be 5 Rupees.

VI.—The fees for serving summonses and for the remuneration of witnesses shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district.

VII.—Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 4 Annas a mile, and Sub-Registrars at the rate of 2 Annas a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any private residence or jail.

VIII.—In the event, however, of the Registering Officer being a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, the travelling allowance shall be calculated at the rate of 8 Annas a mile.

IX.—Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to take an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 2 Annas a mile.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Registrar.

OFFICE—ERRABULU CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Summary of Act X, The Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

"No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or Letters Patent." (Sec. 4.)

2. "Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability." (Sec. 6.)

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares.

3. When a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things:—

(1). The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2). The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3). The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4). A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(5). The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—

(i). That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(ii). That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes. (Sec. 8.)

4. The rules for a Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and of an unlimited Company will be found in Sections 9 and 10 of the Act.

Stamp of Memorandum of Association.

5. The Memorandum of Association shall bear a stamp of 16 Rupees. (Sec. 11, Act X of 1866, and No. 34, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1869.)

6. The Memorandum of Association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association deem expedient. (Sec. 14.)

Stamp, &c., of Articles of Association.

7. The Articles of Association shall be printed and they shall bear a stamp of 16 Rs. (Sec. 16, Act X of 1866, and No. 33, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1869.)

Registration of Memorandum and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.

8. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same. (Sec. 17.)

9. Upon registration, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the Memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal. (Sec. 18.)

10. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. (Sec. 20.)

11. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India. (Sec. 28.)

12. Every Company shall have a registered Office. If any Company carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on. (Sec. 38.)

13. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven, for a period of 6 months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company. (Sec. 48.)

14. A General Meeting shall be held once at least in every year. A Balance Sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company. Once at least in every year the accounts shall be examined and the correctness of the Balance Sheet ascertained by one or more Auditor or Auditors. (Section 49.)

15. Any Company may, in General Meeting, by passing a Special Resolution, alter all or any regulations or make new regulations. (Sec. 50.)

Companies may be wound up by order of the Court or voluntarily. (Secs. 97 to 189.)

Documents to be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

By all Companies.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act X of 1866.
Notice of the situation of registered Office and of any change therein.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day	38 and 39
Notice of rectification of Register.....	.....	35
Annual Balance Sheet.....	1,000 Rs.	49
Copy of every Special Resolution passed.....	Not exceeding 20 Rs. for every day	53
Copy of order of Court for winding up a Company.	.....	109
Order of Court for dissolution of Company, to be reported by the Official Liquidator.....	.....	132
Return of meeting held for receiving final account of Liquidators of Company voluntarily wound up.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day	159

Documents to be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—continued.

By Companies having a capital divided into shares, in addition to the above.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act X of 1866.
Annual List of members with summary of amount of capital, &c.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day.	25 and 26
Notice of consolidation and division of capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or of conversion of any portion of its capital into stock.....	.....	27
Notice of any increase of capital beyond the registered capital.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	33
By Companies not having a capital divided into shares, in addition to those transmittable by all Companies as shewn above.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act X of 1866.
Notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	33
Register containing the names, addresses and occupations of its Directors or Managers. Any change in such Directors or Managers, to be notified from time to time.	Do.	45 and 46

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	RS.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of.....	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees.....	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,000,000 rupees.....	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,000,000 rupees.....	1	0	0
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration:			
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.			

	RS.	A.	P.
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.....	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of.....	5	0	0

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.

	RS.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20.....	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100.....	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of...	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase.....	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.			
For registration of any existing Company except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.....	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of.....	5	0	0

Fees for inspection and copy or extract.

An inspection of the documents kept by the Registrar.....	1	0
A certificate of the incorporation of any Company.....	3	0
Certified copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document: each hundred words.....	0	2
—(Notification by Madras Government, 9th February, 1875.)		

SUMMARY OF ACT XXI OF 1860.

An Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.

Societies formed by Memorandum of Association and Registration. 1. Any seven or more persons associated for any Literary, Scientific or Charitable purpose, or for any such purpose as is described in Section XX* of this Act, may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and filing the same with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under Act XIX of 1857, form themselves into a Society under this Act.

* Section XX. The following Societies may be registered under this Act, Charitable Societies, the Military Orphan Funds or Societies established at the several Presidencies of India, Societies established for the promotion of Science, Literature, or the Fine Arts, for instruction, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the foundation or maintenance of Libraries, or Reading-rooms for general use among the Members, or open to the public, or public Museums and Galleries of Paintings and other Works of Art, Collections of Natural History, Mechanical and Philosophical Inventions, Instruments, or Designs.

2. Memorandum of Association. The Memorandum of Association shall contain

The name of the Society,
The objects of the Society,
The names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee, or other governing body to whom, by the Rules of the Society, the management of its affairs is entrusted. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Society, certified to be a correct copy by not less than three of the members of the governing body, shall be filed with the Memorandum of Association.

3. Upon such memorandum and certified copy being filed, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Society is registered under this Act. There shall be paid to the Registrar for every such registration a fee of fifty Rupees, or such smaller fee as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

4. Once in every year, on or before the 14th day succeeding the day on which according to the Rules of the Society, the Annual General Meeting of the Society is held, or if the Rules do not provide for an Annual General Meeting, in the month of January, a list shall be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, of the names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee or other governing body then entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Society.

5. The property, moveable and immovable, belonging to a Society registered under this Act, if not vested in Trustees, shall be deemed to be vested, for the time being, in the governing body of such Society, and in all proceedings, Civil and Criminal, may be described as the property of the governing body of such Society by their proper title.

6. Every Society registered under this Act may sue or be sued in the name of the President, Chairman, or Principal Secretary, or Trustees, as shall be determined by the Rules and Regulations of the Society, and in default of such determination, in the name of such person as shall be appointed by the governing body for the occasion; provided that it shall be competent for any person having a claim or demand against the Society, to sue the President or Chairman, or Principal Secretary or the Trustees thereof, if on application to the governing body, some other Officer or person be not nominated to be the defendant.

7. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two Annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

List of the Joint-Stock Companies registered from 1860-61 to 22nd October 1875, which are still working.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
	<i>Registered in 1862-63.</i>		rs.	
4	Madras Advertising and Printing Company (Limited).	Printing.....	80,000	Town of Madras.
	<i>Registered in 1863-64.</i>			
10	Madras Cotton-cleaning Company (Limited).	Cleaning cotton....	2,50,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1864-65.</i>			
12	Brunton's Patent Press Company, Madras, (Limited).	Pressing cotton....	3,00,000	Do.
13	St. George's Steam Press Company (Limited).	Do.	5,00,000	Do.
18	Permaad Coffee Company (Limited).	Working of Hope Coffee Estate in Travancore territory and of lands in the vicinity.	1,00,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1865-66.</i>			
19	Southern India Coffee Company (Limited).	Cultivation and preparation of coffee, tea, cinchona.	20,00,000	Do.
21	Fairfield Coffee Company (Limited).	Cultivation of produce, particularly coffee.	1,00,000	Telli-cherry.
	<i>Registered in 1866-67.</i>			
30	Malabar Perseverance Coffee Company (Limited).	Cultivation of coffee	15,000	Calicut.
	<i>Registered in 1869-70.</i>			
36	Madras Deposit and Benefit Society (Limited).	Receiving money for fixed periods at fixed rates of interest and granting loans.	50,000	Town of Madras.

LIST OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
	<i>Registered in 1870-71.</i>		RS.	
42	Madras Land Mortgage, Building, and Provident Society (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for investment in landed property and for granting loans.	5,00,000	Town of Madras.
	<i>Registered in 1871-72.</i>			
44	Cuddapah Pressing Company (Limited).	Pressing cotton & other substances.	1,00,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1872-73.</i>			
45	Madras Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Making of loans to the Members of Company.	7,50,000	Do.
46	Madras Hindu Benefit Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	49,000	Do.
47	Coringa Company (Limited).....	Manufacturing castor oil and indigo, preparing rice and ginning cotton.	2,00,000	Cocanada.
48	Madras Hindu Mutual Improvement Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property, and for granting loans to the members.	1,75,000	Town of Madras.
49	Chintadripettah Mutual Relief Society (Limited).	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
50	Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	10,00,000	Do.
51	Tondiarpettah Hindu Monthly Savings' Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	84,000	Do.
52	Black Town Central Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited)	Do. do.	1,50,000	Do.
53	Egmore Benefit Society (Limited).	Do. do.	3,00,000	Do.
54	Second Branch, Madras Hindu Mutual Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
	<i>Registered in 1872-73—continued.</i>		RS.	
55	Hindu Monthly Savings' Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to the members.	1,87,500	Town of Madras.
56	Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	2,99,964	Do.
57	Madras Hindu National Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	2,50,000	Do.
58	Chenna Akambarapooram Madandra Arjana Sacara Upanithi (Limited).	Do. do.	70,000	Do.
59	Pursewaukum Hindu Janopacara Nidhi, or General Benefit Fund, Third Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	3,00,000	Do.
60	Pursewaukum Jananocoola Nidhi, First Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
61	Madras Peddu Naick's Pettah Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
62	Madras Hindu Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
63	Madras Hindu Union Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	3,20,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1873-74.</i>			
64	Pursewaukum Hindu Sunthatha Sunga Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do.	3,00,000	Do.
65	Madras Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund.	Do. do.	1,000	Do.
66	Poodoopett Hindu Soogasagara Nithee (Limited).	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
67	Nungumbankum Hindu Dhana-sakara Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do.	1,05,020	Do.
68	Madras Mootealpett Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
70	Madras Monthly Savings' Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	1,25,000	Do.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1873-74—continued.</i>				
71	Madras Hindu Co-operative Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to the members.	RS. 1,25,000	Town of Madras.
72	Pursewaukum Hindu Janabacana Nidhi, Second Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	2,70,000	Do.
74	Cumicala Pettah Mutual Benefit Commercial Society (Limited).	Carrying on trade in handkerchiefs and cotton goods.	20,000	Do.
75	Pursewaukum Hindu Jananoo-coola Nidhi (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to the members.	1,00,000	Do.
76	Madras Permanent Benefit Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	1,62,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1874-75.</i>				
77	Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company (Limited).	Gold Mining.....	1,00,000	Ootacamund.
78	South Indian Railway Co-operative Society (Limited).	Retailing the necessities of life to the employees of the S. Indian Railway Company.	20,000	Negapatnam.
79	Madras Central Native Benefit Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to the members.	50,000	Town of Madras.
80	Triplicane Hindu Sreenithee Society (Limited).	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
81	Registered Land Mortgage and Building Society (Limited).	Do. do.	6,00,000	Do.
82	Napier Foundry Company (Limited).	Smelting of iron and other ores, making iron work and machinery.	2,50,000	Do.
83	Chennai Akamrapuram Masanthara Arjana Sikharanidhi or Monthly Savings Fund, Second Branch, (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to the members.	80,000	Do.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1874-75—continued.</i>				
84	Cochin Steam Mills (Limited)...	Curing coffee, sawing timber, manufacturing casks, coffee-cases, &c.	RS. 40,000	British Cochin.
85	Victoria Co-operative Society (Limited).	Retailing the necessities of life, at ordinary rates, using correct weights and measures.	20,000	Town of Madras.
86	Kistnamah Naick's Agraharam Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to the members.	1,00,000	Do.
87	Athambakum Hindu Thanopakara Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do.	84,000	Sydapett
88	Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).	Carrying on the manufacture of cotton twist and cloth at Bellary and other places.	6,00,000	Town of Madras.
89	Madras Hindu Aiding Permanent Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing and for granting loans to the members.	19,980	Do.
<i>Registered in 1875-76.</i>				
90	Coimbatore Swadesa Dravayya Sekara Nidhi (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company similar to No. 89.	50,000	Coimbatore.
91	Madras Building Society, Third Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	6,50,000	Town of Madras.
92	City of Madras Mutual Benefit Building Society, (Limited).	Do. do.	5,00,000	Do.
93	Land Mortgage and Building Society, First Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	5,50,000	Do.
94	Cullni Company, (Limited).....	Manufacture of coconut oil, patent manure for coffee estates, coir, fibre and yarn; Import, manufacture and sale of tools and general machinery required for coffee estates, and carrying a general manufacturing business in all kinds of wood, iron & other metals.	2,50,000	Calicut.

SUPPLEMENT TO "REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS."

The High Court ruled on 9th December, 1870, that the registration of a deed of division of immoveable property of the value of more than Rs. 100, executed by members of an undivided Hindu family, is optional under Clause 2, Section 17, Act XX of 1866, and that a suit will not lie to compel registration. (*High Court Reports, V, 6, Appx. IX.*)

1. On a reference from the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, on 10th July, 1874, passed the following Resolution:—
 Interpretation to be put "The question is whether, with reference to documents on Clause 7, Section 18, affecting immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards, there is any conflict between the provisions of Clause 7, Section 18 of the Registration Act, and between those of Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 17 of the same Act. The Government of India hold that there is no such conflict, and that the question whether a particular document falls under the provisions of Section 18, or under those of Section 17, can be ascertained by the application in each case of the following rules:—

(a). Whenever a question arises as to whether the registration of a particular document mentioned in Section 18 (other than a decree or order of Court), which relates to immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards, is compulsory or optional, it must be solved by construing such document, and ascertaining by means of such construction, whether it is an instrument described either in Clause 2 or Clause 3 of Section 17 of the Act, and if it be an instrument answering the description contained in either of the last-mentioned clauses, its registration will be compulsory. The provisions of Clause 7, Section 18, are only applicable to documents relating to immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards which do not come within the scope of Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 17.

(b). A document merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, does not fall within Section 17. The following (amongst other instances) come within rule (b):

(1). A contract for the sale of immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.

(2). An agreement to give a mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards, following upon a previous deposit of title-deeds creating an equitable mortgage of the same property.

(3). An agreement to deposit within a specified time title-deeds as security for a loan, and to execute a formal document to carry out the mortgage intended to be created.

2. It has been ascertained that the above rules represent the intentions of the framers of the law. The second rule is, moreover, in conformity with decisions already given by the High Court of Calcutta. The officers of the Registration Department should accordingly be instructed to take for their guidance the rules above laid down."

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 31st December, 1875.

NAMES.	Salary.	Travel- ling Allow- ances.	STATIONS.
<i>Inspector of Forests.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS.	
Lieut-Colonel R. H. Beddome ...	1,200 0 0	200	On leave to Europe.
<i>Deputy Conservator, 1st Class.</i>			
Captain C. J. Walker.....	800 0 0	150	Officiating Inspector of Forests.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. J. W. Cherry.....	500 0 0	150	In charge of South Canara Forests.
" C. G. Douglas	500 0 0	150	In charge of Anamallai Forests.
" R. Williams	500 0 0	150	On other duty.
Major R. S. Jago.....	641 0 0		In charge of the Nilgiri Sholas and Australian Plantations and Segur and Mudumallai Forests.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3rd Class.</i>			
Mr. W. C. Hayne.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Tinnevely Forests.
" R. W. Morgan.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Mettapolium, Bollumputty, Bhowany, Collegall and Sattiamangalum Forests.
" A. W. Peet	350 0 0	150	In charge of Wynad Forests.
" J. Ferguson	400 0 0	100	In charge of Nelamboor Teak Plantations.
" H. H. Yarde.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Cuddapah Plantations.
" T. Sheffield	350 0 0	150	In charge of North Arcot Forests.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 4th Class.</i>			
Mr. H. F. Winter.....	250 0 0	150	On leave to Europe.
" H. L. Wooldridge.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of South Arcot Forests.
<i>Probationary Assistants.</i>			
Mr. E. H. Boileau.....	150 0 0*	4	In charge of Kurnool Forests.
" G. Hadfield.....	150 0 0*	4	In charge of Trichinopoly Plantations.
" A. W. C. Stanbrough	150 0 0*	4	Anamallai.
" J. H. B. Brougham	150 0 0*	4	Acting Depy. Conservator, Madura Forests.
<i>Foresters, 1st Class.</i>			
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	Tinnevely.
M. Appavoo Moodelly	100 0 0	30	Collegall.
Mr. A. G. R. Theobald.....	100 0 0	30	Anamallai.
" H. Stafford.....	100 0 0	30	Cuddapah.
<i>Foresters, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. J. E. Lloyd.....	80 0 0	30	Palghaut.
" W. R. Newman.....	80 0 0	30	North Arcot.
<i>Foresters, 3rd Class.</i>			
Mr. E. Dampier.....	60 0 0	15	On other duty.
" C. E. Butfoy (Acting).....	60 0 0	15	Kurnool.
" J. W. Franklin	60 0 0	15	Salem.
N. Soobien.....	60 0 0	15	Madura.
C. N. Lakshman Rau	60 0 0	15	Tinnevely.
V. Govindaraja Moodelly	60 0 0	15	Mettapolium.
Mr. M. A. Rodrigues	60 0 0	15	Anamallai.
C. Arunagherry Moodelliar	60 0 0	15	Bhawani.
Mr. T. J. A. Gaudoin	60 0 0	15	Cuddapah.
" T. Brightriter	60 0 0	15	Nelamboor.

* Rupees 4 per diem whilst travelling.

NAMES.	Salary.			Travel- ling Allow- ances.	STATIONS.
	RS.	A.	P.			RS.
<i>Foresters, 3rd Class—continued.</i>					
Mr. W. Tapp (Acting).....	60	0	0	15	Madura.
" W. Carroll.....	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
" A. Goodie.....	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
" T. H. Pollet.....	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
A. Apt.....	60	0	0	15	On other duty.
Mr. S. A. Newman.....	60	0	0	15	North Arcot.
C. G. Appavoo Pillai.....	60	0	0	15	Salem.
T. A. Maduranayagum Pillay ...	60	0	0	15	Bhowany.
<i>Foresters, 4th Class.</i>					
N. Armooga Mudali.....	50	0	0	15	Anamallai.
N. Pichacooty Pillay	50	0	0	15	Sattiamangalam.
<i>Sub-Foresters.</i>					
S. M. Ameerooddeen Saib.....	40	0	0	10	Salem.
Veerya Naick (Acting)	40	0	0	10	Madura.
T. Iyaloo Naidoo	50	0	0	...	Bolumpetty.
T. Maria Pillay.....	40	0	0	10	Trichinopoly.

The Conservancy Establishment for the planting and preservation of Forests in South Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Wynaad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department, for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nelambur River in Malabar. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and stray cattle. Nurseries have also been established. The attention of the Special Department is being engaged in extending the fuel plantations and reserving the Forest tracts along the North and South-west lines for the future wants of the Railway Locomotive Department.

General Instructions to the Forest Officer.

1. To keep a Diary of work done.
2. To obtain a complete knowledge of the quantity and quality of Timber in each Forest of the District, and to prepare a Forest Chart according to a fixed scale, indicating as far as possible the number and size of the more valuable Forest Trees within their respective ranges.
3. To prevent any kind of depredation or damage being committed in the Forests, to aid in which the Civil authorities will give every support in their power. It will be the duty of the Assistants also to make circuits of the Government Forests, and to prevent private individuals cutting or damaging trees of any description in them, and to complain to the nearest Police Official against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the offence.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that Teak and other fine timber is carefully seasoned, and to take care that no trees are felled except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that the timber is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against injury to seedlings and undersized tree, also to see that trees are cut near the root (always within two feet) and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatever.
5. To present to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Monthly Returns, Half-yearly Statements of the work done, and other periodical Returns.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the establishment and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their Subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

(Signed) H. F. C. CLEGHORN, Conservator of Forests.

For Rules for Examination of Officers of the Forest Department, in the Vernacular language of the Presidency, see Notification, Revenue Department, dated 9th January, 1873, Gazette, page 37.

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.	Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay when not Members of Council.
Governor of Madras.	The Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad.
Governor of Bombay.	Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
President of the Council of the Governor-General.	Additional Members of the Council for the Governor-General when assembled to make laws, &c.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Commodore Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
Lieutenant-Governor of N. W. Provinces.	Judge Advocate-General of India.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	Secretaries to the Government of India.
Commander-in-Chief in India, when a Member of Council.	Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay when assembled to make laws, &c.
Chief Justice of Bengal.	Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.	Agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India.
Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces.	Commissioner in Sind.
Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay when also Members of Council.	Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.	Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
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.	

FIRST CLASS.

Civilians of 28 years' standing to rank with Major General.

Advocate-General, Calcutta.	Directors-General, Post Offices, Telegraphs and Irrigation.
Residents at Foreign Courts, and Residents at Aden and Persian Gulf and Bagdad.	Judicial Commissioners, Oude, Central Provinces, Mysore and Sind.
Recorders of Moulmein and Rangoon.	Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, Oude, and Central Provinces.
Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.	Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Members of the Boards of Revenue, Bengal, Madras, North-Western Provinces.	Secretary to Council of Governor-General for making Laws, &c.
Secretaries to Local Governments.	Officers Commanding Brigades.
Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	
Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.	

SECOND CLASS.

Civilians of 20 years' standing ranking with Colonels.

Commissioners of Divisions.	Inspector General of Forests, in India.
Directors of Public Instruction under Governments.	Inspector General of Police, } Under Local Registrars-General, } Governments
Private Secretary to Viceroy.	Standing Counsel to Government of India.
Military Secretary to Viceroy.	Remembrancers of Legal Affairs, and Legal Advisers to the Government in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.
Archdeacons of Madras and Bombay.	Commissioners of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
Surveyor-General of India.	Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes, Superintendents of Irrigation.
Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.	
Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India.	
Supt. of the Geological Survey in India.	

THIRD CLASS.

Civilians of 12 years' standing ranking with Lieutenant-Colonels.

Political Agents.	Administrators-General, Madras and Bombay
Under-Secretaries to Government of India.	Inspr.-General of Jails, } Under Local Governments.
Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, and Directors General of Education, Oude, British Burmah, Berar and Mysore.	Sanitary Commissioners, } Conservators of Forests, } Superintending Engineers, 1st Class.
Officers, 1st Grade, Education Department.	Deputy Directors of Post Offices and Telegraphs, and Directors of Traffic and Construction.
Officers, 1st Grade, Financial Department.	Post Master-General.
Private Secretaries to Governors.	Senior Chaplains.
Military Secretaries to Governors.	Officers, 1st Grade, Geological Survey.
First Judges of Presidency Court of Small Causes.	Officers, 2nd Grade, Education Department.
Chief Magistrates of Presidency Towns.	Officers, 2nd Grade, Financial Department.
Administrators-General, Calcutta.	Supdts., 1st Grade, Telegraph Department.

FOURTH CLASS.

Civilians of 8 years' standing ranking with Majors.

Assistant Political Agents.	Officers, 3rd Grade, Financial Department.
Officers, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey.	Supdts., 2nd Grade, Telegraph Department.
Officers, 3rd Grade, Education Department.	Government Solicitors.

FIFTH CLASS.

Civilians of 4 years' standing ranking with Captains.

Junior Chaplains.	Officers, 4th Grade, Education Department.
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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 any 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.

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Ap- pointment.	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
C	H t	Major Genl. G. W. Walker.....	Royal Engrs	21 Jan. 1845	4 May 1872	Ch. Engr. & Sect. to Gt. P.W.D.	
		Colonel E. A. Foord	do	13 Oct. 46	7 Dec. 75	Dy. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt.	Leave for 1 year, 11 months and 25 days, from
	St to	Colonel W. T. F. Farewell	Staff Corps	7 Oct. 53	do	do	...
	t	Lt. Col. J. Mullins	Royal Engrs	2 Feb. 52	1 Nov. 70	Chief Engr. for Irrign. & Joint Secy. to Govt.	...
		Major A. deC. Scott	do	29 Nov. 67	26 Apr. 71	Asst. to the Chief Engr. for Irrign. and Under Secy. to Govt.	...
	Te	Lt. Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart.....	do	13 Dec. 54	15 Oct. 67	Cong. Engr. for Railways.	...
	Te	Major C. J. Smith	do	13 Jan. 53	15 Oct. 70	Depy. do	...
	te	Capt. W. H. Coaker	do	13 Apr. 66	18 Oct. 70	Depy. do	...
		Capt. L. C. Conway Gordon.....	do	5 Apr. 48	11 May 70	Contr. of P. W. Accounts	...
		Mr. J. Mills	Unconvenanted	3 Apr. 69	23 Jan. 73	do	...
	t	Lieut. C. H. P. Christie	Royal Engrs	2 Feb. 63	1 Apr. 72	Exmr. of Railway Accts.	...
		Mr. R. G. Macdonald	Unconvenanted	1 Oct. 63	1 Apr. 72	Asst. do	...
		Mr. G. Brown	do	...	...	do	...
Superintending Engineers, First Grade.							
H t		Colonel E. A. Foord	Royal Engrs	13 Oct. 1846	1 Dec. 1872	...	Dy. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt.—On furlough for 1 year, 11 months & 25 days, from
t		Colonel C. V. Wilkeson	do	do	5 Sep. 71	Colombatore...	Old grading.
T		Lt. Col. R. F. Oakes	do	15 July 56	3 Sep. 72	Tanjore...	Old grading.
St to		Colonel W. T. F. Farewell	Staff Corps	7 Oct. 53	1 Dec. 72	...	Offg. Dy. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt.
Superintending Engineers, Second Grade.							
t		Colonel C. V. Wilkeson	Royal Engrs	13 Oct. 1846	1 Dec. 1872	Colombatore.	Old grading.—On furlough for 2 years, from
T		Lt. Col. R. F. Oakes	do	15 July 56	do	Tanjore.	Old grading.
t		Lieut. Col. R. A. Roberts	do	June 49	19 Dec. 71	...	...
h to t c		Colonel F. J. Moberly	do	19 Oct. 47	3 Sep. 72	Chingleput...	...

Graduation List of the Engineer Establishments, &c., &c.—Continued

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiments.	Date of first Appointment to the Department.	Date of present Ap- pointment.	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
S HCE	t	Lt. Col. R. A. Roberts	Royal Engrs.	June 1849	1 Dec. 1872	...	On furlough for 2 years, from
	h to c	Colonel F. J. Moberly	do.	19 Oct. 47	do	Chingleput.	Offg. Supg. Engineer.
	t to	Major J. O. Hasted	do.	30 Jan. 50	19 May 74	Kistnah.	Offg.—On privilege leave for 3 months, from 7th October 1875.
	to	Mr. R. Smith	Uncovenanted.	24 Apr. 55	29 Apr. 75	Nellore	Offg.
Executive Engineers, First Grade.							
S & CE	Sh to c	Col. F. J. Moberly	Royal Engrs.	19 Oct. 1847	1 Dec. 1872	Chingleput.	Offg. Supg. Engineer.
	to	Lieut. Colonel J. F. Fischer	do.	17 June 51	do	Madura.	...
	h to	Major H. L. Prendergast	do.	27 Nov. 57	do	Trichinopoly	Supy.—Actg. Comdt. of Sappers & Miners.
	t to	Major J. Vertue	do.	23 Nov. 53	do	Kistnah	Supy.—Offg. Supg. Engineer—On privilege leave for 3 months, from 7th Oct 1875.
S & CE	to	Major J. O. Hasted	do.	30 Jan. 50	do	Nellore	Supy.—Offg. Supg. Engr. 3d grade.
	to h	Mr. R. Smith	Uncovenanted.	24 Apr. 55	do	Cuddapah.	...
	to h	Colonel A. S. Moberly	Royal Engrs.	25 July 48	do	...	Supy.—On Furlough to Eur. for 2 years, from
	To	Colonel J. Goddard	do.	31 Jan. 51	do	Deputy Cong. Engr. for Railways.	Extra., 13th April 1875.
S & CE	To	Major C. J. Smith	do.	13 Jan. 58	do	Under-Secy. to Govt.	Extra.
	to	Major A. de C. Scott	do.	29 Nov. 67	do	...	Supy.—On Furlough to Europe for 30 months, 20th January 1873.
	to	Major F. Beckley	do.	10 Dec. 55	do	Consulting Architect	Extra.—On furlough for 18 months, from
	to	Mr. R. F. Chisholm	Covenanted.	4 Feb. 59	do	Salem.	...
S & CE	to	Major J. N. Hunter	Royal Engrs.	13 Mar. 55	do	Godavery	Supy.
	to	Major J. Beatty	do.	do	do	...	...
	to	Mr. W. S. Harrington	Uncovenanted.	27 Jan. 54	do	South Canara.	Supy.—Leave for 20 months, 26th Mar. 1875.
	to	Mr. J. W. Rundell	do.	2 Aug. 55	do	South Arcot.	Supy.—Do. 2 years, 5th April 1875.
S & CE	to	Mr. A. C. Lawford	Uncovenanted.	23 July 55	do	...	...
	to	Major H. R. Mead	Royal Engrs.	13 Jan. 58	do	...	...
	to	Major H. Smalley	do.	15 July 59	do	...	...

Executive Engineers, Second Grade.

h to	Major H. W. Wood	Royal Engrs.	1 Dec. 1857	1 Dec. 1872	...	Leave for 36 months, from 1st May 1873.
to	Major P. Montgomerie	Royal Engrs.	23 Nov. 60	5 Sep. 71	...	Supy.—On Furlough for 2 years, 17th Mar. 1874.
t	Major H. M. Vibart	do.	13 Sep. 61	3 Sep. 72	Bangalore	...
to t	Mr. W. B. Leggat	Uncovenanted.	1 Feb. 55	4 Oct. 70	Bellary.	...
t	Captain J. Pennycook	Royal Engrs.	19 Aug. 62	1 Sep. 74	North Arcot.	...
to	Mr. T. Vanstaren	do.	17 Aug. 1863	1 Sep. 75	Godavery	...
to	Captain R. Thompson	do.	20 Jan. 64	do	Neelgherries.	...
to	Captain J. L. L. Morant	Staff Corps	10 Feb. 54	do	Madura.	...
to	Major G. V. Law	do	10 Oct. 68	do	...	...
to	Captain J. W. Hindle	do	14 Jan. 66	do	...	Leave for 1 year, 4 months and 2 days, from
to	Mr. G. T. Walsh	Uncovenanted.	27 Feb. 66	do	...	Superintendy.—Leave for 18 months.
to	Lieut. Col. R. B. Kennedy	Infantry	15 Oct. 64	do	...	On furlough for 8 months from

Executive Engineers, Third Grade.

t to	Mr. P. O'Ratigan	Covenanted	20 Sep. 59	5 Sep. 71	South Arcot	...
to	Mr. L. W. Paynter	do.	3 Jan. 60	do	Madura.	...
t	Captain R. R. E. Brockman	Royal Engrs.	17 Dec. 61	do	Godavery.	...
to	Mr. W. A. Goodchap	Uncovenanted.	30 May 51	do	Kurnool.	...
to	Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy	do.	22 Jan. 55	1 Sep. 74	Tinnevely.	...
to	Lieutenant W. H. Coaker	Royal Engrs.	13 April 66	do	Deputy. Con. Engr. for Railways.	...
t	Mr. T. D. Harris	Uncovenanted.	22 Jan. 55	do	Madur.	Superintendy.—In charge of the District.
t	Lieut. A. Awdry	Royal Engrs.	11 May 58	do	Neelgherries.	On special leave to England.
t	Mr. R. E. Norfor	do.	11 May 58	do	Salem.	...
t	Mr. K. F. Nordmann	Uncovenanted.	29 June 62	1 Sep. 75	Vizagapatam.	...

Executive Engineer Fourth Grade.

h	Captain & Dy. Comy. H. Bailey	...	28 Feb. 1849	22 Aug. 71	Malabar.	...
t	Mr. O. A. Hayne	Uncovenanted.	7 Jan. 68	8 July 73	Coimbatore.	...
t	Mr. R. J. Lowry	do.	25 June 68	do	Salem.	...
t	Mr. E. H. Pringle	do.	14 Jan. 68	7 Oct. 73	Wynad	...
to	Captain A. C. Smith	Royal Engrs.	13 Sept. 64	28 Nov. 73	Chingleput.	...
to	Lieut. D. MacNeil Campbell	do.	14 Apr. 69	28 Apr. 74	Kistnah	...
to	Capt. & Dy. Comy. F. Graham	do.	14 Feb. 48	5 May 55	South Arcot.	...
to	Mr. G. R. Leggat	Uncovtd.	20 Mar. 68	7 June 68	Ganjam	Supy.

Graduation List of the Engineer Establishments, &c., &c.—Continued.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiments.	Date of first appointment to the De- partment.	Date of present Ap- pointment.	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade.							
te		Lieut. & Asst. Comy. W. G. Bevan		30 May 51	16 June	North Arcot. ...	Supernumerary.
te		Mr. J. Hannan	Covenanted.	{ 31 July 66 30 Oct. 66 26 July 67 16 Oct. 67 }	9 Mar. 75	Tanjore...	
te		Mr. W. R. Norris	do	{ 26 July 67 16 Oct. 67 }	do	Kistnah.	
t		Captain R. F. Morris	Royal Engrs.	{ 26 July 67 16 Oct. 67 }	14 April 75	North Arcot.	
te		Mr. G. D. Wybrow	Covenanted.	{ 26 July 67 16 Oct. 67 }	29 do	75 Trichinopoly.	
te		Mr. C. J. Peters	do	...	do	Kistnah.	
Assistant Engineers, First Grade.							
te		Mr. W. M. Montserrat	Uncovenanted.	14 Jan. 1868	1 Dec. 1872	Cuddapah.	
te		Mr. J. N. Grainger	do	{ 23 Dec. 67 13 Mar. 68 }	1 Apr. 73	Presidency ...	Extra—In charge of P. W. stores and Work-shops.
te		Mr. F. Brickwell	do	...	8 do	Vizagapatam.	
te		Mr. H. Lyon	do	{ 23 Dec. 67 13 Mar. 68 }	2 Sept.	...	
te		Mr. J. W. Martin	do	...	do	Godavery.	
t		Mr. G. J. Turner	do	23 July 68	do	South Canara.	
t		Mr. J. D. Grant	do	...	do	Tinnevely.	
t		Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Cy. T. Smither	Covenanted.	16 Nov. 1852	do	Chingleput.	
te		Mr. W. Hughes	do	23 July 68	3 Mar. 74	Tinnevely	
t		Mr. J. C. Larminie	do	2 Mar. 69	do	Godavery	
t		Mr. J. M. Bell	do	{ 23 Dec. 67 13 Mar. 68 }	1 Sept.	Vizagapatam	
t		Condr. G. E. Wiffen	Royal Engrs.	14 do 71	do	Tanjore	
t		Lieut. C. C. Rawson	Royal Engrs.	16 Jan. 56	23 Oct. 74	South Arcot	
h		Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward	do	13 June 71	2 March 75	Kistnah	
te		Mr. J. M. Hawksworth	Uncovenanted.	22 Aug. 71	1 do	Godavery	
te		Lieut. A. E. Dobson	Royal Engrs.	5 June 68	1 Feb. 75	...	Supy.—Leave for 18 months on M.C., from
				1 April 73	1 Sep. 75	Malabar.	

Assistant Engineers, Second Grade.

S & C E.....	Mr. J. Grimes	Uncovtd.	{ 26 June 1861 21 Aug. 61 }	1 Dec. 1872	Malabar
	Mr. A. W. Hunter	do	{ 30 Aug. 70 2 May 65 }	do	Trichinopoly
	S. Subroyachariar	B. C. E.	...	do	North Arcot
	Mr. H. F. Gilby	Uncovtd.	{ 1 Sep. 58 12 Sep. 71 }	do	Bellary
	Lieut. & Asst. Comy. J. Lever	...	{ 17 May 53 11 Feb. 73 }	do	Ganjam
	Lieut. O. V. Boddy	Royal Engrs.	{ 1 Apr. 73 1 Apr. 73 }	1 Apr. 73	Madura
	Lieut. C. B. Henderson	do	...	do	Nellore
	Lieut. L. Langley	do	{ 10 Mar. 73 1 Apr. 73 }	do	Godavery
	Lieut. F. J. Romilly	do	{ 18 Feb. 73 1 Apr. 73 }	do	Tanjore
	Lieut. & Deputy Asst. Comy. W. Jackson	...	3 Sep. 72	23 Aug.	Bellary
	Lieut. E. W. Coker	Royal Engrs.	23 Dec. 74	24 Jan.	Nellore
	Mr. C. H. T. Norfor	Uncovtd.	30 Aug. 70	1 Dec.	Bellary
	Lieut. R. E. Hamilton	Royal Engrs.	17 Feb. 75	22 June	Presidency
	Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley	do	13 Nov. 74	27 July	do
	Mr. W. B. de Winton	...	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct.	Kistnah
	" C. Vincent	...	...	do	North Arcot
	" A. H. Garrett	...	...	do	Tanjore
	" W. C. Morgan	...	...	do	Salem
	" J. P. Davidson	...	...	do	Coimbatore
	" E. C. Bowyer Smyth	...	...	do	...
	" A. J. Chancellor	...	...	74 23 Dec.	Godavery
	" J. C. Johnston	...	...	73 1 Sep.	Kurnool
	" H. B. Hutchings	Covenanted	11 Feb.	...	Tinnevely
	" W. I. Bird	do	...	...	...
	" C. M. Smith	do	...	...	...
	" H. S. Taylor	do	...	...	Godavery
	" A. S. Russell	do	...	...	...
	" J. E. Paul	do	...	...	Tanjore

...Supy.—Leave for 1 year on furlo, from

Assistant Engineers, Third Grade.

Mr. J. Traill	...	1 Oct. 1874	1 Oct. 1874	Cuddapah
" A. D. Maclean	...	...	...	South Arcot
" C. H. B. Burlton	...	...	...	...
" H. E. G. Evans	...	...	...	Trichinopoly

Second Class Probationary Assistant Engineer.

N. Rathnasabapathy Pillay, B.A. and B.C.E.	...	31 Mar. 1874	31 Mar. 1874	North Arcot
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District Engineers.

District.	Names of Officers.	Date of present Appointment.
Ganjam	Major H Smalley, Royal Engineers	1 Dec. 1872
Vizagapatam	Mr. K. F. Nordman	1 Dec. 72
Godavery	Major J Beatty, Royal Engineers	6 May 75
Kistna	Lieut. D. MacNeil Campbell	do
Nellore	Mr R Smith—Ag Supg Engr	do
Cuddapah	Colonel A S Moberly, Royal Engineers	14 Aug. 74
Kurnool	Mr W A Goodchap	6 Aug. 75
Bellary	Mr W B Leggatt	13 April 75
Presidency	Captain R. Thompson, Royal Engineers	1 Dec. 72
Chingleput	Colonel F J Moberly, Royal Engrs—Supg Engr	do
North Arcot	Captain J Pennycuik, Royal Engineers	9 Sep. 73
South Arcot	Major H R Mead, Royal Engineers	1 Dec. 72
Salem	Major J N Hunter, Royal Engineers	do
Bangalore	Captain H M Vibart, Royal Engineers	do
Tanjore	Lieutenant Colonel R F Oakes, Royal Engineers	1 Dec. 72
Trichinopoly	Major J Vertue, Royal Engineers	1 Dec. 72
Coimbatore	Colonel C V Wilkieson, Royal Engrs—Supg Engr	do
Nilgcherries	Captain J L L Morant, Royal Engineers	26 Mar. 75
Malabar	Mr T D Harris—In charge	14 June 75
Wynaad	Mr E H Pringle—In charge	1 Dec. 72
South Canara	Mr A C Lawford—Officiating	do
Madura	Lieut. Colonel J F Fischer, Royal Engineers	10 May 75
Tinnevely	Mr J O'Shaughnessy	

Nominal Roll of Officers composing the permanent strength of the Department of Public Works arranged according to Districts.

Ganjam.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Major H. Smalley, Royal Engineers	Exec. Engr. 1st Grade	District Engineer.
Mr. G. R. Leggatt	do. 4th do	
Lieut. and Assistant Comy. J. Lever	Asst. Engr. 2nd do	
G. Venkata Row	Supervisor 2nd do	Supernumerary.—Kimidy.
N. Veeraragava Iyer	do. do.	
W. Subroyadu	2d Grade Overseer.	
Mr. H. A. Taylor	3rd do. do.	
Mr. P. Whitbread	do. do.	
V Narrainsawmy Naidoo	do. do.	
V Bashyam Iyengar	do. do.	
S Vathanayagum	do. do.	

Vizagapatam.

Mr. K. F. Nordman	3rd Grade Exec. Engr.	In charge of district.
Mr. F. Brickwell, Covenanted	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. J M Bell	do. do.	
Sub Conductor J. Cormac	Supervisor 2nd Grade	
Mr. J. E. Lafrenais	1st Grade Overseer	
Mr. R. Harris	do. do.	
Corporal G. Bennett	2nd do. do.	

CIVIL.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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Godavery.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Major J. Beatty, Royal Engineers	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	District Engineer.
Mr. T. Vanstavern	2nd Grade Exec. Engr.	
Capt. R. R. E. Brockman, Royal Engrs.	3rd Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. J. W. Martin	do.	
Mr. J. C. Larminie	do.	
Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward	do.	
Lieutenant L. Langley	do.	
Mr. J. A. Chancellor	2nd do.	
Mr. W. B. de Winton	do.	
Mr. H. S. Taylor	do.	
Mr. J. Ellis	Sub Engr. 2nd Grade.	
N. Kotia	Supervisor 1st Grade	
P. W. Subbiah Naidoo	do.	
Mr. R. S. Harris	Overseer 1st Grade.	
Mr. J. Mahony	do.	
K. Baskara Row		
Subba Rao	2nd Grade Overseers.	
P. Ramanna Puntulu		
P. Narasimha Row Puntulu		
Corporal E. Cope		
Mr. J. Lawrence	3rd Grade do.	
Mr. J. Marchant		
Mr. C. W. Traish		

Kistna.

Major J O Hasted.....Royal Engrs.	Acting Supg. Engineer	On privilege leave.
Lieut D McNeil Campbell...Royal Engrs	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	Officiating District Engineer.
Mr W R Norris	do	
Mr C J Peters	do	
Lieut. C C Rawson	1st Grade Assistant Engr	
C Sambiah Chetty	Sub Engineer 2nd Grade	
Mr D Carlier	do 3rd do	
C Mahomed Kossim	Supervisor 2nd Grade	
Meershumshuddeen Saib	do do	
Mr J Donaghue	do do	
Lance Corporal Chapman	Overseer 1st Grade	
Corporal E Tydeman	do do	
P Sashiah	do do	
Serjeant W Bennett alias Butler	do do	
P Konniah	do 2nd do	
Mr T J Kelly		
P Ramanujum Pillay		
C Krishniah		
N Murugasa Moodelly	Do 3rd do	
Mr W N Joyce		
Vejeyravaloo Doss		
Vettivalu Pillay		

Nellore.

Mr R Smith	Offg. Supg. Engineer	District Engineer.
Lieutenant C B Henderson...Royal Engrs	Assistant Engr 2nd Grade	
Lieutenant E W Cotter	do	
Mr S Ottmann	Sub Engineer 1st Grade	
Conductor S C Plummer	do	
Mr J Fox	do 2nd do	
Mr J H Stephens	Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr R W Thorpe	do 2nd do	
V Moonesawmy Moodelly		
Serjeant J T G Bennett alias Butler	1st Grade Overseers	
Serjeant T Lyons		
Serjeant T B Smith		
A M Vurdarajulu Naidoo	2nd do	
Mr E Joacquin		
A Veerasawmy Moodelly		
P Ramasawmy Moodelly	3rd do	
Mr J Tims		
M. Runga Row		

Cuddapah.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Colonel A. S. Moberly	Exec Engineer 1st Grade	District Engineer
Mr W. M. Montserratt	Asst Engineer 1st Grade	
Mr J. Traill	Do 3rd do	
Conductor C. Seton	Sub Engineer 3rd Grade	
Conductor Schoury	Supervisor 1st Grade	
Serjeant H. Pimm	Do 2nd do	
Serjeant R. W. Ward	Do 2nd do	
Serjeant J. W. Taylor	1st Grade Overseers	
Mr C. Murugasam Moodelly	2nd do	
Mr E. Dady		
Mr J. Elliot		
Mr S. Lazarus		
T. Munesawmy Moodelly		
P. Rungah Row	3rd do	
K. C. Visvanatha Iyer		
Appathoray Moodelly		
D. S. Newman		
Theyagaraya Iyer		
Subbaroyalu Naidoo		

Kurnool.

Mr W. A. Goodchap	Executive Engr 3rd Grade	District Engineer
Mr J. C. Johnston	Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade	
Mr G. A. Vardon	Sub Engineer 3rd Grade	
Mr S. Francis	Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr J. A. Hicken	Do 2nd do	
V. Kodandapanhy Moodelly	1st Grade Overseers	
Mr H. M. Bond	2nd do	
T. Streenevasalu Naidoo		
B. Munesawmy Chetty		
Kistnama Charry	3rd do	
Mahomed Jaffer Hoossain		
T. Appavu Pillay		
Ananthacharry		
Satwajee Row		

Bellary.

Mr W. B. Leggatt	Exec Engr 2nd Grade	District Engineer.
Mr H. F. Gilby	Asst Engr 2d Grade	
Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Comy. W. Jackson	Do 2d Grade	
Mr C. H. T. Norfor	Do do	
Mr J. O'Leary	Supervisor 2d Grade	
Serjeant H. Frankland	do do	
Conductor W. Jack	do do	
Conductor J. A. Power	do do	
A. Vurdarajulu Moodelly		
Mr C. Bowell	1st Grade Overseers	
Serjeant A. Temple		
Mr J. E. Prout		
A. N. Munesawmy Moodelly		
Serjeant F. Barnes		
Mr C. E. Court		
Mr L. Pereira	2nd do	
Mr J. C. Dennehy		
Corporal R. Healy		
Syed Mahomed Shurfoodeen		
Mr J. Carroll		
Mr S. Johnson	3rd do	
A. Cooposawmy Moodelly		
Mr T. F. Revis		
G. Vencatasawmy Naidoo		
Baudsappen		

Presidency.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain R. Thompson	Royal Engrs. 2d Grade Exec. Engineer	District Engineer
Mr R. F. Chisholm	Covenanted Consulting Architect	Supy—Exec Engr 1st Grade—On
Mr J. N. Grainger	Covenanted 1st Grade Asst. Engineer	Extra [leave to Europe.
Lieut. R. E. Hamilton	Royal Engrs. 2nd Do do	
Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley	Royal Engrs. Do do	
Sub Conductor A. Milne	Supervisor 1st Grade	
Serjeant W. Pearson	1st Grade Overseer	
M. Gurusawmy Moodelly	2nd Do do	
T. Ramasawmy Moodelly		
Mr S. Trutwein	3rd do	
Seetharam Moodelly		

Chingleput.

Colonel F. J. Moberly	Royal Engineers. Supg Engineer 2d Grade	District Engineer
Captain A. C. Smith	Royal Engineers. Exec Engineer 4th Grade	
Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Comy. T. Smith	Asst Engineer 1st Grade	
Mr W. F. Donaghue	Sub Engineer 3d Grade	
Mr J. W. Laskey	Supervisor 1st Grade	
Sub Conductor J. B. Sanderson	Do do	
Mr F. Watkins	Do 2d do	
Mr E. V. Beeby		
Serjeant J. Armitage		
Lanco Corporal A. Lord	2nd Grade Overseers	
C. Velayuthem Moodelly		
P. Murugasam Moodelly		
P. Muroogasa Pillay		
Vathagherri Moodelly	3rd do	
A. Muroogasa Moodelly		
M. Narrainachary		On sick leave till 1st October 1875.
		Acting.

North Arcot.

Captain J. Pennycuik	Royal Engineers. Exec Engineer 2d Grade	District Engineer
Lieut. & Asst Commissary W. G. Bevan	do 4th do	
Captain R. F. Morris	Royal Engrs. do 4th do	
S. Subroyacharia (n c n)	2d Grade Asst Engr	
Mr C. Vincent	do do	
N. Rathnasabapathy Pillay, n a & n c n	2d Class Proby Asst Engr	
Parthasarathy Iyengar	Sub Engineer 3rd Grade	
M. A. Appasawmy Pillay	Supervisor 2nd Grade	
A. Munesawmy Moodelly	1st Grade Overseers	Leave for 6 months on private [affairs.
G. Seetharam Naidoo	Actg Supervisor 2d Grade	Leave for 6 months on P. A.
Serjeant J. Kelly		
C. Arunachellum Moodelly		
Abdool Karim Khan	2nd do	
S. K. Govinda Row		
Dorasawmy Pillay		
Chonglevaraya Moodelly		
T. Ratnavalu Moodelly		
Mr Enright	3rd do	
Balasundrau Moodelly		
V. R. Kuppusawmy Moodelly		
A. Moorogasa Moodelly		
Subroya Moodelly		
		Services placed at the disposal of [Court of Wards
		[Naragunta Minor Estate.
		Acting
		Acting
		Acting

South Arcot.

Major H. R. Mead	Royal Engrs. Exec Engr 1st Grade	District Engineer.
Mr. P. O'Ratigan	Exec Engr 3d Grade	
Capt and Depy Commissary F. Graham	Do 4th do	
Conductor G. E. Wiffen	Asst Engr 1st do	
Mr A. D. Maclean	Asst Engr 2nd Grade	
Color Serjeant C. Stewart	Supervisor 2d Grade	
Mr H. Arbuthnot	do do	
T. Kanagaraya Moodelly		
Abdool Lateef	2nd do	
C. Kuppenna Pillay		
Mr R. A. Salisbury		
Punchapogasa Iyer		
D. Kuppusawmy Moodelly		
Dorasawmy Moodelly	3rd do	
Venkataramam Pillay		
C. Veerasawmy Moodelly		

Salem.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Major J N Hunter	...Royal Engrs. Exec Engr 1st Grade	...District Engineer
Mr R E Norfor	...Do 3rd do	
Mr R J Lowry	...Do 4th do	
Mr W C de Morgan	...Covenanted Asst Engr 2d Grade	
Conductor W West	...Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr W H Hiscoc	...Supervisor 2nd Grade	
A Arogiasawmy Pillay	...	
Serjeant J Wilkinson	...	
Serjeant R A Bragg	...	
C Vencatachellum Moodelly	...	
Serjeant H Hollingsworth	...	
Kaliyavaama Iyer	...2nd do	
Serjeant J Smith	...	
S Rungasawmy Naidoo	...	
C Rajagopaul Naidoo	...3rd do	
S Ragava Iyengar	...	

Bangalore.

Captain H M Vibart	...Royal Engrs. 2nd Grade Exec Engr	...District Engineer
Sub Conductor J Lalor	...Supervisor 2d Grade	
Serjt. R. McAlister	...Overseer 2nd Grade	
Mr F Henessy	...3rd do	

Tanjore.

Lieut Col R F Oakes	...Royal Engrs. Supg Engr 1st Grade	...In charge of the District.
Mr J Hannan	...Exec Engr 4th Grade	
Lieut A W Smart	...Royal Engrs. Asst Engr 1st Grade	
Lieutenant F J Romilly	...Royal Engrs. Asst Engr 2nd Grade	
Mr A H Garrett	...do do	
Mr J E Paul	...do do	
Muneappah Pillay	...Sub Engr. 3d Grade	
Sub Conductor J C Littlewood	...Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr B Stephens	...do 1st do	
Mr W V Baker	...do 1st do	
Mahadava Iyer	...do 2nd do	Acting
D Joseph Pillay	...	
Ramachendria	...2nd do	
Mr J M Taylor	...	
M Munesawmy Moodelly	...	
K Narasimacharry	...	
S Rama Row	...	
Mr J W Jackson	...3rd do	
A C Mutusawmy Pillay	...	
J Pathmanaba Naidoo	...	
M Muttu Naidoo	...	

Trichinopoly.

Major J Vertue	...Royal Engrs. Exec Engr 1st Grade	...District Engineer.
Mr G D Wybrow	...Do 4th do	
Mr A W Hunter	...Asst Engr 2nd Grade	
Mr H E G Evans	...Do 3d do	
Syed Yusuff	...Sub Engr 3rd Grade	
S Manikum Pillay	...	
Mr W H M Wylie	...	
A Ponnosawmy Pillay	...	
A Kistnasawmy Pillay	...	
Mr S T Winfred	...	
P Thomas Pillay	...	
Rawanalayana Ponday	...	

Coimbatore.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Colonel C V Wilkieson	...Royal Engrs. Supg Engr 1st Grade	...District Engineer
Mr O A Hayne	...Exec Engr 4th Grade	
Mr J P Davidson	...Asst Engr 2nd Grade	
Sub Conductor J Nicholson	...Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr P Mahoney	...Do 2nd do	
Mr J H Scott	...Do do	
C Chinnathombay Pillay	...	
M N Adykalum Pillay	...	
Mr R Arbuthnot	...	
J David Pillay	...	
Serjeant H Webb	...	
Manwahu Pillay	...	
N Nadamoony Moodelly	...	
M Vencatasawmy Naidoo	...	
Manikavasagam Pillay	...	
V Kuppasawmy Iyengar	...	

Neilgherries.

Capt. J L L Morant	...Royal Engrs. 2d Grade Executive Engineer	District Engineer.
Lieut. A. Awdry	...Royal Engrs. 3d Do do	... On special leave to England.
Mr W P Evans	...1st Grade Overseer	
Mr J Kelly	...2d Do	

Malabar.

Mr T D Harris	...Exec. Engineer 3d Grade	District Engineer.
Captain & Dy Comy H Bailey	...Do 4th do	
Lieut. A E Dobson	...Royal Engrs. Do do	
Mr J Grimes	...1st Grade Asst. Engineer.	
Sub Conductor J Lalor	...Supervisor 2d Grade	
A Vadamuttu	...	
Serjeant W Willis	...	
Mr R Francis	...	
Aseervathum Pillay	...2nd do	
J Timothy	...	
Iynarcooty Pillay	...	
Mr M L Frank	...	
Mr P Rarichen	...	
Gunner J Edwards	...	
Mr J R Gorman	...	

Wynaad.

Lt. Col. R B Kennedy	23d Regt L I. 2nd Grade Exec. Engineer	(On furlough for 8 months.
Mr E H Pringle	...4th do do	... Offg. District Engineer.
Mr J Brown	...2d Grade Overseer	
Mr R F Thomas	...3d do do	

South Canara.		
RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Mr A C Lawford	... Exec. Engineer 1st Grade	District Engineer
" J. W. Hawksworth	... Asst Engr. 1st Grade	
" G J Turner	... Asst Engr. 1st do	
" V M Fernandez	... Sub Engineer 1st Grade	
" J M D'Mello	... Supervisor 2nd Grade	
" J A C Lobo	... } 2nd Grade Overseers	
" M Rodrigues	...	
" P Nery	...	
Mr J Pereira	... } 3rd Grade Overseers	
Mahomed Azeemmoodeen	...	
Mr A Rodrigues	...	
Madura.		
Lieut. Col. J. F. Fischer	... Royal Engrs. Exec. Engineer 1st Grade	District Engineer.
Major G V Law	... Exec. Engineer 2nd Grade.	
Mr L W Paynter	... Do 3rd do	
Lieutenant O. V. Boddy	... Royal Engrs. Asst. Engineer 2nd Grade	
Mr. F. J. Potter	... Supervisor 1st Grade.	
M. Chinnasawmy Pillay	... 1st Grade Overseer.	
R Nagalingum Pillay	... Do do	
Mr. J. Fonseca	... } 2nd Grade Overseers.	
Subroyaloo Naidoo	...	
Murugasa Moodelly	...	
Mr. E. M. Gill	... } 3rd do	
T B Ramasawmy Naidoo	...	
D Mootheroolappah Pillay	...	
Tinnevely.		
Mr J O'Shaughnessy	... Exec. Engineer 3d Grade	Offg. District Engineer. In charge of the District.
Mr J D Grant	Covenanted... Asst. Engineer 1st Grade	
Mr W Hughes	Covenanted... Asst. Engineer 1st Grade	
Mr H B Hutchings	... Do 2d do	
Mr D McNair	... Sub Engineer 1st Grade	
Mr H G Berlie	... Supervisor 2d Grade	
Conductor D Falvey	... Do do	
Serjeant J Patton	... 2nd Grade Overseer	
T Subramania Pillay	... Do do	
P Rutnasawmy Moodelly	... Do do	
Mr E Taylor	... Do do	
C S Narraiasawmy Iyer	...	
Mr T C Fitzgerald	...	
Mahomed Yacob Saib	...	
K Visvanada Iyer	... } 3rd Grade Overseers	
P M Arumooogum Pillay	...	
Armanayagam	...	

CIVIL.]		REVENUE SETTLEMENT.	429
THE MADRAS REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.			
I. Settlement Branch.			
CENTRAL OFFICE.			
R K Puckle, Esq	✓	Director of Revenue Settlement.—On leave on Medical Certificate for one year, from 10th July, 1870.	
C. Rundall, Esq		Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.	
J Lakshmikanta Row		1st Uncovenanted Assistant.	
M Bhanuvaiah		Manager.	
Kurnool and Cuddapah Party.			
J H M Cox, Esq	✓	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.	
R V Mayer, Esq	✓	Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.—Acting Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, Ganjam.	
D Vencut Row		Uncovenanted Assistant.—On other duty.	
Nellore and North Arcot Party.			
C Rundall, Esq		Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement.—(Actg. Director of Revenue Settlement.)	
G Clerk, Esq	✓	Assistant Director.—In charge.	
K Balajee Row, B.A.		Uncovenanted Assistant.	
Salem and Coimbatore Party.			
H St A Goodrich, Esq		Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.—(On duty.)	
H F Clogstoun, Esq	✓	Acting do do.	
C Runga Chariar		Uncovenanted Assistant.	
Chingleput Party.			
Major C J Stuart		Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.	
D. Vencat Row		Uncovenanted Assistant.—Doing duty.	
Ganjam Party.			
H St A Goodrich, Esq		Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.—Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam.	
R V Mayer, Esq		Acting Deputy Director.	
K Lakshminarayanappa		Uncovenanted Assistant.	
Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.			
CENTRAL OFFICE.			
Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.	
Colonel F J B Priestley	... Superintendent, Revenue Survey		
Captain C C Sargeant	... 2nd Asst Supt, Revenue Survey		
Mr W Starr	... 1st Asst, Revenue Survey Office		
" G Paczensky	... Ag Head Draughtsman		
" E Joseph	... Draughtsman		
M Davaraja Moodelly	... Do.		
Mr. J. Lionel	... Do.		

Coimbatore and Salem Districts, No. 1 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Captain J G Cloete	Deputy Supt, Revenue Survey	Sick leave to Europe
Major C D Baynes	1st Asst Supt, Revenue Survey	
Captain W Freeth	1st do do	
T A Tomlinson, Esq	Acting 1st do	
E M Baber, Esq	Acting 2nd do	Employed on the Neilgherry Hills.
Mr T Fraser	Sub Assistant	
" R F Russell	Do	
" W Evans	Do	
M Vittul Rao	Do	Engaged in the Topographical Survey of the Godavery Dist.
Mohadien Sahib	Acting Sub Assistant	
M Appasawmy Pillay	Head Surveyor	
Mr J Janes	Do	
Mr J Smith	Do	On duty in the Godavery District.
Vithinada Moodelly	Do	
Kesava Moodelly	Do	
Mr W Kearney	Do	
" A Arklie	Do	
" J Thompson	Do	
" A Pereira	Do	
" S Clarkson	Do	
S Maduranaigam Pillay	Do	
T Kristna Iyer	Do	
Mr. H O'Neill	Acting Head Surveyor	
" J B Crandfield	Do	
J Chinnasamy Pillay	Do	
Mr H Cotterill	Do	
" G W Sandways	Do	
" C Donnovan	Do	
N Sethu Rao	Do	Deputy Surveyor
Mr. J R Pounds	Do	
" M A Donohoe	Do	
Balakistna Iyer	Do	
Mr C Shortt	Do	Extra Detail Surveyor
K Lakshmana Rao	Do	
Mr Francis	Do	
R Gooroosamyer	Manager	
P Appu Row	Computer	Acting Head Draughtsman
A Swaminatha Naik	Assistant Draughtsman	
Chinnasawmy Naidoo	Do	
Ratinasawmy	Do	

Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary Districts, No. 2 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
H O C Cardozo, Esq	Deputy Supt, Revenue Survey	Sick leave to Europe
J H Wright, Esq	1st Asst Supt, Revenue Survey	
J H Merriman, Esq	2nd Asst Supt, Revenue Survey	
A Maltby, Esq	Ag. 2d Asst Supt, Revenue Survey	
" H. Hollingsworth	Sub Assistant	On duty in Central Office.
Lala Bejalaul	Head Surveyor	
B Venkataratnam	Do	
Mr. G Thompson	Do	
C Subbaroyaloo Naidoo	Do	Acting Head Surveyor
M Audinarayudu	Do	
Mr D W Gibson	Do	
" R McMahon	Do	
K Pamachendrayar	Do	Deputy Surveyor
Mr P Lynch	Do	
W Dixon	Do	
" F Askew	Do	
B Govinda Rao	Do	Manager
G Venkatramiah	Do	
B Vedagery Naidoo	Acting Head Draughtsman	
N Rajagopala Charry	Head Writer & Computer	

Cuddapah District, No. 3 Party.

F. C. Puckle, Esq., M.A.	Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey.
J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey.
J. H. Cook, Esq.	Ag. 2nd Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey.
Mr. J. Webb	Sub Assistant.
S. Reddy	Head Surveyor.
Mr. J. Donne	Do
S. Gerenna	Do
M. Tatayyah Naidoo	Do
B. Murtinjayudu	Acting Head Surveyor
A. Stripathi Naidoo	Do
Mr. R. A. Lacey	Do
Mr. W. Otter	Do
Mr. C. Cummine	Do
G. Ramdoss	Deputy Surveyor.
Mr. A. G. S. Link	Do
C. Gurumurthi Iyer	Do
Mr. C. Gerrard	Do
S. Appavu Pillai	Do
Mr. P. J. Quinless	Do
Mr. J. Wylie	Do
N. Narayanan	Do
Mr. H. A. Anderson	Acting Deputy Surveyor.
T. Venkiah	Acting Manager.
M. Vanugopaul Naidu	Acting Head Draughtsman.
M. Varadarajulu Naidoo	Assistant Draughtsman.
M. Venkatreddy Naidu	Head Writer and Computer.

Tinnevely and Madura Districts, No. 4 Party.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hessey	Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey.	On special duty.
H. Gompertz, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey.	In charge.
F. T. Bagshawe, Esq.	Ag. 2nd Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey.	
G S Thompson, Esq	Proby. Asst. Supdt., Rev. Survey	
Mr T Quinless	Sub Assistant.	
Mr. W. P. Patton	Do	
Mr. J. Cooper	Acting Sub Assistant.	
P. Narasima Chari	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Dyce	Acting Head Surveyor.	
K. Streenivassa Thatha Charry	Do	
Mr. R. McHutchinson	Deputy Surveyor.	
T Jeven Row	Do	
Mr. J. H. Kiltt	Do	
" J. Band	Do	
O. Venkataramaniah	Manager.	
P. Masillamani Pillai	Computer.	
M. Appavoo Pillay	Head Draughtsman.	
J. Doraswamy Naidu	Assistant Draughtsman.	

North Arcot District, No. 5 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
W. Beaumont, Esq.	Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey.	On duty in Central Office.
Major C. A. Liardet	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey.	
Mr. H. Vaughan	Sub Assistant.	
N. Kistna Row	Do	
Mr. H. J. Bullock	Do	Acting Head Surveyor.
Mr. J. Dring	Do	
K. S. Ragava Charry	Do	
G. Subbramanayan	Do	
K. Lakshmana Rao	Do	Deputy Surveyor.
Mr. J. E. Draper	Do	
Mr. R. Wildgose	Do	
K. Lakshmaiya	Do	
B. Madhava Rao	Do	Head Draughtsman.
P. Mullari Rao	Acting Head Surveyor.	
T. Subroya Pillay	Do	
C. Ramachendrayar	Do	
K. Appaduraiyer	Do	Deputy Surveyor.
T. Singaravélú Mudali	Do	
S. Vasudava Row	Do	
S. Srinivasa Rao	Do	
N. Zainal Abdeen	Head Draughtsman.	

Ganjam Survey.

Major A. O'H. Clay.....	1st Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey.	In charge of Survey & Demarcation
Mr. G. Middleton.....	Sub Assistant.	
V. Arumuga Moodelly.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
Mr. A. Janes.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. R. Plettell.....	Do	
V. A. Veerasawmy Modelly.....	Do	
T. S. Baggianadam Pillay.....	Do	
S. Ranganaiyulu Naidu.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
M. Ranganaiyulu Naidu.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Mr. Venkataswami Naidu.....	Do	
Mr. F. Felix.....	Do	
" J. M. Gaskell.....	Do	
" E. A. Small.....	Do	
" W. D. Beeby.....	Do	
" G. E. Flanagan.....	Do	
" K. Krishnamah.....	Do	
Mallikarjunudu.....	Manager.	
Ramanjulu Naidu.....	Head Draughtsman.	

North Arcot Demarcation.

W. Beaumont, Esq.....	Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey...	In charge of Demar. & No. 5 Party
A. Samu Pillai.....	Inspector of Boundaries.	
C. M. Rangaswami Naidoo.....	Acting Do	

Ganjam Demarcation.

Major A. O'H. Clay.....	1st Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey.	In charge of Survey & Demarcation
P. Jegannadam.....	Acting Boundary Inspector.	

Coimbatore Demarcation.

Captain J. G. Cloete.....	Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey....	In charge of Demar. & No. 1 Party
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**Province of Coorg, under the Chief Commissioner for the
Affairs of Coorg.**

Captain R. M. Clerk.....	Acting 1st Asst. Superintendent.	
K. Streenevassa Iyengar.....	Acting Head Surveyor.....	Doing the duty of Manager
Mr. P. Ross.....	Head Surveyor.	
W. Moothanah.....	Do	
M. Madeiya.....	Do	
Mr. M. P. Leo.....	Do	
Mr. J. Butler.....	Do	Engaged in Forest Surveys.]
Mr. Lemos.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Kaulimathu Pallai.....	Do	
C. R. Hanumuntha Rao.....	Acting Head Computer	

Divisions.	Districts comprised in each Division.	Head Quarters.	Names and Rank of Officers in charge.	Date of present Appointment	Remarks.
No. 1 Survey Party }	Salem & Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	{ Capt. J. G. Cloete, Dy. Superintendent.	23 Jan. 1872	
No. 2 Survey Party }	Kurnool, Cuddapah & Bellary }	Bellary.	{ H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq., Dy. Superintendent.	12-Dec. 71	
No. 3 Survey Party }	Cuddapah.	Palmanair	{ F. C. Puckle, Esq., Deputy Superintendent.	3 July 60	
No. 4 Survey Party }	Tinnevely and Madura.	Madura.	{ Lieut. Col. W. H. Hessey, Deputy Supt.	19 Mar. 58	On special duty
Do	Do.....	Do.	{ H. Gompertz, Esq., 1st Asst. Superintendent	24 Sep. 75	In charge.
No. 5 Survey Party }	North Arcot.	{ St. Thomas' Mount }	{ W. Beaumont, Esq., Dy. Superintendent.	9 Feb. 63	
No. 6 Survey Party }	Ganjam	Berhampore.	{ Major A. O'H. Clay, 1st Asst. Superintendent.	21 June 68	Under Chief Commr. for the affairs of Coorg.
Coorg Survey	Coorg.....	Mercara	{ Capt. R. M. Clerk, Acting 1st Asst. Supt.	1 Aug. 72	
No. 1 Demarcation Party. }	North Arcot.....	St. Thomas' Mount.	{ W. Beaumont, Esq., Deputy Superintendent.		
No. 2 Demarcation Party }	Ganjam	Berhampore.	{ Major A. O'H. Clay, 1st Asst. Superintendent.		
No. 3 Demarcation Party. }	Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.	{ Capt. J. G. Cloete, Deputy Superintendent.		

Gradation List of the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Madras Presidency.

Lingual Attainments.	Names.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment to the Dept. Appointment	Date of present Appointment	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
	Colonel F. J. B. Priestley.....	Staff Corps.....	22 Feb. 1853	18 Aug. 1857	Superintendent, Revenue Survey	
Deputy Superintendents.						
H P t	Lieut. Col. W. H. Hessay.....	Staff Corps.....	3 Nov. 1854	19 Mar. 1858	No. 4 Party, Madura and Tinnevely	On special duty.
to	F. C. Puckle, Esq., M.A.....	Unconvenanted.....	19 Mar. 58	3 July 60	No. 3 Party, Cuddapah	
t	W. Beaumont, Esq.....	do.	21 May 58	9 Feb. 63	No. 5 Party, North Arcot	
t	H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.....	do.	25 Feb. 59	12 Dec. 71	No. 2 Party, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah	
ST	Captain J. G. Cloete.....	31st L. I.	22 June 63	23 Jan. 72	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore and Salem	
1st Assistant Superintendents.						
to	J. H. Wright, Esq.....	Unconvenanted.....	21 May 1858	1 May 1866	No. 2 Party, Kurnool, Bellary and	In charge.
to	H. Gompertz, Esq.....	do.	23 Mar. 60	26 Nov. 67	No. 4 Party, Madura	[Cuddapah]
H T Hon. Rev.	Major C. D. Baynes.....	Staff Corps.....	18 June 61	27 Jan. 65	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore and Salem.	Sick leave to Europe.
St	Major A. O'H. Clay.....	do.	1 Nov. 61	21 Jan. 68	No. 6 Party, Ganjam	
S	Captain W. Freeth.....	do.	1 Oct. 64	do.	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore and Salem	
& to	J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.....	Unconvenanted.....	3 May 65	7 Sep. 68	No. 3 Party, Cuddapah	
2nd Assistant Superintendents.						
t	T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.....	Unconvenanted.....	12 Aug. 1859	31 Aug. 1860	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore and Salem.	Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent
S	Captain R. M. Clerk.....	General List.....	17 May 65	20 July 68	Province of Coorg.....	do.
H S	Captain C. C. Sargant.....	Staff Corps.....	27 May 67	5 May 68	Central Office	
St	E. M. Baber, Esq.....	Unconvenanted.....	21 Jan. 68	11 Mar. 69	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore and Salem.	Acting
St	J. H. Cook, Esq.....	do.	21 Jan. 68	do.	No. 3 Party, Cuddapah.	do.—Sick leave to Europe
St	J. H. Merriman, Esq.....	do.	4 June 68	5 Mar. 1872	No. 2 Party, Kurnool and Bellary.	Sick leave to Europe
HS to	Major C. A. Liardet.....	Staff Corps.....	6 Oct. 68	29 June 69	No. 5 Party, North Arcot.	Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent
St	F. T. Bagshawe, Esq.....	Late Royal Navy.	18 May 69	25 July 71	No. 4 Party, Madura.	Acting
St	A. Maltby, Esq.....	Unconvenanted.....	17 Dec. 72	13 Apr. 75	No. 2 Party, Bellary and Cuddapah.	Do
Probationary Assistant Superintendent.						
S	G. S. Thompson, Esq.....	Unconvenanted.....	3 Mar. 1874		No. 4 Party, Madura.	

CIVIL.]

AREA, REVENUE, &C., OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1283.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Nov. 1871.	Land Revenue Collection in Fasil 1284.
Ganjam.	Berhampore..... Gumsoor..... Chicacole..... Villages other than Kyotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	Berhampore..... Russelcondah..... Chicacole.....	426 1,023 664 2,272	574 1,031 336 2,333	2,43,945 1,58,061 1,69,094 9,48,988	Rupees. 5,94,379 2,51,994 4,71,312
	Total....		4,391	4,274	15,20,088	13,17,685
Vizagapatam.	Golcondah..... Sarvasiddy..... Zemindaries, &c.....	Narsipatam..... Yellamuchelly.....	225 147 2,843	180 320 1,503	94,782 1,34,914 19,29,503	80,510 1,35,798 11,84,218
	Total....		3,215	2,003	21,59,199	14,00,526
Godavery.	Ramachendrapuram..... Amalapor..... Nursapor..... Bhemavaram..... Tanuku..... Ellore..... Yarnagudiam..... Peddapore..... Rajahmundry..... Zemindaries, &c.....	Ramachendrapuram..... Amalapor..... Nursapor..... Bhemavaram..... Tanuku..... Ellore..... Yarnagudiam..... Peddapore..... Rajahmundry.....	166 172 139 140 172 217 185 185 461 245	507 437 450 416 366 729 1,249 505 2,058 815	2,03,583 2,06,885 1,77,576 92,457 1,67,491 1,36,875 1,45,715 1,11,489 1,28,901 2,21,667	8,41,746 5,01,825 5,71,234 4,39,100 6,03,797 2,17,759 1,95,402 2,37,797 1,60,828 3,62,120
	Total....		2,082	7,534	15,02,939	41,91,608
Kistna.	Bapatla..... Rapulli..... Guntoor..... Palnad..... Narasarowpet..... Suttanapulley..... Gudivada..... Nandigama..... Bunder..... Bezvada..... Vennakondah..... Vissanapett..... Huzur..... Zemindaries, &c.....	Bapatla..... Rapulli..... Guntoor..... Gurajalla..... Rajahpet..... Krossore..... Gurajah..... Nandigama..... Bunder..... Bezvada..... Vennakondah.....	100 174 137 122 141 171 210 183 194 117 106 14 246	694 622 492 1,093 674 621 533 600 677 359 557 305 526	1,43,029 1,69,912 1,26,997 1,20,658 1,20,619 1,01,723 87,138 1,06,452 1,64,525 83,081 64,608 55,662 1,07,465	5,08,831 5,71,478 4,02,716 3,32,125 3,40,777 3,63,545 4,38,254 1,01,235 1,25,105 1,40,993 287 2,30,419
	Total....		1,920	7,783	14,52,374	38,56,374
Nellore.	Gudur..... Rapur..... Nellore..... Atmakur..... Udayagiri..... Kavali..... Kandakur..... Ongole..... Kanigiri..... Huzur..... Zemindaries, &c.....	Gudur..... Rapur..... Nellore..... Davarayypalli..... Udayagiri..... Cavali..... Kandakur..... Ongole..... Kanigiri.....	167 153 170 142 164 92 217 135 165 727	813 541 626 608 595 533 722 710 695 1,307	1,47,141 63,885 1,79,769 1,03,802 1,00,985 81,236 1,38,375 1,95,068 1,27,253 2,39,192	2,94,455 1,25,986 2,82,784 1,52,114 63,178 1,74,681 3,16,812 3,47,995 34,474 1,412 3,94,029
	Total....		2,132	7,150	13,76,811	21,81,920

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 12s3.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Nov. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Faslil 1284.
						Rupees.
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu.....	Jammalamadugu.....	128	600	1,09,965	2,17,262
	Proddatore.....	Proddatore.....	84	508	1,02,744	2,16,373
	Budvool.....	Budvool.....	115	570	93,051	1,31,516
	Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	147	1,207	1,63,013	2,11,287
	Sidhout.....	Sidhout.....	75	343	76,667	1,23,591
	Pullampet.....	Pullampet.....	130	670	1,45,180	2,00,423
	Pulivendla.....	Pulivendla.....	108	704	1,10,405	1,70,052
	Kahdri.....	Kahdri.....	127	1,442	1,40,948	1,58,672
	Royachote.....	Royachote.....	93	649	1,28,102	1,56,536
	Voilpad.....	Voilpad.....	105	708	1,45,591	1,85,992
	Madanapulli.....	Madanapulli.....	97	631	1,35,468	1,81,615
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	....	....	....	429
	Total.....	Total.....	1,209	8,050	13,51,194	19,53,748
Bellary.	Bellary.....	Bellary.....	172	925	1,82,244	2,94,549
	Adony.....	Adony.....	192	810	1,81,583	2,56,040
	Tadpatry.....	Tadpatry.....	96	578	1,17,211	1,78,161
	Allur.....	Allur.....	101	646	98,230	2,74,081
	Ghooty.....	Ghooty.....	150	947	1,44,568	2,24,070
	Hospet.....	Hospet.....	130	463	93,424	1,58,369
	Durmaveram.....	Durmaveram.....	187	1,023	1,20,608	1,53,898
	Anantapur.....	Anantapur.....	123	729	1,02,761	1,41,259
	Hindoopoor.....	Hindoopoor.....	111	424	87,895	1,36,234
	Huvenhadjully.....	Huvenhadjully.....	147	670	80,538	1,44,201
	Pengonda.....	Pengonda.....	108	908	83,754	1,24,186
	Koodligi.....	Koodligi.....	275	839	93,228	1,09,843
Kurnool.	Madacasera.....	Madacasera.....	154	451	79,458	1,13,357
	Royadrag.....	Royadrag.....	148	861	87,779	1,54,797
	Harpanahalli.....	Harpanahalli.....	210	673	85,729	1,14,090
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	....	....	....	205
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	28	145	14,996	....
	Total.....	Total.....	2,337	11,182	16,68,006	25,77,400
	Patticondah.....	Patticondah.....	108	1,071	1,73,434	2,34,630
	Ramakota.....	Ramakota.....	109	810	1,46,195	1,81,215
	Nandikotkur.....	Nandikotkur.....	100	1,322	1,01,866	2,26,313
	Nandial.....	Nandial.....	92	862	1,07,320	2,04,808
	Kovilaguntla.....	Kovilaguntla.....	85	582	98,844	2,21,581
	Servil.....	Servil.....	84	327	71,066	1,64,325
	Kambam.....	Kambam.....	108	1,048	1,25,042	1,62,782
	Marakapur.....	Marakapur.....	96	1,248	92,665	1,06,648
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	....	....	....	170
	Villages other than Ryotwar.	Villages other than Ryotwar.	....	....	....	....
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	63	206	45,208	....
	Total.....	Total.....	845	7,676	9,59,640	15,02,372
Madras.	Madras.....	Madras.....	....	....	....	77,097
Chingleput.	Chingleput.....	Chingleput.....	444	474	1,82,328	2,80,916
	Conjeveram.....	Conjeveram.....	461	447	1,68,036	4,93,643
	Madurantankum.....	Madurantankum.....	563	635	1,97,308	4,25,492
	Tiroovullore.....	Tiroovullore.....	337	443	1,49,898	2,80,532
	Saidapett.....	Saidapett.....	304	308	1,86,404	3,09,623
	Ponnari.....	Ponnari.....	253	312	1,04,210	2,17,881
	Villages other than Ryotwar.	Villages other than Ryotwar.	....	....	....	....
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	....	....	....	1,353
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	....	....	....	....
	Total.....	Total.....	2,362	2,619	9,38,184	20,28,470
North Arcot.	Chendragiri.....	Chendragiri.....	855	655	99,628	99

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1283.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Nov. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Faslî 1284.
South Arcot.	Tindevanum	Tindevanum	499	810	2,39,754	Rupees. 6,24,791
	Trinomally	Trinomally	391	900	1,64,657	6,28,784
	Villapooram	Villapooram	309	611	2,36,108	5,91,222
	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	242	459	2,84,849	4,28,270
	Trickalore	Trickalore	351	500	2,16,246	3,90,293
	Cullacoorehy	Cullacoorehy	376	607	1,96,566	3,03,306
	Virdachellum	Virdachellum	284	566	1,78,504	3,22,514
	Chellumbrum	Chellumbrum	433	393	2,39,133	6,63,811
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....		2,818	4,936	17,55,817	36,06,991
Tanjore.	Tanjore.....	Tanjore	497	955	2,44,359	6,04,129
	Combacorum.....	Combacorum	544	341	3,41,000	7,67,332
	Mayaveram.....	Mayaveram	349	270	2,19,358	3,00,405
	Shealli.....	Shealli	207	170	1,07,459	2,67,682
	Nannilum	Nannilum	415	294	2,07,407	7,02,186
	Negapatam.....	Negapatam	331	242	2,00,733	4,02,153
	Terutrapoondy.....	Terutrapoondy.....	245	536	1,54,714	3,53,241
	Manargudi.....	Manargudi	325	300	1,61,264	4,04,777
	Puttookotta.....	Puttookotta.....	1,094	945	2,37,423	1,87,532
	Mottamâsa Villages, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Villages other than Ryotwar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....		3,917	3,739	19,73,731	42,58,520
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	373	619	3,06,461	4,66,845
	Museri.....	Museri	218	937	2,57,174	3,66,469
	Kullittalay.....	Kullittalay	240	631	2,25,313	2,25,033
	Perambalore.....	Perambalore	211	690	1,70,567	2,53,977
	Wudiarpolliem.....	Jeyimkondasholavaram.....	456	777	2,37,893	2,52,856
	Villages other than Ryotwar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	
Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....		1,503	3,584	12,00,403	15,05,417
Madura.	Therumungalum.....	Therumungalum.....	240	6184	2,41,215	4,53,354
	Melur.....	Melur	88	5321	1,28,983	2,31,009
	Madura.....	Madura.....	203	4461	2,31,418	3,00,472
	Dindigul.....	Dindigul	194	1,091	3,24,266	3,78,346
	Periacolum.....	Periacolum	75	1,200	2,17,418	2,65,500
	Palni.....	Palni	116	9933	1,84,831	2,46,737
	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,534
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	2,998	3,908	9,38,384	8,73,787
	Total.....		4,014	3,7894	22,66,615	27,67,799
Tinnevely.	Ambasamoodrum.....	Ambasamoodrum.....	96	303	1,63,215	3,75,008
	Tinnevelly.....	Tinnevelly	171	365	1,84,109	4,08,098
	Tenkaral.....	Tenkaral	152	456	2,34,246	6,16,408
	Nangunary.....	Nangunary	299	604	1,78,078	3,94,027
	Tenkasi.....	Tenkasi	90	337	1,22,001	2,89,123
	Streevilliputtoo.....	Streevilliputtoo.....	105	533	1,76,954	3,42,504
	Senkaranainar Covil.....	Senkaranainar Covil.....	96	609	1,82,018	2,15,323
	Sattoor.....	Sattoor	194	463	1,56,562	2,11,946
	Ottapadarum.....	Ottapadarum	414	1,147	2,06,376	2,84,552
	Villages other than Ryotwar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....		1,536	5,817	10,93,959	31,36,899
Coimbatore.	Erode.....	Perindooray.....	107	548	2,33,564	3,75,652
	Palladam.....	Palladam	186	724	2,37,808	3,77,708
	Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore	239	623	2,43,995	2,84,455
	Suttymangalum.....	Suttymangalum.....	169	947	1,69,916	3,11,334
	Darapurum.....	Darapurum	64	780	2,17,493	3,33,681
	Caroor.....	Caroor	91	503	1,75,659	2,65,149
	Poollachy.....	Poollachy	141	443	1,67,546	2,20,390
	Oodoomalpetta.....	Oodoomalpetta	86	361	1,23,650	1,90,813
	Collegal.....	Collegal	113	745	90,830	82,501
	Bhowany.....	Bhowany	56	537	1,02,813	1,07,393
	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....		1,312	6,271	17,63,274	25,52,086
Neilgherry.	Neilgherry.....	Neilgherry	17	1,099	49,501	15,618

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1283.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Nov. 1871.	Land Revenue Collected in Fasli 1284.
Salem.	Salem.....	Salem.....	215	903	3,93,805	Rupees. 4,65,199
	Attur.....	Attur.....	123	708	1,64,006	2,14,462
	Namakkal.....	Namakkal.....	182	743	2,61,009	3,63,415
	Trichengode.....	Trichengode.....	137	632	2,49,678	3,78,983
	Triputur.....	Triputur.....	416	805	1,90,800	1,74,751
	Uttengiri.....	Uttengiri.....	459	803	1,53,801	1,31,739
	Darmapuri.....	Darmapuri.....	500	803	1,90,620	1,89,258
	Krishnagiri.....	Krishnagiri.....	529	658	1,70,233	1,71,286
	Usur.....	Usur.....	940	1,169	1,93,037	1,70,753
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	1,874
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	3,594	7,604	19,66,995	22,70,720
South Canm.	Mangalore.....	Mangalore.....	312	865	2,42,779	3,59,223
	Cassergode.....	Cassergode.....	243	1,064	2,22,57	2,31,032
	Upinangadi.....	Upinangadi.....	279	1,047	1,07,722	1,38,363
	Udipi.....	Udipi.....	260	892	2,31,570	3,24,074
	Cundapur.....	Cundapur.....	190	525	1,13,713	1,99,746
	Total.....	Total.....	12 84	4,393	9,18,362	12,52,488
Malabar.	Calicut.....	Chevayur.....	41	360	1,59,768	1,23,364
	Ernad.....	Monjiri.....	52	997	2,87,936	2,00,578
	Valluvanad.....	Angadipuram.....	64	932	2,92,482	2,46,719
	Ponani.....	Ponani.....	73	450	3,74,756	3,07,625
	Palghaut.....	Palghaut.....	56	681	3,25,855	2,77,616
	Wainad.....	Manantoddi.....	16	1,115	1,25,938	1,25,723
	Cochin.....	Cochin.....	1	3	19,826	20,429
	Cherikal.....	Pullikamver.....	43	676	2,57,377	1,93,650
	Kottiom.....	Kattapertumba.....	28	460	1,43,561	99,947
	Kurumbranad.....	Payoli.....	57	527	2,43,751	2,05,748
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	23,386
	Scale of escheat lands.....	Scale of escheat lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	431	6,204	22,61,250	18,34,700

For Fasli 1282, from 1st July 1873 to 30th June 1874.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Ganjam ..	13,17,685	19,83,769	33,01,454
2 Vizagapatam ..	14,00,527	10,11,339	24,11,916
3 Godavery ..	41,74,754	12,76,782	54,51,536
4 Kistna ..	38,56,372	13,18,483	56,74,860
5 Nellore ..	21,81,920	15,78,849	37,60,769
6 Cuddapah ..	19,53,749	4,21,128	23,74,877
7 Bellary ..	25,77,400	8,57,200	34,34,600
8 Kurnool ..	15,00,296	4,43,642	19,43,938
9 Madras ..	77,096	31,32,933	32,10,029
10 Chingleput ..	20,14,757	29,91,547	50,06,304
11 North Arcot ..	26,73,027	4,75,373	31,48,400
12 South Arcot ..	30,06,991	9,83,031	45,90,022
13 Tanjore ..	42,53,520	32,27,075	74,80,495
14 Trichinopoly ..	15,65,416	2,65,094	18,30,510
15 Madura ..	27,67,796	12,45,196	40,12,992
16 Tinnevely ..	31,36,809	17,32,427	48,69,326
17 Coimbatore ..	25,51,469	4,77,175	30,28,644
18 Neilgherry ..	45,647	93,060	1,38,707
19 Salem ..	22,70,720	5,41,490	28,12,210
20 South Canara ..	12,52,483	9,52,142	22,04,630
21 Malabar ..	18,34,701	22,00,827	40,35,518
22 Superintendent of Stamps ..	.....	2,05,718	2,05,718
Total.....	470,18,320	279,15,235	749,33,555
Income Tax ..	.....	809	809
Abkarry ..	.....	59,36,703	59,36,703
Sea Customs ..	.....	29,86,647	29,86,647
Land Customs ..	.....	3,04,790	3,04,790
Salt ..	.....	137,20,469	137,20,469
Stamps ..	.....	49,65,817	49,65,817
Total.....	.....	279,15,235	279,15,235

PART IV.—MILITARY.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

FORT ST. 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 Sicca 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 100.

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
Lieut.-Colonel, or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.....	3,000
Major.....	2,500
Captain.....	2,000
Commissary 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, Depy. 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.....	£ 223 2 6	or 12s. 6d.
Lt.-Col., or Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals.....	" 182 10 6	" 10 0
Major.....	" 136 17 6	" 7 6
Captain, Surgeon, or Commissary.....	" 91 5 0	" 5 0
Lieutenant, Asst.-Surgeon, Vety. Surgeon, or Deputy Commissary.....	" 45 12 6	" 2 6
Cornet or Ensign.....	" 36 10 0	" 2 0
Assistant, or Depy. Assistant Commissary.....	" 37 13 4	" 2 0½
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master, or Troop Quarter-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. 6d. 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.

G. O. G., 22nd August, 1874, No. 211.—“Officers who retire under the scheme published in G. G. O., No. 656 of 1874, are as much debarred from the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund as any other retired Officers are.

“The retirement of an Officer under G. G. O., No. 656 of 1874, is in no way affected by the fact that he receives also compensation for the Colonel's allowance, and therefore has to relinquish the good service pension if he is on receipt of it, and forego all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of G. G. O., No. 808, dated 26th September, 1866.

2. “Such Officers cannot be required to subscribe to the Military Funds as Colonels; nor can they have the option of doing so in any rank higher than that they have attained substantively, unless under the operation of any rules of their respective funds, which would give them that privilege, if they merely retired from the service in ordinary course.”

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.

	RS.	A.	P.	£	Amount of property precluding pension.
To Widow of Colonel regimentally, or Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals.	93	2	10	4,000	
" Lt.-Colonel, or Depy. Insp.-General of Hospitals.	74	8	8	3,000	
" Major.	55	14	6	2,500	
" Capt., Surg., or Vety. Surg. above 20 years' service.	37	4	4	2,000	
" Lieutenant, Asst. Surgeon or Vety. Surgeon.	18	10	2	1,000	
" Cornet or Ensign.	14	14	6	750	
" Commissary of Ordnance.	37	4	4	2,000	
" Riding-Master or Troop Quarter-Master.	20	0	0	750	
Vide G. O. G., 12th Jan., 1869, No. 12.					
To Widow of Depy. Commissary of Ordnance.	36	0	0	2,000	
" Assistant Commissary.	30	0	0	1,000	Vide G. O. G., 4th February, 1868, No. 49.
" Depy. Assistant Commissary.	26	0	0	750	
" Conductor.	20	0	0	750	
" Sub-Conductor.	15	0	0	750	
" Honorary Assistant Surgeon.	30	0	0	1,000	Vide G. O. G., 19th June 1868, No. 232, and G. O. G., 23rd Feb., 1869, No. 67.
" Senior Apothecary.	26	0	0	750	
" Apothecary.	20	0	0	750	
" Assistant Apothecary.	15	0	0	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 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, or subsequently thereto; and that at the time of the death of my said husband no person or class of persons nominated by him other than a creditor or creditors, nor any one in trust for such person or class, was entitled under any Life Insurance effected by my said husband to any such sum of money as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my said husband died seised or possessed, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; 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 Lord Clive's Fund; 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 seised or possessed, and any such insurance money as aforesaid, 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, intituled “An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled 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 OLIVE'S FUND.

Certificate of Identity.

If the Widow receive her Pension personally at the East India House, this Certificate will not be required.

N. B.—The Minister is requested not to sign the Pension Papers of any Widow unless she appears before him in person.

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.

The Certificate and Declaration are to be executed on or after the
31st March.
30th June.
30th September.
31st December.

* The Claimant must not permit any person to sign for her.

Declared and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 18____
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 _____

I hereby certify that _____ residing at _____

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.

Signature _____
Minister of the Parish of _____

DECLARATION.

I, _____ do 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 }
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.

Attorney.

Estb. No. _____ No. of Voucher _____
Received of the Secretary of State in Council for India on the _____ 18____
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 subscribing Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, preventing thereby the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions. The Fund also provides relief in such cases until they can conveniently embark.

Modifications of the original Rules have at different times become necessary, and 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 desirability of making some of the rules more complete, of modifying the rates of subscription hitherto paid, and of amplifying the field of the Fund's operations, represented these views to the subscribers at large, and circulated voting lists in which opinions were given on the proposed alterations.

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 January, 1874.

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, showing the benevolent object with which the Fund came to be originally instituted, and the benefits to be derived from supporting it.

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. 271 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. Twinberren, 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 Twinberren 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 names 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 2 and 11) 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 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 and 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 to the Fund, and will decline to 'repay the incurrence'—they are not, on the other hand, 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 arrangement, 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 expense of Officers on this account. We must therefore absolutely prohibit the grant of passage money to the families of 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 6th 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. 25, 28th September, 1866.—"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 had 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 lifetime 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 lifetime.

"His Excellency therefore hopes that married Officers will recognize the advantages of this institution, one 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.

Rule 1st.—That the Committee of General Management shall be fixed at Simla, and consist of all Officers of the Staff, they being subscribers and present; and that an Officer of the Adjutant General's Department act as Honorary Secretary.

Sub-Committee in Madras and Bombay.

Rule 2nd.—That a Sub-Committee for enquiring into all 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 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. The Honorary General of the Presidency will depute an Officer to act as local deposit quarterly in the Bengal Presidency, and the Honorary Secretary, to the Committee of General Management, at Simla.

Subscriptions.

Rule 3rd.—That every Officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified below:—

		MARRIED.		SINGLE.	
		Per mensem.		Per mensem.	
Commander-in-Chief	Rs. 20 per mensem.				
Officers drawing pay and allowances of Rs. 1,500 or upwards	...	10	8		
Ditto	ditto " 1,000	...	8	6	
Ditto	ditto " 750	...	7	5	
Ditto	ditto " 400	...	5	3	
All others	...	...	2-8	1	

Rule 4th.—That the Paymasters of Corps in the Bengal Presidency shall be authorized and required to make these deductions monthly, and shall remit the same quarterly by Transfer Receipt, on the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund at Simla. In Madras and Bombay subscriptions will be collected in the same manner, and forwarded to the local Honorary Secretary.

No Officer present in India shall be allowed to fall into arrears of subscription to this Fund; and the Honorary Secretary (or Local Secretary, as the case may be), shall be required to warn any Officer whose subscription is six months in arrears, that he must pay up at once on pain of having his name removed from the rolls. An Officer whose name has thus been removed can only re-enter the Fund on the same terms as a new subscriber, and the fact of his removal will not absolve him from his liability for any subscription in arrears at the time his name is struck off. An officer will be held to be a subscriber if in India, till such time as he notifies his wish for the removal of his name from the rolls.

Officers detached from regiments shall remit their subscriptions to the Honorary or Local Secretary 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 British Forces serving in India are eligible to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, on their notifying their intention to that effect through the Regimental Paymaster to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, if they themselves are serving in the Bengal Presidency, or to the Local Secretaries in the other Presidencies if serving in Madras or Bombay. Officers on detached employ may notify direct to the Honorary Secretary their intention of subscribing.

- I. All married officers coming to India for the first time shall subscribe to the Fund within one year of their arrival in India, provided their families accompany them.
- II. If followed by their families they must subscribe within six months of the families' arrival, or within one year of their own arrival.
- III. An officer marrying in India shall join within six months of his marriage, or within one year of his first arrival in the country.
- IV. All married officers returning with their families to India after an absence from any cause, shall subscribe within six months of their return.
- V. Married officers, whose families are not in India, may subscribe at married rates, and their widows will then be eligible for the advantages of Rule 21.
- VI. Any married officer, whose family is in India, failing to comply with the above conditions, can only be admitted as a subscriber to the Fund, on payment of a donation not exceeding six months' subscription of his married grade. For instance—an officer who had been fourteen months in the country, and his

family if present at least eight months, would be called on to pay a donation of two months' subscription on joining.

VII. Bachelors may subscribe at any time without payment of any arrears.

Rule 6th.—This Fund, having been established for the purpose of 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 to 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 and battery.

Rule 7th.—That, in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise occasionally from the remoteness of certain stations 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 Paymasters of Her Majesty's Regiments payable at sight to the Honorary Secretary of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, thereby avoiding commission, double agency and loss by exchange.

Rule 8th.—That all grants of assistance from this Fund shall be regulated and assigned by Committees of Subscribers, as herein declared.

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 the Corps present, being subscribers to the Fund.

STATION COMMITTEE.

President.—A Field Officer or Surgeon-Major (if practicable.)

Members.— { One Captain or Officer of equivalent rank.
One Subaltern or Officer of equivalent rank.

Rule 11th.—In the event of Officers dying 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 who have 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 have become a widow, whilst the Regiment to which her husband belonged is at another distant Station, or on service beyond sea.

Rule 12th.—That the Station, Regimental, or Special Committee, having duly examined into the circumstances, shall report their opinion thereon, and recommend the amount to be granted for Passage-money and maintenance, strictly in conformity with the Regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of the Committee shall be immediately forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Presidency by the Paymaster authorized to afford immediate relief to prevent distress or inconvenience.

President of the Committee, 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 on the Honorary Secretary or Adjutant-General if in Madras or Bombay, 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.

Rule 13th.—The Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay will in cases of award in those Presidencies, on satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw on the Adjutant General of the Presidency for the amount which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the Committee of General Management 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 each 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 Adjutant General of the Presidency, in cases of awards, transmit to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, the Report of the Station Committee, accompanied by receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the 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 allowance for herself or children from the Fund, further than is stated in Rule 23.

Rule 16th.—Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a Station or Regimental 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, Bengal; in view to its being published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Rule 18th.—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 19th.—That all widows of officers, who were subscribers to the Fund up to date of departure from India, shall be entitled to the amount granted to widows and children for passage money to England if their husbands had provided their own passages, and died en-route to England or during their absence on sick certificate at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius or Australia; but in cases where their late husbands were found in passages by the State, then such widows and children will be entitled to four months' maintenance allowance only, according to the scale laid down in Rule 21.

Rule 20th.—That no special grant, in cases of great distress (not provided for by the Regulations of the Fund), shall be passed by the Committee of General Management 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 21st.—When an officer dies in India, his widow will be entitled to maintenance allowance, according to the following scale, for three months, from date of decease of her husband if in India, together with passage money; and to four months' maintenance allowance without passage money, if she is in England; provided in the

latter case that her husband was a subscriber at the married rate at date of his decease:

To the widow of an officer, who paid a subscription on Rs. 750 a month or upwards, per mensem.....	Rs. 600
Of an officer who paid on Rs. 400 and upwards, per mensem.....	400
Of all others.....	300

Rule 22nd.—In addition to the above a travelling allowance 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 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 recommended 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.

Annas 8 per mile for Dak travelling.

" 8 per mile for Palkee ditto.

" 3 per mile for Railway.

Children above 10 years to be calculated as a full fare, below that age a half fare.

Rule 23rd.—The same amount of sea passage money shall be allowed to all widows without reference to the rank of the deceased husband, and the passage money of a widow shall be.....Rs. 1,500
For each child above 12 years of age..... 500
For each child under 12 years of age..... 300

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 12, at the rate of 2s. per Rupee:—

	s.	d.	
For every widow, per mile.....	0	6	} When the journey can be accomplished by Railway.
For every child above 12 years of age.....	0	6	
For every child under 12 years of 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 of age.....	1	0	
For every child under 12 years of age.....	0	6	

Rule 25th.—Any claims on the Fund will however be paid in full, only in the cases of officers who have joined the Fund for three full months. In the event of a subscriber dying within that period, the case will be specially considered by the Committee of General Management at Simla.

Rule 26th.—On the submission by a widow, of a certificate by a Medical Officer, 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 with safety during the hot or rainy seasons, i. e., between the 1st April and 15th October, 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 21, 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 27th.—In Madras and Bombay, the period at which journeys can be undertaken, and the grant of awards are to be specially considered by the Sub-Committees on the principles above declared.

Rule 28th.—Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw travelling allowance to the place of intended residence, under Rule 22, and four months' maintenance allowance, as per scale in Rule 21, in full of all demands on the Fund.

Rule 29th.—On and from the date of these rules any officer of Her Majesty's British Forces, joining the Queen's Military Widows' Fund and eventually entering the Staff Corps, cannot continue as a subscriber after date of entering that corps permanently, though this ruling will not affect officers of the Staff Corps at present borne on the list of subscribers.

APPENDIX.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

Report and Award of _____ Committee
(as the case may be.)

PRESIDENT.

{ MEMBERS. }

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 and maintenance allowance as follows, viz:—

Maintenance allowance under Rule	21	Rs.
Ditto ditto ditto	23	Rs.
Travelling allowance under Rule	22	Rs.
Ditto ditto ditto	24	Rs.
Passage Money to widow under Rule	23	Rs.
Ditto to children ditto	—	Rs.
Total Rs.		

Signed by _____ President.

Members.

* Enter Christian and Surname.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

INSTITUTED 1ST APRIL, 1808.—TRANSFERRED TO GOVT. 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

OFFICE—ST. THOME GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M to 4 P. M.

J. MURRAY, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major, Officiating 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.			Total Donation of each class.			Donation on entering each class.			Rate per month.			Donation on Marriage.			Rate per month.			In India.			In Europe.			Mhs.			In what period payable.			In India, instalments per month.			In Europe, instalments per month.		
	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.						
	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.	rs.	£ s. d.	Mhs.						
1. Cornets, 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns.....	300	34	5	9	43	7	0	16	0	300	34	5	9	43	7	0	16	0	600	68	11	6	25	24	2	14	11												
2. Lieutenants.....	200	22	17	9	25	8	0	18	3	500	57	2	11	400	45	14	3	25	16	1	10	6	1,000	114	5	9	25	40	4	11	6								
3. Captains.....	250	28	11	5	25	10	1	2	10	750	85	14	4	500	57	2	10	25	20	2	5	8	1,500	171	8	7	25	60	6	17	2								
4. Majors and Captains standing 15 years.....	750	85	14	4	25	30	3	8	7	750	85	14	4	750	85	14	4	25	30	3	8	7	1,500	171	8	7	25	60	6	17	2								
5. Majors and Captains of 10 years' standing and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing.....	300	34	5	9	43	17	4	3	1	750	120	0	0	600	68	11	6	25	30	3	8	7	2,100	240	0	0	25	84	0	12	0								
6. Lieut.-Colonels.....	400	45	14	3	20	20	2	5	8	500	165	14	3	800	91	8	7	20	40	4	11	5	2,300	331	8	7	25	116	13	5	2								
7. Colonels.....	550	62	17	2	10	53	6	5	8	500	225	11	9	1,100	125	14	3	10	110	12	11	5	4,000	457	2	10	25	160	18	5	9								

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 1844.

N.B.—The Donation on Marriage is always double the Total Entrance Donation paid by a 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 & Widowers with Offspring.			Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring.						Married and Widowers with Offspring.					
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
1	Colonels.....	42	8	10	63	13	3	10	15	0	1	5	0	16	6	6	1	17	6
2	Lieutenant-Colonels.....	27	3	2	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	1	10	0
3	Majors, Chaplains of 10 years' standing, and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing.....	21	0	10	31	9	3	7	0	0	0	16	0	10	8	0	1	4	0
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing.....	12	4	7	18	6	11	4	9	0	0	10	0	6	14	3	1	15	9
5	Lieutenants.....	5	6	8	11	2	0	2	13	6	0	6	6	4	4	3	0	9	9
6	Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns ..	5	15	3	8	14	11	2	4	9	0	5	3	3	7	1	0	7	11

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, 1856.)

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 is 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.....£44 3 9
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
To a Lieutenant.....£21 7 6
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 and 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 for a whole family to exceed £48 15 0

Retired married Subscribers are only entitled to Annuities to their families. Annuities are paid to Widows of Subscribers and their children as per following Table:—

TABLE E.

TABLE showing the amount of Pensions to Widows during their Widowhood, and to Children of such Class and Condition.

		PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE MILITARY FUND PER ANNUM.					
		In India.			In England.		
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.	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
	WIDOW						
1	Of a Colonel	2,064	7	3	235	18	9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,826	9	0	208	15	0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing	1,588	10	9	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	0	81	15	0
	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign						
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST ONE PARENT.						
1	Under 6 years of age	175	0	0	20	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	262	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	0	0	40	0	0
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.						
1	Under 6 years of age	262	8	0	30	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	393	12	0	45	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	235	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.
		RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
1	Of a Colonel ..	2,239	9	0	254	16	3
2	Lieutenant-Colonel ..	1,972	11	0	225	9	0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing ..	1,715	12	3	196	1	9
4	Captain and Asst. Chaplain under 15 years' standing ..	1,263	7	6	147	16	6
5	Lieutenant ..	965	10	9	110	7	3
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign ..	772	8	3	83	5	9

N.B.—An increase of 8 per cent. has been authorized to Widows' Pension from 7th 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, 1860.*)

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, $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 Father.....	Rupees 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 of Adult Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or America.)	To Infant Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or America.)	To each Adult to Europe.	To each Infant to Europe.
	Rs.	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. THOME GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

J. MURRAY, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Officiating Examiner, I. S. F. P. 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, not 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
In India.....	Rs. 1,669	Rs. 1,356	Rs. 1,043	Rs. 730	Rs. 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
In India.....	Rs. 140	Rs. 203	Rs. 313	Rs. 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.
Class I	Rs. 4,000	£ 384	Rs. 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 Contributors.	By each married Officer.		Officers unmarried and widowers.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.
Class I	50	2 10 0	25	1 4 0
" II	40	2 0 0	16	0 15 4
" III	30	1 10 0	12	0 11 6
" IV	20	1 0 0	7	0 6 8
" V	10	0 10 0	4	0 3 10

TABLE VII.—*Monthly Subscription payable for Children.*

	In India.			In Europe.		
	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
For a Son,.....	1	0	0	0	2	0
For a Daughter.....	2	8	0	0	5	0

No. 507 of 1875.

The following General Order by the Government of India, is republished:—

SIMLA, THE 19TH JULY, 1875, No. 728.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 1315,* dated the 28th December, 1872, the

* Republished in G. G. O., No. 560 of 1873.† following letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, received on this date, is published for general information:—

FINANCIAL; MILITARY FUND, No. 328; INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 24TH JUNE, 1875.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

1.—The case of an officer exchanging into the Staff Corps from the British Army not having been provided for in the regulations of the Indian service family pension fund, a reference was made to Major-General Hannyngton on the subject, and it appears from a calculation made by that officer that the ordinary donations for wives and sons will be

sufficient to provide for the pensions allowed by the rules, but that the extra donations specified in the table in the margin must be charged in the case of daughters according to their age at the date of their admission to the fund.

2. Extra donations for daughters must accordingly be paid by an officer who has exchanged into the Staff Corps since the 1st January, 1873, and the table in question should be added to the regulations of the fund from the date of the receipt of this despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

† Madras G. O. G., 14th January, 1873, No. 14.

