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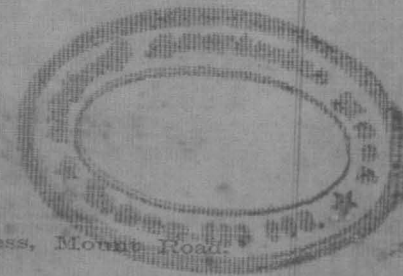
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Our Retrospect for 1876.

EUROPEAN.

THIS year 1876 found most of the countries of Europe agitated with political troubles. Austria and Russia were anxious about the aspect of affairs in Turkey, which however had not yet attained the absorbing interest they saw after acquired. France was in the throes of a general election, the result of which was anxiously awaited. Spain was still enduring the agonies of civil war. Germany was suffering from depression of trade and financial derangement and had just been horrified by the explosion of an infernal machine. Belgium was agitated by religious feuds. England alone seemed to be tranquil. Our misgivings on the Eastern question had been somewhat quieted.

EGYPT.—The public mind was enthusiastic about the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. The telegrams from India, announcing the reception which the Prince of Wales had met with, were most pleasing. The state of the Colonies was prosperous, and there seemed to be a prospect of improved trade and social progress during the year. These hopes however were far from being realized.

TURKEY.—During the greater part of the year the interest of the civilized world has been centred upon Turkey. In order to understand the course of events which have taken place recently in European Turkey, we must know that it is a mountainous country divided into several provinces some of which are practically almost independent of Constantinople, only paying an annual tribute but managing their own affairs. These are Roumelia, Servia, and Montenegro. The other provinces—Roumelia, Bulgaria, Albania, Bosnia, and Herzegovina—are under the sway of the Turkish Pashas and other officials. The population of European Turkey numbers about 15½ millions, and is of various races, about 1½ million being Osmanli Turks, who are the ruling caste in those provinces subject to the direct administration of the Sultan, and who monopolize all the civil and military posts. There are ½ of a million Albanians. They are Greeks who have embraced the Mohammedan religion. There are 3 million slaves and 9 million Roumelians and Bulgarians who are mixed race, and are all of them Christians except about 250,000 of the latter. Altogether there are about 3 million Mohammedans and 12½ million Christians mostly of the Greek Church.

Previous to the Crimean War in 1854, Russia claimed a protectorate over the Christians in Turkey, which she was forced to relinquish at the peace. At that time the Sultan issued an Imperial decree which conferred on the Christians equal rights with those enjoyed by the Moslems, and the great powers collectively undertook to see this carried out. Practically, however, the mutual jealousy of the powers prevented their doing this with much good effect. Latterly a desire for union has arisen among the slave peoples, and this desire manifested itself in an insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the spring of last year. This the Turks were for many reasons, unable to quell; and their failure emboldened the slave communities in the beginning of March to organize a revolt in the other provinces, notably in Bulgaria and Roumelia. This insurrection broke out somewhat prematurely on the 1st of May, and was suppressed by the Turks with much unnecessary cruelty, caused through the employment of Bashi Bazouks, instead of regular troops. The massacres which took place caused the greatest excitement and disgust in Europe, and raised a strong anti-Turkish feeling.

In Turkey itself the excitement was intense, and soon bore fruit at Salonica, where the French and German Consuls (the latter a British subject) were murdered by the Mohammedans while attempting to rescue a young Christian girl who had embraced Islamism. Immediately on this being known, the whole German fleet was sent to Salonica, also a French and an English man-of-war, to protect the foreign residents from a threatened massacre, and to exact such reparation as was possible. In the midst of these events, Russia began to show a strong disposition to profit by the discord. This was checked by the English Government, which sent the combined

Channel and Mediterranean fleets to Bosna Bay at the entrance to the Dardanelles, where the largest and most powerful fleet the world has ever seen was soon assembled, and where it still remains on guard.

On the 11th of May an insurrectionary movement broke out among the Sofias or divinity students and professors at Constantinople, at whose dictation Mahmud Pasha the grand Vizier, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam were dismissed. The Sofias rejected the appointment of Mehmed Rushdi as Vizier, demanding Midhat Pasha instead, and Hussein Avni Pasha as Minister of War. The Sofias were opposed to hostilities against the Christians, and wished to establish some kind of representative institutions. On the 30th of May the Sultan Abdul Aziz was himself deposed by his ministers, after an inglorious reign of 13 years, during which the splendid resources of his vast country and the millions of money borrowed from Christendom had been squandered in prodigality. The deposition happened at midnight of the 29th of May, and next morning at day-break Murad's accession was proclaimed. Within six days Abdul Aziz was dead. He had committed suicide, by opening the veins in his arms with a pair of scissors. Great reforms were promised on the accession of the new Sultan; but it was soon found that the sudden elevation from rigid captivity to supreme power had turned the Murad's brain, and it was feared that he had become a hopeless fanatic. Troubles thickened apace. Servia refused to recognize the new Sultan. There was imminent danger of war breaking out. The ministers were in anxious deliberation on the position of the country on the 15th of June when an assassin burst in on the assembled Cabinet and killed Hussein Avni Pasha the minister of War, Rachid Pasha the minister for Foreign Affairs, and three other persons, besides seriously wounding Kaiserli Pasha the minister of Marine. On June 22, Servia declared war against Turkey and on July 2, Montenegro did the same, urged on by the intrigues of Russia. The Servian army amounted in all to about 100,000 men, under the Russian General Tchernajeff. The Montenegrins could only muster 17,000 or 18,000 men, commanded by Prince Nikita himself. The military operations are difficult to follow since the reports of victories on both sides were so monstrously false that it is impossible to know which was most worthy of disbelief. The Turks suffered a check in Montenegro; but against the Servians they carried all before them. The Servian Government, fearing an after collapse, implored the intervention of the other Powers to secure a peace. The Turkish conditions however were too exacting and the negotiations resulted only in a short truce, from the 16th to the 25th of September. Russia now backed up the Servians by pouring in arms and equipments, money, and men under the name of volunteers, until their army became practically more Russian than Servian. Meanwhile another revolution took place at Constantinople. Finding from the Physicians' reports that the Sultan was not likely to recover, and the position having become intolerable, the minister, with the approbation of the Sofias, proceeded to depose Sultan Murad and to appoint his brother Abdul Hamid, which was done on August 31, amid general satisfaction. While these changes were going on, the war was prosecuted with vigour. Victory after victory crowned the Turkish arms; and at the end of October the Servian cause received a vital blow by the fall of Deligrade and Alexinatz, their best fortified positions. While these events were proceeding, England was endeavouring to procure an armistice. Turkey wished for a long armistice of six months; Russia insisted on a short one of six weeks. An armistice was at length agreed to in the beginning of November. The political situation changes from day to day; and the result arrived at, at the moment when we write, is, that a great European war seems imminent. Since writing the above, we learn that the several Envoys have met at the Conference held at Constantinople, and in the latest Telegram received it is stated "that all the Foreign Envoys have approved *ad referendum* the proposal of General Ignatieff for a neutral occupation of Bulgaria."

EGYPT.—Although not included by Geographers among the countries of Europe, yet we are almost obliged to speak of her as though she were one of us since the Suez Canal has led all the commerce of Europe with the East through her territory. We noticed last year that the English Government had bought the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. The sale of these shares put four millions sterling into that potentate's exchequer, but the result was by no means so beneficial to him as he expected. In the hope of extricating himself from his difficulties, he applied to the British Government for advice; and a Commissioner was sent, who stated that the resources of Egypt, if properly managed, were sufficient to meet her liabilities. In consequence of

some delay in publishing this opinion, a fall in Egyptian stock occurred, which induced the Khedive to suspend payment for a few weeks. On May 7, the Khedive issued a decree whereby the various loans and the floating debts were consolidated into one debt, amounting to 491,000,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent. and redeemable in 65 years by half-yearly drawings. We must not omit to mention the military expeditions which had much to do in causing these embarrassments. One of these was against Zanzibar, which the Khedive was obliged to relinquish on the demand of the British Government. He made war also against Joannes, King of Abyssinia. Hostilities began in November. At the opening of the campaign the Egyptian forces, under Arendroop Bey, met with a crushing defeat near Goudet, their little force of 2,000 men being almost annihilated. In the beginning of March another army, said to number 50,000, advanced beyond the city of Adona, and were attacked by King Joannes with 60,000 men. After a time the Egyptian troops were drawn into an ambush, cut to pieces, and obliged to retreat with the loss of the greater part of their artillery. The Khedive was greatly enraged at these successive defeats, and had several officers shot for cowardice. Another expedition has been sent against the Abyssinians the fate of which is as yet unknown. These attempts to extend Egyptian territory have cost some 15,000 men and several millions of money. In the autumn another drain on the resources of Egypt has been caused by the demand of Turkey for a contingent of troops to fight against the Servians and Montenegrins.

FRANCE has this year been the happy country whose chronicles offer little of interest beyond the fact that she has been commercially prosperous and politically quiet. The new constitution which caused so much agitation towards the end of last year is working satisfactorily, the Government having determined on a policy of peace, conservatism, and free trade. Before the promulgation on December 31, the Assembly passed the Press Bill and the state of Siege Bill. When the new Assembly and Senate met on the 8th of March there were 172 Republicans, 85 Monarchists, and 42 Bonapartists in the Senate making a total of 299 members. In the Chamber of Deputies, 360 Republicans, 90 Monarchists, and 80 Bonapartists—total 530. M. Thiers was elected to sit for Paris in the Lower House, preferring to renounce his seat in the Senate. The immediate result of the elections was, that M. Buffet resigned office, and M. Dufaure was appointed Premier. The speed with which France is recovering from the effects of the war with Germany was exemplified by the Budget which showed a surplus of five million francs. A hot debate in the Chamber of Deputies occurred on the proposal to grant an amnesty to the Communists and ended in the rejection of the measure. The bill raising the state of siege in the four departments on the Seine and the Rhone passed the Senate in April. On the 7th of June the bodies of Louis Philippe and his wife Queen Marie Amélie, with eight other members of the family, and an urn containing the heart of the Prince de Condé, were disinterred from Weybridge and taken to France for the purpose of being placed in the family vaults at Dreux in Normandy. Pardons and reduction of punishment to 81 Communists were decreed by the President on June 28. Soon after the meeting of the Chambers, the Republican party moved for the abolition of the power to grant degrees conferred last year on the Ecclesiastical Universities. The subject caused great excitement, and was decided on July 29, when the Bill was rejected by 365 against 63 votes. This was a great triumph for the Clerical party, though somewhat damped by the suppression of the Colleges at Aix and Rouen. Ultramontanism is making rapid strides in France, notably among the army, a large number of the chiefs of which are fervent supporters of the most extreme Romanism.

GERMANY.—Last year closed with a terrible disaster at Bremerhaven, through the explosion, on December 11, of an infernal machine which a man named Thomas, or Thomassen, had constructed. This wretch (an American) had devised a means of enriching himself by wholesale murder in the following manner: he arranged a train of clock-work to go eight days and at the end of that time to explode a castle of dynamite. This machine was to be placed on board the Mosel Mail steamer bound for New York from Bremerhaven and touching at Plymouth. Thomas had insured a small box containing shot for an immense amount on the pretence that it was full of money and took his passage in the vessel, intending to land at Plymouth after setting his machine in motion; so that in mid-ocean the ship should be blown to atoms and no trace be left of her or her crew and passengers, whereupon he would claim the amount of his insurance. However the thing blew up on the quay just before being put on board, killing and injuring 180 persons and doing immense damage to property. The fiend, who was on board the Mosel and knew the cause

of the disaster, panic-stricken at the result of his plot, committed suicide, but lived long enough to make a full confession of his crime.

The Revenue accounts of the Prussian kingdom for 1875 were laid before the Diet on March 27; they showed a surplus of 15½ millions of marks. Of the French war contribution of 24 millions of marks, Prussia had received 19,400,000. The unapplied balance, together with the new grants for 1876, furnished a sum of 113,641,822 marks for the extraordinary budget. Notwithstanding the large sum received from France for the war indemnity, Germany is much depressed by the heavy taxation necessary to keep the army up to the state of efficiency required by Prince Bismarck. A bill was passed through the Diet in May in spite of much opposition for the purchase of the Railways by the state. Queen Victoria paid a visit to Germany in the spring, and was very kindly received by the Emperor and people.

Throughout the negotiations on the Turkish question, Germany has kept strictly neutral, her aim evidently being to let Russia and Austria weaken themselves by war, if they choose to do so. Count Armin's trial for high treason took place on October 11, when he was found guilty and condemned to five years' penal servitude for slandering the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. He was safe in Belgium however, when the trial took place and will not be likely to surrender to undergo his punishment; but if the penalty involves the confiscation of his property, he may still be a severe sufferer from Prince Bismarck's untiring persecution.

AUSTRIA like all the rest of Europe has been agitated by the critical state of Turkey; but she is composed of too many different nationalities, whose interests and prejudices are very conflicting, to be able to act with decision in so delicate a crisis. This weakness has enabled Russia to take the lead in the agitation on behalf of the Christians in Turkey; but the very uncertainty of her ultimate action has tended to peace, as being an element impossible to depend upon in the event of hostilities being entered upon. Towards the end of last year a diplomatic note was drawn up by Count Andrassy for presentation to the Porte, with a view to the settlement of the disturbances in Bosnia and Herzegovina; but the other European powers were not unanimous in its acceptance and it fell to the ground. This Austrian note was succeeded by one drawn up at Berlin. But England refused to sign this, owing to which, and to the revolutions at Constantinople, this also came to grief.

RUSSIA has, during the current year, been steadily pursuing the aggressive line of policy which was first conceived by Peter the Great; and in doing so has shared with Turkey the anxious attention of Europe. A flagrant breach of faith was committed early in the year when it was announced from Tashkeed that, notwithstanding the solemn promises of the Government, Khokand had been formally incorporated with Russia under the name of Ferghana. Of course Europe was informed officially at the same time that the inhabitants were well pleased with their annexation to Russia. The extent of this pleasure may be estimated when we learn from Mr. Schuyler, in his recently published work on Turkestan, that the Russian occupation has not only nearly trebled the price of corn, but has increased the taxes; besides subjecting the people to many gross outrages. Mr. Schuyler gives an account of the treatment of the Yomud Turkomans by General Kaufmann. A fine in money was imposed, enormous in amount, seeing the people are nomads, whose property consists, not in money, but in flocks and herds. Nevertheless the people undertook to pay it within a stipulated time. Thereupon orders were given that they should be attacked, "their settlements and their families given to complete destruction, and their herds and other property to confiscation." This was literally obeyed. "We burned," says Mr. Schuyler, "as we had done before, grain, houses, and everything which we met; and the cavalry, which was in advance, cut down every person, man, woman, or child. The infantry came up behind and completed the work of destruction." This Mr. Schuyler saw with his own eyes and it was done simply that General Kaufmann might get the cross of St. George, as the conqueror of a province. We may add that he has not suffered in any way for the barbarities he practised on the Turkomans. Having thus massacred the Turks in Asia, Russia indulged in virguous indignation at the massacre of Christians by Turks in Europe, thus affording another example how circumstances alter cases. Throughout the year she has been encouraging the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and has menaced the Porte with war while she has actually supplied the Servians with appliances, money, and men for their war against Turkey. All this was done under the name of neutrality. In June the Czar went to Eins to recruit his health.

There he met the Emperor of Germany; and on July 8 had an interview with the Emperor of Austria at Reichstadt, which was said to be very cordial and satisfactory.

ITALY does not afford us much to chronicle this year. The religious question is not allowed to sleep in the old capital of the Papedom. The American church of St. Paul at Rome was consecrated on March 25 by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island. Twenty-five English, Irish, and Scottish clergymen took part in the ceremony. The Bishops of Peterborough, Gibraltar, and others, the British and American Ambassadors, &c., were present. The bishops and clergy walked in procession through the Via Nazionale, a fact which is said to have excited great interest among the Roman populace. The major excommunication has been pronounced by the Pope against all supporters of "The Italian Catholic Society for the re-vindication of the rights of the Christian people." The aim of this society is the election of bishops and the Pope by the popular vote of the clergy and the people; according to the ancient practice at Rome, it is not surprising therefore that it should be offensive to the Vatican. Cardinal Antonelli died at Rome on the 4th of November last at the advanced age of seventy-one, and was succeeded by Cardinal Simeoni, pro-Apostolic Nuncio at Madrid, as Pontifical Secretary of State. The great age and the feebleness of the Pope is making the conclave very busy arranging for a speedy election of a successor whenever he may die. The object is to get the business settled before the Italian Government can have time to interfere in any way. A bill passed the Italian Chambers in June authorizing the purchase of the Railways by the Italian Government.

SPAIN has to congratulate herself this year on the end of the civil war which has so long troubled her northern provinces and hindered her prosperity. The Cortes was opened on February 15, when the King announced the approaching collapse of the Carlist war, which took place four days afterwards. On the 19th of the month, General Primo de Rivera captured the town of Estella with the greater part of the Carlist artillery, the rest having been previously thrown down the precipices. King Alphonso entered Tolosa on February 21, and the next day went to San Sebastian, where he was received with enthusiasm. Don Carlos ended the war by crossing into French territory on February 28, at Aregui; but he has relinquished none of his pretensions to the Spanish throne. He crossed France and came to London on the 4th of March. All the Carlist forces immediately surrendered. King Alphonso made his triumphal entry into Madrid on March 29, at the head of 25,000 troops and amid the enthusiastic cheering of an immense crowd. Spain utilized her victory by sending 30,000 troops to Cuba, to quell the insurrection there. The draft of a constitution was read to the Cortes in March. Clause 11, which establishes religious toleration, was passed in June, by 113 votes against 40. This clause of the Constitution, however, threatens to become a dead letter, as an order was issued in September compelling the withdrawal of all inscriptions and placards of every kind from all Protestant Chapels, School houses, Bible Societies, &c., and placing all schools under the regulation of the Government. The Protestants are beginning to emigrate to Tunis in dread of a persecution breaking out. The budget was laid before the Cortes on April 22; it was a very gloomy statement of debt and difficulty, and was very unfavourably received. The Ex-Queen Isabella returned to Madrid in August and declares that she will keep absolutely aloof from politics.

AMERICA, like Egypt, is too closely connected with European interests to be unnoticed in our Summary. A terrible hurricane raged all along the North American coast of the Atlantic on Feb. 2, causing great destruction to life and property. Another hurricane occurred on Sept. 17. In CANADA a disastrous fire occurred at Quebec in June caused by children playing with matches. 700 houses were burnt and ten times that number of persons rendered homeless. Great discontent is felt in BRITISH COLUMBIA at the non-fulfilment of the conditions on which she agreed to join the confederation of British Colonies. A Railway across the Continent was promised, but it has been found impracticable to make it, owing to the mountainous character of the country to be traversed and the absence of population along the line. This is the main source of the soreness felt.

UNITED STATES.—Owing to General Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine swindle, which we noticed last year, he tendered his resignation of the post of Ambassador to England; and Mr. Richard Henry Dana, the author of the well-known book, "Two years before the Mast," was appointed to succeed him. This appointment, however, the Senate refused to confirm and Mr. E. Pierrepont, U. S. Attorney-General, ultimately obtained the post. General Schenck was afterwards

exonerated of the charge of fraud; but his connection with the Emma Mine was adjudged to be ill-advised, unfortunate, and incompatible with his official position. The amount of corruption among official men in the United States is arousing the indignation of all classes. Mr. Belknap, the Secretary for War, was prosecuted for selling monopolies; but as 25 members of the Senate out of 60, or less than two-thirds of the Court who tried him, found a verdict of not guilty, he was acquitted. Mr. Tweed, the organizer of the Tammany Hall, the Erie Ring, and other frauds, escaped from custody early in the year and managed to reach Spain, where he was arrested on September 8 at Vigo and sent back to America. These and such-like occurrences sadly tarnish the glory of the centenary commemoration of the Declaration of Independence. The great International centennial exhibition was opened at Philadelphia on the 10th of May, by President Grant, in the presence of all the leading men of the country, the Persian Ambassadors, &c. On June 25, a band of 25,000 Sioux Indians attacked two detachments of troops under Generals Custer and Reno. General Custer was killed and his force annihilated, and General Reno retreated with great difficulty. An important engineering work at New York was successfully completed on September 24. There was a serious obstruction to navigation in the entrance into New York harbour past long island, known as Hell Gate which it was determined to remove. For this purpose operations have been carried on for the past seven years, in the course of which time 4,462 holes were drilled in the rock and filled with dynamite, 52,000 lbs. weight being used, and exploded by electricity. A shock as of a slight earthquake was felt at New York, and the report was heard at a distance of 10 miles. The result was that the obstruction is entirely removed.

HOME—POLITICAL.

The year 1876 has been decidedly Oriental in its character, both socially and politically. The Slave Circular owed its existence to the difficulties experienced by British Officers in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea, as to the amount of protection they were justified in giving to escaped slaves. The first Fugitive Slave Circular having been very generally condemned, the Government issued a revised one at the beginning of the year, which however gave almost as little satisfaction. But when Parliament met and it was shown that the Liberals themselves when in office had issued almost identical instructions, the agitation very speedily subsided. However the Government issued a Royal Commission on the subject, which drew up a new Circular the drift of which was, that the Commanders of H. M.'s ships of war were to use their own discretion in the matter, which really was the only thing to do in so delicate a question. The Queen opened Parliament in person on February 8. The official documents respecting the Suez Canal shares were laid before the House on the following day. The total cost of these shares, with the attendant expenses, amounts to £4,080,000, the vote for which was passed without a division. The proposal to authorize Her Majesty to assume the title of Empress of India aroused a great deal of opposition and remonstrance on constitutional grounds, some of which may not be easily intelligible to residents in India. Every one was willing to see our Indian possessions recognized in the Royal title; but the title of Empress was judged by many to be unwise and even dangerous, as tending to unsettle the feelings of loyalty which were associated in the public mind with the grand old title of King of England. The bill passed by a majority of 269 votes to 134. The proclamation was issued on May 1. After the Royal Titles Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill caused great discussion, Mr. Plimsoll fought hard for a load line, a compulsory survey, and the abolition of deck loads; in all of which he was ultimately defeated, owing to the determined opposition of the ship-owning interest in Parliament and the half-hearted support of the Government. The Bill is thereby rendered very much less efficient than it should have been, and it is still possible for unscrupulous shipowners to send unsaworthy vessels abroad, and, by heavy insurance, actually to make a profit out of their loss. Such a state of things is simply horrible, and should be at once and for ever put a stop to.

Sir Stafford Northcote presented his Budget on April 3. By it the expenditure for 1876 was shown to be nearly 76½ millions, while the revenue exceeded 77 millions, showing a margin of £710,000. The expenditure for 1876 is estimated at £78,044,000 while the revenue is put down at £77,270,000, leaving a deficit of £774,000. This it was proposed to meet by raising the income tax a penny, while giving exemption to all incomes below £150, and a deduction of £120 to all whole incomes do not exceed £400. The budget was accepted without serious opposition.

Mr. Cave's report on the Egyptian finances led to a series of fluctuations on the Stock Exchange of a disastrous character. The refusal $\frac{1}{2}$ first on the part of the Khedive to its publication caused a panic in Egyptian stock. When the report was promised intact there was a rebound of 7 or 8 per cent; but when its purport was known the stock went down again suddenly. Mr. Goschen has returned from his financial conference with the Khedive. At a meeting of the Egyptian bondholders, held at the Canon Street Hotel on November 23, Mr. Goschen made an elaborate statement concerning the negotiations entered into by himself and M. Joubert with the Khedive which is considered satisfactory.

A Negro riot having broken out in the island of Barbadoes in April, the white population who are greatly outnumbered were seized with panic and wanted to proclaim martial law. The Governor Mr. Pope Hennessy, however, saw no necessity for this and had the courage to speak up for the blacks who were in a very and state. Thereupon the planters wrote home to the British Government to get the Governor removed. This led to a debate in Parliament, in the course of which it was shown that the action of Governor Hennessy was justified by the circumstances, and the panic on the part of the planters quite unnecessary. Mr. E. Smith called attention to the Bengal famine and moved for a select Committee to inquire into the subject and the mode in which it was met. Lord G. Hamilton supported the action of Lord Northbrook and the Indian Government, and the motion was rejected by a large majority.

On May 22, Mr. Brookes moved for the release of the six Fenian convicts who are undergoing imprisonment in this country for mutiny and murder. Mr. Disraeli in a very forcible speech refused the application. Curiously enough, just four days previously all the Fenian convicts (or nearly so) in Western Australia managed to escape to a Yankee Whaler and get clear off.

The Elementary Education Amendment Bill gave rise to long and animated debates on the vexed questions of compulsory and denominational education and a proposal to facilitate the extinction of School Boards under certain circumstances. The bill passed in spite of the most determined opposition from the Liberal party. The effect of this measure is to repeal the 25th section of the Education Act; but it contains a new clause empowering boards of guardians to pay the school fees for parents who are too poor to pay them, and this virtually covers the same ground as the old clause. Mr. Butt brought forward his Home Rule motion on June 30; but the debate it gave rise to only showed how hopeless it is to attempt to appease Irish discontent until the Irish agitators are at least agreed among themselves as to what they really want. Lord Stanley of Alderley proposed the substitution of Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, for German and Italian in the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and recommended that men who had taken honours at either of the Universities should be nominated without competition. The Marquis of Salisbury in reply said that the object of the competition was to get at the best educated youth of the country, not to select those who were ready at once to take part in the Indian service. Competitive examination also removed the temptation and the suspicion of patronage being used for party purposes, an advantage which no other system of nomination served to secure.

A bill to secure the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sundays would have been passed, but it was talked out of time by ten Irish members who opposed the measure though it was believed to be desired by a large portion of the Irish people. There was an important debate in the House of Lords. The Indian Budget was produced on August 16, when Lord George Hamilton showed that the revenue and expenditure of our Eastern Empire were in a satisfactory condition. A motion by Mr. Fawcett against the commencement of new public works gave rise to a lengthy debate, at the end of which the motion was withdrawn, and certain resolutions moved by Lord G. Hamilton were agreed to.

Before the prorogation of Parliament, news of the massacres and tortures inflicted by the Turks on the Christians was received, and the attention of the Government was called to the subject; but Mr. Disraeli treated the accounts as mere coffee-house gossip, and sneeringly refused to believe the truth of them. Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission on August 15. On the day of the prorogation it was announced that Mr. Benjamin Disraeli had been summoned to the Upper House by the titles of Viscount Hughenden and Earl of Beaconsfield in the County of Bucks. This was felt by every one to be an appropriate climax to a career of remarkable energy and ability, which would secure to the new Earl the repose

which his advanced age and failing strength had rendered imperatively necessary. On September 9, Mr. Gladstone addressed a large meeting, variously estimated as consisting of 10,000 and 20,000 persons, at Blackheath, near London, on the Turkish question, in which he denounced in the strongest terms the Turkish misrule in Europe, and censured the British Government for want of promptitude and energy in protesting against the atrocities committed on the Bulgarians. He urged the Government to adopt measures in concert with the other European powers to prevent all possibility of a recurrence of these horrors by excluding the administrative action of the Turkish Government from Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, with the smallest change that circumstances may admit in the territorial and political arrangements of Europe. Meetings on the same subject were held in every town all over the country, and such a feeling of abhorrence to the Turks was excited, that it is very doubtful if any Cabinet would dare to propose a war in their support. The elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the peerage necessitated the appointment of a new leader on the ministerial benches of the House of Commons, and Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated to that office. He made his first speech in his new capacity on September 16, at Edinburgh. The rest of the year was spent in negotiations with Turkey and with the three great northern powers, for the purpose of securing peace on such a basis as should ensure security to the Christians without giving Russia any dangerous hold on the Turkish provinces. The chief difficulty of effecting this consisted in the superiority of the Turkish army over that of the Serbians, as every success of the Turks rendered them less disposed to come to terms with the other powers and at the same time increased the risk of Russia declaring war.

One of the most interesting events of the year was the return of the Prince of Wales from India. His Royal Highness reached England on May 11, after an absence of seven months, and was welcomed with enthusiasm, his journey to London being a continued ovation. He was received by the Queen immediately upon reaching London, and on the following evening attended the Opera. On the rising of the curtain, Mlle. Albani and the chorus sang, "God bless the Prince of Wales," then the National Anthem, after which the performance proceeded. On Sunday the 14th, the Prince and Princess and the Dukes attended divine service in Westminster Abbey, to return thanks for his safe return home. On the 19th, 5,000 guests were invited to meet the Prince at the London Guildhall at a banquet which passed off with the most brilliant success. Of the magnificent presents brought home by the Prince, the greater number were exhibited to the public at South Kensington and at the Bethnal Green Museum; and the collection of wild animals at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. The opening of Parliament by the Queen in person was welcomed by all classes—except Dr. Kanealy and his "following" who got up a demonstration, which only showed how much his popularity is on the wane. On March the 11th, the Queen went in state to Bethnal Green, one of the poorest suburbs of the east end of London, to open a new wing of the London Hospital. The population thronged in immense crowds to receive her with hearty enthusiasm.

Among our illustrious visitors to England, a conspicuous place must be found for the mention of Sir Salar Jung. While passing through Paris on his way to England, he had a fall on the staircase of an hotel, which completely disabled him for nearly a fortnight. Sir Salar arrived in England on June 1. He was received at Folkestone with every honour, the Mayor and corporation presenting him with an address. On June 20 he had recovered sufficiently to go to Windsor on a visit to the Queen, and next morning drove through the park and round the neighbourhood. Sir Salar was among those elected for the degree of D. C. L. *honoris causa* of the University of Oxford, but owing to his accident, he was not able to be present at the commemoration on July 21. But a special convocation was called on the 21th, at which Sir Salar was present, though he had to be wheeled up to the Sheldonian Theatre on a couch, and to advance slowly on crutches across the floor to the presence of the Vice Chancellor. On July 25, a Court of Common Council was held at the Guildhall to present the freedom of the city of London to Sir Salar. In reply to the address of the city Chamberlain, His Highness made an appropriate speech, acknowledging the benefits India had derived from her connection with England, and gracefully alluding to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. An adjournment then took place to the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor entertained him to luncheon. His Highness returned home *via* Paris, Milan and Brindisi, visited Cairo, and left Suez on August 12. Apropos to city entertainments, a discussion took place in the Court of Common Council in July in the course of which it was stated that the entertain-

ment of Sultan Aziz cost £16,000 that of the Shah of Persia cost £12,680, and that of the Emperor of Russia £13,829. These are large sums even for the richest corporation in the world to spend in mere entertainments of a few hours' duration; but large as they are, they are mere fleabites to the many millions which these Oriental princes have abstracted from England under the guise of loans, which can never be repaid, and of which even the interest due is not likely to be always forthcoming. The result of these great foreign loans is, that whenever war breaks out, or is even threatened, violent panics occur in which hundreds and even thousands of families are ruined, and the whole business of the country thrown into disorder. A panic such as this occurred in the last week of March, caused by the Egyptian difficulties; others again occurred in the 3rd and 4th weeks of October, owing to the apparent imminence of war between Russia and Turkey. These financial troubles have produced a great amount of stagnation of trade, which it will take a long time to recover from. Notwithstanding all this, there must be plenty of money in the country as the following anecdotes will show. At a sale of Chinaware which took place in March, Lot 10 was a small pair of Sevres vases. On this being knocked down for 1,800 guineas two separate bidders claimed them, and in a scuffle which ensued, one of the vases got knocked down literally and smashed. This accident however did not dishearten the buyers, for another pair of vases only 18 inches high fetched 7,500 guineas representing (at 4 per cent.) a cost of £300 a year for ever for the pleasure of seeing two Sevres vases. A more curious thing still occurred in connection with some pictures sold in May, when a collection of 135 fetched £31,500. One of these paintings, which bore the name of Gainsborough, was a portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire. It was sold at 16,100 guineas. This proved a dear purchase indeed; for three weeks afterwards it was cut out of the frame and stolen; and though £1,000 has been offered for its recovery no trace has been obtained of its whereabouts. Another mysterious robbery to which no clue has been discovered was that of £25,000 worth of jewellery from a wholesale dealer in Hatton Garden, which was effected on Sunday, March 26. There has been a plentiful crop of other crimes both of fraud and violence. Among the former, we may instance Banner Oakley, who started a fraudulent concern called the Co-operative Bank without possessing any capital. Another case was that of the Euphon Gas Company, several of the directors of which were convicted of fraudulent practices on the Stock Exchange. A man calling himself Dr. Shade has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for pretending to be a spiritualist medium and getting messages from the other world written on a slate, mostly by his dead wife, who signed herself "Allie." The most remarkable trial of this year was an inquest on the mysterious death of Mr. Charles Delaney, Turner Bravo, which occurred suddenly on April 18, immediately after dinner. The first inquest, which was held directly after the death, resulted in a verdict of death by poison from tartar emetic, but that there was no evidence as to how it had been taken, the presumption evidently being that it was a case of suicide. This led to a controversy in the papers which resulted in a second inquest, which lasted twenty-three days and is said to have cost from £10,000 to £15,000 resulting in the following verdict: "We find that Mr. Charles Bravo did not commit suicide; did not meet his death by misadventure; that he was wilfully murdered; but that there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt on any person or persons." The mystery is the greater, as Mr. Bravo was a young barrister in good position, recently married to a rich wife who seemed dotingly fond of him, but who nevertheless, as afterwards appeared, had been under a cloud, owing to an illicit connection with a Dr. Gully, a homœopathic physician well known at Malvern. A revolting crime was committed at Blackburn, where a barber named Fish decoyed a little girl, six years old, into his shop, outraged her, and cut her throat. He subsequently cut her body in pieces and scattered them about the neighbourhood. His guilt was established by a blood-hound which scented out a part of the skull hidden in a hole in his chimney. It is stated by the *Manchester Courier* that this Fish is of Italian origin, and a descendant of F. Marco Fieschi who attempted to murder Louis Philippe the King of the French in 1835 by means of an infernal machine. Fieschi escaped to London and his daughter married Orsini who tried to assassinate Louis Napoleon with explosive bombs, and who subsequently left her, when she assumed the name of Fish and removed to Dawson in Lancashire and there died, leaving her son to be brought up in the workhouse whence he was apprenticed to a barber. If there be any truth in this story, it is a curious case of hereditary crime, worthy the attention of Darwin or Huxley. Some dreadful cases of mutiny by Greek sailors have occurred recently. The first was the case of the *Lennie* on board which vessel the mutineers killed the master and mate

in the Bay of Biscay on Oct. 31, 1875, and not knowing how to manage the vessel, entrusted the command to the steward, ordering him to take her to Gibraltar; instead of which, he managed to take her to the French coast and give notice to the authorities. For this crime eight prisoners were tried of whom four were convicted and executed. The steward was publicly thanked for his courage and ability in saving the vessel and bringing the mutineers to justice, and received £50 reward. While the *Lennie* mutineers were awaiting their execution, the *Coswell* put into Queenstown, having on board the last survivor of a crew of mutineers who had killed the Captain, two mates, and the steward. The murders were committed by Greeks and Maltese off Valparaiso on January 4. As in the other case, the mutineers were unable to navigate the ship, and put a Scotchman named Carrick in command. The Maltese then went ashore, and left Carrick and the carpenter (also a Scot) with the Greeks. The Scotchmen after a time seized an opportunity to overpower the Greeks and brought the ship home. These two mutinies caused such a dread of Greek sailors that masters refused to take them and the lodging-house keepers turned them out of doors, and many of them had to be sent home by their Consuls. A frightful accident occurred on board the turret iron-clad man-of-war *Thunderer* on July 14 by the bursting of the boiler during the trial trip, whereby 39 men were killed outright, and an equal number of others severely scalded several of whom died afterwards.

There was more pleasing matter to record in the return of the *Challenger* in June after a cruise of three and a half years of scientific exploration all round the world, bringing home an innumerable collection of specimens in every branch of natural history, some of them dredged up from the bottom of the sea at a depth of five miles. On the 27th of October the Arctic Expedition under Captain Nares returned to England. The *Alert* wintered in lat 82° 7' minutes. The sledges started northward and reached 83° 20' minutes being the farthest point ever attained and within 406 miles of the pole, which is unapproachable owing to the ruggedness of the ice covering the sea which surrounds it and believed to be 200 feet thick. The lowest temperature recorded was 104° below freezing point. The sun was absent 142 days. They found excellent coal near Disco and many fossil corals in the extreme north, but no game, and the crews suffered much from scurvy and frost-bites. On December 23, the Rev. R. S. Coplestone was consecrated Bishop of Colombo, at Westminster Abbey; and on May 1, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. George Mylne was consecrated Bishop of Bombay. The Rev. W. MacLagan, Vicar of Kensington, having refused the Bishopric of Calcutta, the appointment was offered to, and accepted by the Venerable Ralph Johnson, Vicar of Chester, who was consecrated at Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Chester, Carlisle and Dover, performed the ceremony of consecration. "The patent which was read at the ceremony proclaimed Her Majesty as Empress of India." The new Metropolitan left England by the P. and O. steamer of the 28th December, and may therefore be expected to arrive in India about the end of January.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society on March 21, Mr. H. S. Skeats read a paper on "Statistics relating to the support of Religious Institutions in England and Wales." Referring to the number of places of worship in 1851, he said there were 14,162 churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, and 20,566 belonging to other churches. Now the Church of England buildings are between 18,000 and 19,000—an increase of 4,000. Among other denominations the increase had been similar. Methodist chapels had increased from 10,527 to 15,672; Congregational chapels, from 3,244 to 4,113; Baptist chapels, from 2,722 to 3,217; Roman Catholic chapels from 570 to 1,000—a total of nearly 23,000 places of worship open at present, or, including the smaller sects, 28,000 places of worship. As to their support, the endowments of the bishoprics amounted to £155,000; the cathedrals, £300,000. The total income of the parochial clergy reached 8½ millions, besides large subscriptions raised for special purposes. Among the Dissenters, the three bodies of Methodists raised £1,055,997; the Baptists, £175,719 from three-fourths of their churches; the Unitarians, £128,000; or a total among the Dissenters of about six millions. There are also large revenues, amounting to £1,678,264, spent by Religious Societies. The grand total contributed for religious purposes in England and Wales is estimated at 16 millions a year.

The usual May Meetings were held in Rector Hall and elsewhere. The Church Missionary Society announced operations at 170 stations by 21 European clergy, 131 native do., 59 European laymen, schoolmasters, &c.; 11 European female teachers;

2,411 native catechists and teachers. The Communicants numbered 24,540. The total expenditure was £198,083, and the income £195,116 for the year. A sum of £13,000 had been raised for the Nyanza Mission, and a party of seven or eight had been found to carry on the work. The efforts of the Society in various parts of India had been much impeded for want of labourers. Sir William Muir had offered Rs. 1,000 for every new station the Society would open in the Santhal district. The British and Foreign Bible Society received £222,320 and paid £211,251 last year, having circulated 2,682,185 Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scripture. The total issue of the Society since its commencement was 76,472,723 copies. The 115th meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was held this year. The income was £125,284; number of missionaries 528, besides 866 catechists, and 187 students, and 69 female teachers in India. Sir Bartle Frere spoke of the changes in popular religious feelings at Delhi and many other Indian centres.

The Ladies' Association for Zenana work in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society had a breakfast at which a report was read. In Calcutta there are three lady visitors and 14 native Bible women, and five girls' schools with 160 children. In Delhi they have 3 Zenana visitors, 5 Bible women and a female medical missionary. At Benares there are several female missionaries, and well attended Sunday schools. At Serampore, Dacca, Allahabad, and Barisbane there are stations; and at Scourie 115 women were under christian instruction, and much good was being done. The ordinary income was £1,397, and a bazaar at Bristol had produced £509. The expenditure was £1,333.

The Christian Vernacular Society held its 18th annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The report stated that the number of native teachers and mission agents was 300. The native christians under training was 128; the children under christian instruction, 8,293. The children receiving instruction from teachers paid by the Society in schools belonging to other bodies, 7,500. Income for the year, £12,842. Lord Lawrence, in moving that the report be received, said that till we had secured a sufficient number of well informed native christians as teachers and preachers of the Gospel, we should never make an impression on the idolatry of India.

Lord Northbrook made a speech at Falmouth in August, wherein he said that there are thousands of Indians to whom the road from idolatry and superstition is not necessarily through any of those presented by our various sects; he expects that a more primitive form of christianity than that which we present will take hold of the natives of India. "I believe," he said, "that they will go further back and get rid of much of the dogma which has overlaid the foundations of christianity for nearly 1800 years, and adopt a form of christianity more nearly approaching the simplicity of the apostolic church than any which now exists."

How much some of the churches have deviated from primitive simplicity may be seen at Rome or at Jerusalem, and among our own extreme Ritualists. Two of these, the Rev. Arthur Tooth, of St. James's Hatcham, and the Rev. Pelham Dale, of St. Vedast, Foster Lane London, have been prosecuted this year under the Public Worship Act, and admonished to discontinue their illegal practices. Mr. Dale, having treated this admonition with contempt, has been suspended for three months from the third of November, which punishment will continue in force until he chooses to submit to the law. He has also to pay the costs. In the Folkestone ritual case also Lord Penzance decided on all the counts against the Rev. Mr. Hiddale, whereupon Mr. Machonochie, the martyr of St. Alban's, Holborn, raved out about "the court which has no sort or kind of spiritual authority and whose sentences were only equivalent to those of Nero, or any other heathen emperor." He said it was a mere piece of good luck that the Archbishop of Canterbury was primate of one of the members of Christ's body. Mr. Flavel Cook, of Clifton, has also been defeated in his attempt to deny the communion to Mr. Jenkins because he did not believe in the devil. Mr. Cook consequently gave up his banifce. At St. Paul's Knightsbridge the Rev. T. W. S. Collis startled his congregation on October 15 by announcing that the church had been desecrated; and explained that the said desecration consisted in the marriage of a man who had obtained a divorce from his first wife; the theory of the High Church party being, that a man whose wife has wronged him should suffer the penalty of a life of solitude so long as the delinquent may live. On January 21, the case of Mr. Keat, the Wesleyan minister, which we mentioned last year, was decided. According to the judgment of the court, the word Reverend is not an official title belonging to the clergy of the Church of Eng-

land, but simply an epithet, a mark of respect and reverence, and nothing more, and as such may be used by any dissenting minister. These instances of arrogant intolerance, are, however, we are thankful to say, confined to only one section of the Church. Thus, when the Wesleyan conference sat at Nottingham in July, Canon Morse invited the conference to attend a special service at the Parish Church. This was officially declined, but nevertheless about 200 members of the conference attended the service and afterwards took tea at Canon Morse's house. At this conference the number of members of the Society was stated to be 372,538, an increase of 14,876, with 33,228 on trial for membership. An important innovation on former practice has been sanctioned by the conference, in the admission of a large element of lay representation which will no doubt greatly strengthen the organization of the body. A new chapel, called Christ Church, Westminster Road, has been built for the Rev. Newman Hall, late of Surrey Chapel, at an expense of £60,000 and was opened on July 4. Chester cathedral was re-opened on August 8 after complete restoration. There was great rejoicing in the city and choirs from distant places attended to increase the splendour of the services. But the sermon was arranged to precede the prayers, and the dignitary who preached was so eloquent, and his sermon of such portentous length that the prayers, and even the offertory, had to be omitted altogether. Salisbury cathedral has also been restored at an expense of £60,000 and the choir re-opened on November 1. The neighbouring bishopric of Exeter is about to be divided into two; all the Cornish portion of the See being annexed to the new bishopric of Truro. An almost unprecedented thing happened here in the marriage of the Bishop of Exeter to Miss B. Lascelles, which took place on August 24.

Father Hyacinthe delivered two addresses at St. James's Hall on June 14 and 21, on the prospects of Christendom. He looks forward towards the re-union of Christendom into one Church, with London, Rome, and Constantinople as its chief cathedral centres, and says with fervent eloquence that he would gladly own allegiance to a liberal-minded and reforming Pope. He little knows the English people and their estimate of Popery, if he expects us to agree with him in this. He forgets that the present Pope himself was once a liberal and reforming Pope, and that such a Church could maintain its unity only by crushing all independence of thought, such as Father Hyacinthe himself claims to enjoy. How this dream has worked in the past let history tell; how it works in the present day where it has the power, is shown by the treatment Father O'Keefe is suffering now in Ireland. In the month of April last this poor man (whose case we mentioned last year) wrote five or six letters to his ecclesiastical superiors imploring them in the humblest possible manner to grant him the simple justice of an open trial. For sole reply, Bishop Lynch ["What's in a name?"] commands him "to purge his sin against the Pope before he can hope to obtain the grace of the church"—which grace, it appears, is at variance with both justice and mercy. The State has been more equitable to him than the Church, for it has given him £150 for the destruction of his goods; but it is impossible to procure a conviction of the ruffians whom the Bishop has employed to persecute him.

Among the names of distinguished men who have departed this life during the year we have space only to record the following: Viscount Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell by his second wife, died on Jan. 8, of bronchitis. He had just completed a work on which he had been engaged for many years, entitled "An Analysis of Religion," which attracted much attention when published.

Major-Gen. Margary, father of the Mr. Margary who was murdered by the Chinese, died on Jan. 21. He never recovered the shock of his son's death. He was Commanding Engineer in the Mahratta campaign of 1844, and led the assault of Samnighur, and specially distinguished himself at the capture of Boodurghur.

Gen. Sir H. G. Taylor, G.C.B., the senior General in H. M.'s army, died on Feb. 9, aged 93. He arrived at Madras Aug. 1, 1799, and was wounded at the battle of Assaye. In 1825 he was appointed Town Major of Madras. He returned to England in 1838.

Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., died at Mantone on May 13. He was the author of "History of India" and several works of fiction on Indian subjects, among others the "Confessions of a Thug," "Ralph Darvill," "Seeta," and "A Noble Queen." He was a notable example of a self-made man who by his indefatigable perseverance raised himself to the position of Deputy Commissioner of the Western Ceded Districts without patronage and without even the support of the Company. The Right Hon. Sir

J. W. Hogg died May 28. In 1822 he was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. In 1834 he was elected Director of the East India Company.

Lieut.-Col. W. Pöschinger died at Ramsgate on May 16. He went to Scinde in 1831, to negotiate the opening of the Indus river. In May 1849, he was ordered to Aden to defend that fortress against the Arabs. He retired in 1845, after 27 years full-pay service.

Major Gen. W. Birch died at Brighton on June 8. He entered the army in 1837, commanded a Wing of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry in quelling the Santhal rebellion. He also served in the Mutiny campaign under Sir H. Havelock and Sir James Outram, including the taking of the Alambagh, the entry into Lucknow, and the defence of the Residency.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Campbell died at Bangalore on June 14, aged 39. He joined the army in 1854, in the 79th Highlanders, was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault on the Redan. He also served through the whole of the Mutiny campaign. At the time of his death he was one of the youngest officers in command of a cavalry regiment (the 14th Hussars).

General Lord Sandhurst died on June 23, aged 57. His lordship was the 5th son of Mr. J. Mansfield. After passing through the Sandhurst college, he entered the 53rd regiment in 1835. He was present at the battles of Buddiwal, Allival, and Sobraon, and also at the battle of Goojerat. In 1855 he was attached to the Embassy at Constantinople and afterwards went to Warsaw as Consul General. On the outbreak of the Mutiny Sir Colin Campbell selected Col. Mansfield for chief of his Staff, and he served in this capacity through the war, winning the very highest praise from the Commander-in-Chief and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1860 Sir William Mansfield was appointed to the command of the troops of the Presidency and in 1865 made Commander-in-Chief in India. After holding the latter post for the usual five years he returned home and was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1870 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Sandhurst.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., died on July 12, aged 67. He entered the army in 1825, and was on duty in the Ionian Isles. At the outbreak of the Mutiny he went to India and commanded a brigade at Cawnpore under Major Gen. Windham, which defeated the night attack of the Gwalior Contingent on Nov. 27-28. He was in command of a brigade at Cawnpore and of a division at the capture of Lucknow, besides other services, among others, the fight of Maylah Ghat, when with 360 men (only 60 of whom were Europeans) he defeated 2,500 of the enemy.

Sir J. W. Kaye, F.R.S., died July 24, aged 62. He was educated at Eton and at Addiscombe, and was for some years an officer in the Bengal Artillery. In 1836 he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company, and was appointed to succeed Mr. John Stuart Mill in the Political and Secret Department: the India Office which he held till 1874. In 1871 he was created a K.C.S.I. Sir John Kaye will be remembered for his works on India; viz. "History of the war in Afghanistan," "History of the Administration of the East India Company," "History of the Indian Mutiny" &c.

General H. C. M. Cox died on July 22, aged 37. He entered the Indian Army in 1806, accompanied the volunteer battalion to Java in 1811. In 1817 he served in the Mahratta campaign, and in Oude in 1822.

Professor Childers died on July 25, aged only 38. He was one of the many martyrs to literature, his unremitting labours on the "Pali Dictionary," which was published only a short time before his death, having undermined his constitution. A few years ago, he was appointed assistant librarian at the India Office and Professor of Pali at the London University, of which language his knowledge was altogether unsurpassed.

Mr. E. W. Lane, the celebrated Oriental scholar, died on August 10, aged 74. He spent several years in Egypt, and published his "Modern Egyptians" in 1836. His best known works are his translation of the Arabian Nights, his "Arabic English Lexicon," and his translation of the Coran. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France and an honorary Doctor of Leyden University.

Mr. George Smith, another distinguished Orientalist, met with an untimely death at the age of 37 at Aleppo, on August 19. Mr. Smith had rendered himself famous for his knowledge of the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions and his discovery of ancient documents in that character, mostly on clay cylinders, which throw great

light on the historical narratives of the Pentateuch. His widow has been granted a pension of £150 in recognition of his services to Biblical literature.

Major-General Trevelyan, C.B., died on August 31. He distinguished himself in the Persian Campaign of 1856, 1857, and commanded the artillery at the capture of Reshieh. He was present at the surrender of Bushire, Boorazjoon, and the battle of Kooshah, &c.

Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow, for nearly ten years Chairman of the board of directors of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, died on September 5. There are few of the many hundreds of Anglo-Indians but hold in friendly regard the name of Mr. Hadow.

We cannot conclude our obituary notices without mentioning the death of Professor Lassen, which took place at Bonn in May. He was by birth a Norwegian, born at Bergen in 1800, but was never considered a foreigner in Germany. He spent all his life at Bonn, as Professor of Sanscrit, of which branch of Philology, he was the founder in Germany. He is best known by his work on the Prakrit and by his deciphering the Persian cuneiform inscriptions. His greatest achievement, however, was the "Indische Alterthumskunde," a classical work on Indian Antiquities in 4 volumes.

Indian Summary.

The assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India," following closely upon the royal progress made by the Prince of Wales through our Indian Empire, is an event which marks the commencement of a new era in the history of the British connection with India. In India the new title will be more appreciated than in England, where, after some fierce and unmeaning clamour, the new designation has been allowed to pass unnoticed. The Durbar at Delhi, which was held on January 1, 1877, under the auspices of Lord Lytton, when the new title was proclaimed to the assembled Chiefs and peoples of India, was the occasion of much interest to Anglo-Indians of every degree.

The tour of the Prince of Wales has, happily, come to an end without any casualty, and the impression it has created among all classes in India will not be easily effaced. His Royal Highness by his urbanity and friendliness of demeanour towards those with whom he came in contact has done more to win the hearts of the people than could be effected by the wisest legislation of statesmen or the most brilliant triumphs of warriors. An experienced officer has avowed his opinion that the fact of the Prince having asked the Maharajah Scindia to ride down the line with him at the Delhi review is worth more than a million of money, and the idea has been freely entertained that a son of the Queen should be appointed Viceroy of India. In fact, the immense importance of the Prince's visit, both politically and socially, is now fully recognized, and the friendly feelings evoked will be still further strengthened and developed on the approaching visit to India, for professional purposes, of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the third son of the Queen.

POLITICAL.

In the early part of last year it was suddenly announced that Lord Northbrook had resigned the Viceroyalty of India, and that Her Majesty had appointed Lord Lytton, the British Minister at Lisbon, to be his successor in the office. This selection was no doubt due to the early friendship of the Premier for the father of Lord Lytton, the well-known novelist; but the appointment will no doubt be justified by the event, though some misgivings have been expressed as to the wisdom of the choice. Lord Lytton's career in the diplomatic service had been steadily successful, and he would no doubt have reached some of the highest prizes in that profession, but his elevation to the greatest post under the Crown of England could scarcely have been looked for, unless it was thought probable that the chance was not likely soon to recur. Having previously refused the Governorship of Madras, nothing but the Viceroyalty would satisfy the ambition of the aspiring diplomatist, and his intimacy with the Premier has enabled his longings to be gratified.

Besides a new Governor-General, India has received a new Commander-in-Chief

in the person of General Sir Frederick Haines, who has succeeded Lord Napier of Magdala. The selection of his Lordship for the Governorship of Gibraltar, in which he has been duly installed, shows that the Home Government are unwilling to lose the benefit of his services, and as an Engineer officer he will be of especial value at the rock-fortress, which in the event of a European war will occupy a most commanding position. Under his successor, Sir Frederick Haines, the Indian Army will no doubt be maintained in the highest state of efficiency, ready to act on any emergency, in Europe, Asia, or Africa. As an Asiatic power, England cannot afford to let her army in India sink below the level of that of other States, and as the fate of Turkey may be decided before the present generation passes away, the part which the Indian Army may play in the coming conflict may be a very decisive one.

In the minor offices there have also been some notable changes. Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has been appointed Finance Minister, in the place of Sir William Muir who retires to England to join the India Council in Whitehall; and the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, on the retirement of Sir Richard Temple (who has received a baronetcy for his services during the recent famine) is to be bestowed on the Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I., a brother of Lord Auckland. If the new Finance Minister can grapple with the questions of Indian exchange and the depreciation of silver, and devise some remedy for the evils under which remitters in India are content to suffer, he will have earned the gratitude of the Anglo-Indian population in no ordinary degree.

Numerous changes have likewise occurred in the constitution of the India Council at home, several retirements of the older civilian members having taken place. Foremost among these is the venerable Sir George Russell Clerk, a Bengal civilian of the old school, who was twice Governor of Bombay, and also filled high office under the Crown in South Africa. His name has not recently come before the public very prominently, but he was a trusty Councillor of the Secretary of State, being a very Nestor among retired Anglo-Indians. Of the new Councillors it may be noticed that Major-General Sir Alfred T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., is a Madras officer of high standing, who distinguished himself at Delhi and Lucknow as one of the pillars of that stormy period. Another of the new Councillors, Major-General Sir Edwin B. Johnson, B.A., having mastered the views of the India Office authorities on the subject of army administration, proceeds to Calcutta to relieve Major-General Sir Henry Norman at the council-board of the Viceroy, while the latter officer will probably exchange places with him at Westminster. Speaking of the India Council, it may be noted that Sir Bartle Frere, who acted throughout the Royal tour in India as "guide, philosopher, and friend" to the Prince of Wales, and to whose tact and management the success of the scheme is mainly attributable, has received well-merited additions to the public honours which sit so thickly on him, having been decorated by the Sovereign with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and received a baronetcy in addition. Public opinion seemed to point to a peerage as the only befitting guerdon for his eminent services, but this may probably be withheld for the present, because the Government are unwilling to lose the benefit of his advice in the India Council, where his recent experience acquired during the Royal progress will be doubly valuable. While on this subject notice must be taken of the fact that Lord Northbrook's distinguished services have been rewarded with an Earldom, which honour his great wealth, as the inheritor of two colossal fortunes will enable him worthily to sustain.

Turning to political events, the first place in point of importance must be given to the affairs of Central Asia and Turkey. The gradual advance of the Russian arms in Tartary has led to the near approach of the frontier-line of Russia to that of our Indian Empire, and that object having been accomplished, the moment is chosen for stirring up the Eastern Question by fresh demands upon Turkey. Whether the result will be a European war, and a re-adjustment of power in Europe and Asia, depends entirely upon the ripeness of Russian designs. That an attack on the Bosphorus, or on the Asiatic frontiers of Turkey, will bring England into the field in defence of her interests in the East, seems to be a foregone conclusion with all far-seeing politicians, and India must be prepared to take part in the coming struggle for predominance in the world between Russia and England. On the other hand, the Turkish Government seem to entertain the belief that should England assume a hostile attitude towards it, as at one time seemed probable, it can retaliate by provoking a revolt among our Mussulman fellow-subjects in India, who regard the Sultan as the head of their faith. However the policy of England may

be shaped, therefore, the destinies of India are intimately associated with the solution of the Eastern Question.

The suppression of the Malay outbreak, and the restored quiet of those turbulent people, is a satisfactory indication of the power of England to quell slight ementes as well as great rebellions. The success of Mr. Grosvenor's mission in Southern China, in exacting retribution for the murder of Mr. Margary will likewise strengthen the conviction that the British Government is unwilling to suffer the Celestial Empire to preserve its idiotic exclusiveness by the murder of British subjects.

Another attempt of the British Government to exercise influence beyond its own borders was in the mission of Colonel Sandeman to Khelat, the Khan of which place expressed his willingness to initiate measures for the protection of life and property within his dominions. Subsequently a small military force accompanied Colonel Sandeman, to support the policy of the Government, and to keep open the Bolan Pass for traders. The Khan of Khelat received Colonel Sandeman in open Durbar on June 2, and amicable relations have been since maintained.

Symptoms of disquiet and unrest have shown themselves in China. As usual, the hostility of Chinese to foreigners is displayed by attacks on isolated missionaries, and early in the year the Reverend Griffith John and Dr. MacKenzie were subjected to severe maltreatment by a mob in a village at a short distance from Hankow, both having had a narrow escape from being killed. Though the expected troubles with China have "blown over" the general belief of the European residents is that the Celestials are bent on fighting, sooner or later. To be forewarned is therefore to be forearmed.

On the borders of the Punjab the Afreedees have again been giving trouble, and early in April last a military force was organised to punish them, by destroying their crops. It is questionable whether such a mode of warfare will have any effect in permanently conciliating these border-tribes, and perhaps a wiser policy would be more effectual for the purpose. The Afreedees have been chronic disturbers of the peace since 1849, and numerous expeditions have been fitted out to punish them. They seem now determined to try the strength of the Government, but under what instigation (if any) their act seems a mystery to the frontier authorities.

The system of centralisation, by which all power and influence are gradually concentrated at Calcutta, has advanced a step during the past year by placing the Bombay Mint, which hitherto had been under the control of the local authorities, under the direct administration of the Government of India. By a resolution under date May 20, 1876, this change was ordered to be carried out, the reasons alleged being that the management of the Mint is intimately connected with the administration of the finances, the distribution of the cash balances and the currency reserve, and the movement of the public funds generally.

An important step has been taken with regard to the selection and training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and a complete revolution in the system hitherto pursued has been effected by the Marquis of Salisbury's despatch to the Government of India, dated February 24, 1876. A University training will now be enforced on all candidates, as the grant of £150 a year during the two year's probation will only be allowed to those candidates who complete their studies at a University. It is hoped that by this means what is called "cramming" will receive its death blow; and the character of the Indian Civil Servants of the future be materially improved.

Another scheme connected with the same subject which has occupied much attention this year is the proposal of Professor Monier Williams to found an "Indian Institute" at Oxford, for the prosecution of Oriental studies, and also to make provision for the residence and education of Indian students in England. The learned Professor has mainly relied on the aid of private munificence to carry out the design, but if that should fail the support of the Indian Government is hoped for. A kindred matter is the proposal by Dr. Forbes Watson to establish an India and Colonial Museum in London, on a site to be selected between Charing Cross and the Thames embankment.

FINANCIAL.

The Financial Statement of Sir William Muir was published in the *Gazette of India* on March 31, 1876. The leading items of account are:—Accounts, 1874-75—Revenue sterling, £59,570,377; ordinary expenditure, £59,351,047, of which £2,237,869, for famine relief; surplus, £219,130. Public works extraordinary, £4,249,506. Regular estimates, 1875-76—Revenue, £59,995,000; ordinary expenditure, £49,741,000, of which £636,000 balance famine relief; surplus, £1,247,000. Public works extraordinary, £4,145,000. Budget estimates, 1876-77—Revenue, £59,480,000; ordinary expenditure, £50,356,000; surplus, £144,000. Public works extraordinary, £3,759,000. Loans in 1876-77—£3,000,000, of which £300,000 from Maharajahs SCINDIA and HOLKAR for railways; remaining, £2,640,000 by Secretary of State in England. No borrowing in India. No fresh taxation in 1876-77. Estimated Cash balances in India end 1875-76, £16,243,214; end 1876-77, £18,552,614.

The Budget shows all branches of the revenue to be favourable. The receipts from Customs duties have increased since the new Tariff Act came into operation, but the fall in the rate of exchange causes an estimated loss of over £1,000,000 sterling. The Government has resolved to restrict the expenditure on public works as far as possible while exchange continues unfavourable.

The drawings of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasury during the ensuing financial year will amount to £13,500,000, and the loss by exchange is estimated at £2,200,000. This is a most damaging admission for a Finance Minister, and seems to show the necessity for some counteracting measures, to restore the equilibrium of our finances.

Soon after the publication of the Budget in India, it was announced in London that tenders for a 4 per cent. loan of four millions would be received at the India Office up to the 28th April, redeemable at par after October 1888, on a year's notice. Against this deviation from the declared financial scheme of the Indian Government the Bombay Chamber of Commerce protested, as tending to unsettle the money market, and to give trade an unsound, speculative character.

On the 31st July the Government of India issued a resolution reviewing the financial situation, and in view of the embarrassment occasioned to the finances by the disturbance in the relative values of gold and silver, it was resolved to impress upon the various local Governments the urgent necessity for economy and retrenchment. The expenditure on extraordinary public works was to be largely reduced, and loans would not be granted to municipal and other corporations, or to native States, except in cases of the greatest urgency. The policy of stopping reproductive public works as a means of effecting economy is open to serious question, and the suggestion was made that the necessary retrenchment might be carried out in the Home charges, which now reach the aggregate of £15,000,000, being three times as much as they were before the mutiny. Sir Arthur Cotton, the great advocate of irrigation in India, considers that such works should be prosecuted even if the money to carry them on was to be borrowed, and quotes statistics to prove that an average of 10 per cent. has been returned upon the 18½ millions of capital which we have invested on irrigation works. But such considerations do not appear to affect the custodians of the Indian Exchequer.

The great financial question of the year, however, has been the depreciation of silver, caused by the vast increase in the production of that metal in Nevada, Utah, and California which has been £7,000,000 a year, and is expected to rise to £9,000,000. The effect of the fall has been most severe upon European residents in India, and is greatly felt by those who have to remit money to England—in fact, by all the official classes. Various remedies have been suggested, the chief to find favour being the adoption of a gold standard, and the suspension of the law which obliges the Indian Mints to coin the silver tendered by private persons. The Government of India, in a resolution published on the 22nd September, answers that the latter course, which was advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would inflict greater evils than the present, by giving an artificial value to the rupee. The Government admits that the substitution of the gold standard is desirable, but says that present circumstances do not demand such a costly measure. It believes that the value of gold relatively to silver has risen, but it doubts whether the value of silver relatively to other commodities has fallen. It traces the divergence of the values of the two metals chiefly to the demonetisation of silver by several Euro-

pean States. The Government, while sympathising with private losses and the disturbance of trade, cannot accept the proposals made by the Bengal Chamber, though it has promised not to stop the prosecution of really reproductive public works, which it will carry on by means of loans raised in India, and made payable in Indian currency. The conclusion at which the Government of India has arrived shows that it is incapable of financial statesmanship, and if the new Finance Minister (Sir John Strachey) will not do something to diminish the monetary chaos into which we are drifting, recourse must be again had to a Finance Minister trained in a different school from the Bengal civilians of the present day, one who will bring the experience of Lombard street to bear upon one of the most pressing questions of the time.

SOCIAL.

In July last, a few months after his installation into office, Lord Lytton, the new Governor-General, laid himself open to comment by his minute, severely censuring the conduct of the Magistrate, the High Court at Allahabad, and the Government of the North-West Provinces, for inflicting a fine of only 30 Rupees on Mr. Fuller, an English pleader at Agra, for assaulting his servant, who died immediately afterwards. The Governor-General was, no doubt, actuated by humane and benevolent motives in thus endeavouring to place the shield of authority over natives who are likely to die maltreated by Europeans, but his conduct in censuring the High Court in a published minute has been resented by that body, and has created a painful feeling that the Governor-General's conduct was indiscreet and unstatesmanlike. It will do good, however, if it should forcibly remind Europeans to refrain from the too prevalent habit of striking natives on the slightest provocation, a practice which might often lead to fatal results when only a temporary chastisement was intended. The Secretary of State for India, however, has supported the policy of Lord Lytton, as expressed in his minute, and the same has received the countenance of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, the latter of whom was said to be painfully impressed during his Indian tour with the habitual rudeness of Europeans towards natives.

The condition of the Indian Episcopate has occupied much attention during the past year. The death of Bishop Douglas in December 1875 caused a vacancy in the See of Bombay, and before his successor was consecrated, the Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Milman) died in India on the 15th March last. Dr. Gell, the Bishop of Madras, was thus left for some time in sole charge of the three dioceses, and it was supposed that he would be permanently appointed to the metropolitan diocese of Calcutta. As the neighbouring diocese of Colombo had only received a new Bishop in the person of Dr. Copleston early in the year, Bishop Gell had certainly a claim as the senior Protestant Bishop in the East. But the Home authorities thought otherwise, and after making the offer to several clergymen in England, they have at last secured a metropolitan in the person of the Ven. Edward Ralph Johnson, Archdeacon of Chester, who was consecrated at Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the meantime, the Rev. Louis George Mylne, a tutor of Keble College, Oxford, was selected to fill the bishopric of Bombay, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the 1st May. Churchmen in England are endeavouring to establish two new bishoprics at Lahore and Rangoon, the former being regarded as a memorial to the late Bishop Milman. The proposal to consecrate two missionary bishops for the native church of Tinnevely has been placed in abeyance by the death of Bishop Milman, but will probably be carried out on the arrival of his successor in India.

Some startling disclosures regarding the career of a professional poisoner in the Central Provinces and Berar were made in June last, which show how crimes of this nature, though generally discovered in the end, may baffle detection for years. The culprit was a Mahomedan of the Borah caste, Kahdur by name, who hailed from a town within the native territory of Oojein, near Indore. This consummate villain confessed to sixteen cases of poisoning. His *modus operandi* was to go to a strange village, and hire a cart and bullocks (if possible from a well-to-do driver) for a journey of 30 or 50 miles, in the course of which he would manage to poison the driver, rob and bury him, and make off with the cart and bullocks. He made the fatal mistake of giving his correct name at every place he went to, and this furnishing a clue, led to his arrest. The case shows the facility with which poison can be used by a callous reprobate, and the necessity which exists of inflicting condign punishment on such merciless destroyers of human life. The revelations in the

Bravo Case in England, however, leave a painful suspicion on the public mind that secret poisoning is a crime which cannot be considered indigenous to India, and that it may be practised with comparative impunity in somewhat fashionable circles in the very centre of civilisation.

Anything that tends to bringing the natives of India into more frequent intercourse with Europeans must be productive of a better understanding between the two races, and should be encouraged in every way. For this reason the visit of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the enlightened Prime Minister of the Nizam, may be considered an event of some importance in a social point of view, following as it did so closely upon the tour of the Prince of Wales in India. It was unfortunate that, just previous to his arrival in England, Sir Salar Jung should have met with an accident at Paris which confined him during the rest of his journey to the use of a bath-chair, so that he could not participate in those out-door sports in which he could have studied the more active phase of English character. His reception, however, must have been eminently gratifying to him, and the presentation of the freedom of the City of London, as well as by the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, showed the appreciation of Englishmen for one who, as virtual ruler of an important native State, has displayed those qualities of statesmanship which place him in a high position among Indian notabilities. As the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, he would come into contact with most of our higher aristocracy, and had thus the opportunity of seeing Englishmen from a high standpoint. Rumour gave as the motive for Sir Salar Jung's visit to England the idea that the Home Government would restore the Berars to his master the Nizam, but he has no doubt seen the futility of trying by indirect means to influence British policy in India. It is said that Sir Madhava Rao, the Dewan of Baroda, will follow in Sir Salar Jung's footsteps, and visit England in the course of this year (1877). As Sir Salar Jung is a representative Mussulman, so Sir Madhava Rao will be a model type of Hindooism, and as such he will no doubt receive a fine share of attention from English society.

PART I. CALENDAR

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1877.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	18	Dominical Letter.....	G
Era.....	75	Roman Indiction.....	5
Solar Cycle.....	10	Julian Period.....	6540

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 close 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 325. 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, *primus luna*.

The *Era* 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 Dominica*.

Roman Indiction was a period of 15 years, instituted by Constantine the Great in A. D. 321, 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 700 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. 3247, 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 Chronologers. 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 Cæsar in B. C. 48 consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, but as the true length of a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours and nearly 42 minutes, this calculation had produced an error amounting to 16 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 13 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.....	Sat.	Feb.	10	Proclamation of Queen Victoria Thru.....	June	21	
Birth of Princess Louise.....	Sun.	March	13	Coronation of Queen Victoria Thru.....	June	28	
Birth of Prince Leopold.....	Sat.	Apr.	7	Birth of Prince Alfred.....	Mon.	Aug.	6
Birth of Princess Beatrice.....	Sat.	Apr.	14	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government of India from the East India Company.....	Sat.	Nov.	5
Birth of Princess Alice.....	Wed.	Apr.	25	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Fri.	Nov.	9
Birth of Prince Arthur.....	Tues.	May	1	Birth of Princess Royal.....	Wed.	Nov.	21
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	Thurs.	May	24				
Birth of Princess Helena.....	Fri.	May	25				
Accession of Queen Victoria.....	Wed.	June	20				

Table showing the Mean Time of the Sun's Culmination for 1877, for India.

DATE	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.
1	12	3	12	13	12	12	12	3	3	2	11	57	12	3	12	4	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
2	12	4	12	14	12	12	12	3	3	1	11	57	12	3	12	5	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
3	12	5	12	15	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	6	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
4	12	6	12	16	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	7	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
5	12	7	12	17	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	8	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
6	12	8	12	18	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	9	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
7	12	9	12	19	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	10	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
8	12	10	12	20	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	11	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
9	12	11	12	21	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	12	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
10	12	12	12	22	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	13	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
11	12	13	12	23	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	14	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
12	12	14	12	24	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	15	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
13	12	15	12	25	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	16	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
14	12	16	12	26	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	17	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
15	12	17	12	27	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	18	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
16	12	18	12	28	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	19	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
17	12	19	12	29	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	20	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
18	12	20	12	30	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	21	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
19	12	21	12	31	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	22	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
20	12	22	12	1	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	23	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
21	12	23	12	2	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	24	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
22	12	24	12	3	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	25	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
23	12	25	12	4	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	26	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
24	12	26	12	5	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	27	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
25	12	27	12	6	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	28	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
26	12	28	12	7	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	29	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
27	12	29	12	8	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	30	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
28	12	30	12	9	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	31	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
29	12	31	12	10	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	1	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
30	12	32	12	11	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	2	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49
31	12	33	12	12	12	12	12	3	3	0	11	57	12	3	12	3	11	59	11	49	11	43	11	49

SUN'S CULMINATION.

[PART I.]

Table Showing the Equation of Time, for the year 1877, for India.

DATE	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.
1	3	54	13	53	12	33	3	56	3	2	2	25	3	31	5	3	0	9	10	22	16	20	10	47
2	4	50	14	0	12	31	3	54	3	1	2	24	3	30	4	5	0	8	9	41	15	21	10	24
3	5	46	14	7	12	29	3	52	3	0	2	23	3	29	3	4	0	7	8	42	14	20	9	36
4	6	42	14	13	12	27	3	50	3	0	1	22	3	28	2	4	0	6	7	43	13	19	8	30
5	7	38	14	19	12	25	3	48	3	0	0	21	3	27	1	4	0	5	6	44	12	18	7	24
6	8	34	14	25	12	23	3	46	3	0	0	20	3	26	0	4	0	4	5	45	11	17	6	18
7	9	30	14	31	12	21	3	44	3	0	0	19	3	25	0	3	0	3	4	46	10	16	5	12
8	10	26	14	37	12	19	3	42	3	0	0	18	3	24	0	2	0	2	3	47	9	15	4	6
9	11	22	14	43	12	17	3	40	3	0	0	17	3	23	0	1	0	1	2	48	8	14	3	0
10	12	18	14	49	12	15	3	38	3	0	0	16	3	22	0	0	0	0	1	49	7	13	2	0
11	1	14	14	55	12	13	3	36	3	0	0	15	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	50	6	12	1	0
12	2	10	14	0	12	11	3	34	3	0	0	14	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	51	5	11	0	0
13	3	6	14	6	12	9	3	32	3	0	0	13	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	52	4	10	0	0
14	4	2	14	12	12	7	3	30	3	0	0	12	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	53	3	9	0	0
15	5	0	14	18	12	5	3	28	3	0	0	11	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	54	2	8	0	0
16	6	0	14	24	12	3	3	26	3	0	0	10	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	55	1	7	0	0
17	7	0	14	30	12	1	3	24	3	0	0	9	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	6	0	0
18	8	0	14	36	12	0	3	22	3	0	0	8	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	5	0	0
19	9	0	14	42	12	0	3	20	3	0	0	7	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	4	0	0
20	10	0	14	48	12	0	3	18	3	0	0	6	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	3	0	0
21	11	0	14	54	12	0	3	16	3	0	0	5	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	2	0	0
22	12	0	14	0	12	0	3	14	3	0	0	4	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	1	0	0
23	1	0	14	6	12	0	3	12	3	0	0	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0
24	2	0	14	12	12	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
25	3	0	14	18	12	0	3	8	3	0	0	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0
26	4	0	14	24	12	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0
27	5	0	14	30	12	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0
28	6	0	14	36	12	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0
29	7	0	14	42	12	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0
30	8	0	14	48	12	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
31	9	0	14	54	12	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0

EQUATION OF TIME.

5

TABLE SHEWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1877.

NATIVE CALENDAR. [PART 1.]											
JANUARY.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEBRUARY.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MARCH.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
APRIL.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAY.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JUNE.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1877 - (continued).

NATIVE CALENDAR.											
JULY.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AUGUST.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEPTEMBER.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OCTOBER.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NOVEMBER.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DECEMBER.											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

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

VENUS will be a morning star from the beginning of the year to the end of March; and an evening star from June to the end of the year. She will be in superior conjunction with the Sun on May 7th, when she will appear round with a diameter of only 10". She will be gibbous towards the end of the year with a diameter of about 30". Venus will not come into inferior conjunction with the Sun this year.

MARS will be in quadrature with the Sun on April 25th. He will be stationary on August 7th and on October 8th; during this interval, or while he is in retrograde motion, he will acquire an unusual brilliancy rivaling that of Jupiter, a phenomenon which occurs only once in 16 years. Mars will be in opposition to the Sun on September 6th with an apparent diameter of 30", and at this time he will attain his greatest brilliancy. He will be well situated for observation, both before and after midnight from August to October.

JUPITER will be a morning star from the beginning of the year to the middle of February, and an evening star from the beginning of November to the middle of December. He will be in quadrature on March 23rd, and on September 17th, and stationary on April 20th and on August 29th. Jupiter will be in opposition to the Sun on June 20th with an apparent diameter of 41", and will be well situated for observation during the night from May to August. Jupiter will not be in conjunction with the Sun this year.

His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four Satellites are well worthy of examination. Any good pocket telescope will, if steadily supported, render the Satellites visible and their Eclipses observable. From the beginning of the year to June 29th the Eclipses will occur on the Western side of the planet, but in the other portion of the year to the East of the Primary. When both the disappearance and reappearance of a Satellite are given, it must be remembered the phenomena take place on the same side of the planet, but the reappearance always to the East of the spot at which the Satellite vanished.—For table of Eclipses see page 25.

SATURN will be an evening star from the beginning of the year to the middle of February, and a morning star from the middle of March to the end of April. He will be stationary on July 2nd and again on November 17th; and in quadrature on June 11th, and December 6th. He will be in opposition to the Sun on September 9th with an apparent diameter of 17", and favourably seen both before and after midnight during the months of August, September and October.

The beautiful system of rings which generally renders Saturn the most attractive object in the heavens will not be well seen this year as the edge of the ring which only will be turned towards us, is too thin to be distinguished without considerable optical power. During the early part of the year it will present the appearance of two radial bars, in shape slightly conical, extending from the opposite sides, East and West of the planet; and from April to the end of the year, the breadth of this radial bar will be reduced to a thin line of light stretching out to a length of about 12" on each side of the planet. The Northern surface of the ring which we have beheld for the last 14 years will be turned away from us, and from March 1878 the Southern surface will be exposed to our view. Saturn is attended by eight Satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require instruments of the largest size to render them discernible.

URANUS will be in opposition to the Sun on February 11th, in Right Ascension 9h. 41m. and North Declination 14° 41'; when he may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude the faintest visible without telescope aid in the absence of moonlight. His apparent diameter is usually about 4".

NEPTUNE will be in opposition to the Sun on October 29th, in Right Ascension 2h. 18m., and North Declination 11° 51'. His diameter never exceeds 2½". He is only of about the eighth magnitude as compared with the fixed stars. Uranus and Neptune are both visible with a mere pocket glass, when their positions are well known, though they are only distinguishable from the fixed stars with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers.

The minor planets between Mars and Jupiter are now one hundred and sixty-nine in number, all of which except four have been discovered within the last 32 years. The only one ever visible to the unaided sight is Vesta, which under certain conditions, can, for a brief time when near opposition, acquire a brilliancy equal to stars of the fifth magnitude.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter.....	6 7 38 After.	☽ First Quarter.....	22 9 14 After.
☾ New Moon.....	14 6 49 After.	☾ Full Moon.....	29 2 0 After.

☾ Apogee..... 15 7 — Morn. ☾ Perigee..... 29 8 — 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	Morn	Morn
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Mon	19	CIRCUMCISION.....	6 25	5 44	7 25	1 2	7 42
2	Tues	20	Calcutta taken 1757.....	6 25	5 44	8 31	2 3	8 37
3	Wed	21		6 25	5 44	9 30	3 0	9 25
4	Thur	22	Irrawadi forced by the British 1852 ..	6 25	5 44	10 25	3 51	10 8
5	Fri	23	Capture of Goruckpore 1858.....	6 26	5 45	11 18	4 39	10 49
6	Sat	24	EPIPHANY.....	6 26	5 46	Morn	5 25	11 29
7	Sun	25	1st SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 26	5 46	0 10	6 11	After
8	Mon	26	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1813.	6 27	5 46	1 2	6 57	0 49
9	Tues	27	FRANCE EDWARD OF WALES, born 1864.	6 27	5 47	1 51	7 44	1 32
10	Wed	28	Capture of Cape of Good Hope 1806...	6 27	5 48	2 48	8 34	2 18
11	Thur	29	Capture of Trincomallee 1705.....	6 27	5 48	3 42	9 25	3 5
12	Fri	1	Terrific Hail Storm at Buenos 1859.....	6 28	5 49	4 34	10 17	4 0
13	Sat	2	Battle of Chillianwalla 1849.....	6 28	5 49	5 25	11 9	4 53
14	Sun	3	2nd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 28	5 50	6 14	After	5 45
15	Mon	4	Madras University opened 1853.....	6 28	5 50	6 58	0 40	6 36
16	Tues	5	Battle of Corunna 1809.....	6 28	5 51	7 39	1 31	7 25
17	Wed	6	Duke of Buckingham died 1839.....	6 28	5 51	8 18	2 14	8 12
18	Thur	7	Capture of Bhurtpore 1826.....	6 28	5 52	8 54	2 55	8 59
19	Fri	8	Aden taken 1839.....	6 28	5 53	9 27	3 34	9 44
20	Sat	9	First English Parliament met 1265.....	6 29	5 53	10 3	4 16	10 30
21	Sun	10	3rd SUN. after EPIPH.—St. Agnes' day...	6 29	5 54	10 39	4 57	11 18
22	Mon	11	Surrender of Mooltan 1849.....	6 29	5 54	11 18	5 42	Morn
23	Tues	12		6 29	5 55	After	6 31	0 10
24	Wed	13	Mutiny at Barrackpore 1857.....	6 29	5 55	0 48	7 26	1 6
25	Thur	14	Conversion of St. Paul.—Princess Royal	6 29	5 56	1 43	8 26	2 7
26	Fri	15	Singapore taken 1819....[married 1858.	6 29	5 56	2 46	9 31	3 10
27	Sat	16	Prince Fred. Wm. of Prussia born 1859.	6 29	5 57	3 52	10 37	4 15
28	Sun	17	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.....	6 29	5 57	5 0	11 41	5 21
29	Mon	18	KING GEORGE III died 1820.....	6 29	5 58	6 7	Morn	6 19
30	Tues	19		6 29	5 58	7 12	0 41	7 10
31	Wed	20	Vellore Mutiny 1807.....	6 29	5 59	8 11	1 37	7 59

PHENOMENA.

d. h.			
Jan. 9	8 After.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Venus	0 34 N.
10	1 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	5 31 S.
11	11 Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		18 57 E.
11	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	5 29 S.
12	4 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	6 6 S.
16	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	3 13 S.
17	7 After.—Mercury Stationary.....		
18	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	1 20 N.
27	4 Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	5 10 21 Morn.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	21 9 36 Morn.
☾ New Moon.....	13 2 20 After.		☾ Full Moon.....	28 0 35 Morn.	

☾ Apogee.....	11 9 — Morn.	☾ Perigee.....	26 7 — After.
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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	Morn	Morn
1	Thur	21	Slavery abolished in Ceylon 1843.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	22	Purification of the B. V. Mary.....	6 23	5 59	9 7	2 28	8 43
3	Sat	23	Revolution in Ava 1853.....	6 23	5 59	10 0	3 17	9 24
4	Sun	24	SENEGESIMA SUNDAY.....	6 23	6 0	10 53	4 4	10 5
5	Mon	25	Fort William taken 1751—Bp. Corrie	6 28	6 0	11 47	4 51	10 46
6	Tues	26	 died 1837.....	6 28	6 1	Morn	5 40	11 30
7	Wed	27	Epis. Chapel at Montrose burnt 1857.....	6 27	6 1	0 41	6 29	After
8	Thur	28	Lord Mayo assassd. at Port Blair 1872.....	6 27	6 1	1 37	7 21	1 5
9	Fri	29	Treaty of Calcutta 1757.....	6 27	6 2	2 30	8 13	1 56
10	Sat	1	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1840.....	6 27	6 2	3 22	9 5	2 48
11	Sun	2	QUINQUAGESIMA SUN.—Shrove Sunday.....	6 27	6 3	4 11	9 55	3 40
12	Mon	3	Hail Storm at Benares 1821.....	6 26	6 3	4 58	10 44	4 31
13	Tues	4	Madras Medical College est. 1835.....	6 26	6 3	5 40	11 29	5 21
14	Wed	5	ASH-WEDNESDAY.—St. Valentine's day.....	6 26	6 3	6 19	After	6 10
15	Thur	6	Treaty of Lahore 1846.....	6 25	6 4	6 54	0 54	6 56
16	Fri	7	Peace with Burmah 1826.....	6 25	6 4	7 29	1 34	7 42
17	Sat	8	Battle of Meeanee (Scinde) 1843.....	6 24	6 4	8 5	2 15	8 28
18	Sun	9	QUADRAGESIMA.—1st SUNDAY in LENT.....	6 24	6 5	8 41	2 56	9 15
19	Mon	10	Prs. Louisa Vic. Alex. Dagmar b 1867.....	6 23	6 5	9 57	4 26	10 58
20	Tues	11	Battle of Goojerat 1849.....	6 23	6 6	10 42	5 17	11 55
21	Wed	12	Lahore taken 1846.....	6 22	6 6	After	6 14	Morn
22	Thur	13	Source of the Nile discovered 1863.....	6 22	6 6	0 29	7 14	0 57
23	Fri	14	Saint Matthias.....	6 21	6 6	1 33	8 18	1 59
24	Sat	15	.....	6 21	6 7	2 38	9 21	3 3
25	Sun	16	2nd SUNDAY in LENT.....	6 21	6 7	3 44	10 22	4 1
26	Mon	17	Mutiny at Berhampore 1857.....	6 20	6 7	4 49	11 19	4 56
27	Tues	18	General Thanksgiving day on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.....	6 20	6 7	5 50	Morn	5 45
28	Wed	19	Napaulse defeated 1816.....	6 19	6 7	6 48	0 12	6 31

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Feb. 7	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 5 28 S.
7	9 After.—Mercury stationary.....
8	10 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury..... Venus 2 52 S.
8	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 5 28 S.
11	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 5 38 S.
11	1 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 2 59 S.
14	10 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 2 0 N.
21	4 Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 26 41 W.
27	Midnight.—Total Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Madras. (Vide p. 25)

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	7 3 22 Morn.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	22 6 30 After.
☾ New Moon.....	15 8 15 Morn.		☾ Full Moon.....	29 11 10 Morn.	

☾ Apogee.....	10 11 — After.	☾ Perigee.....	26 10 — After.
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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	Morn	Morn
1	Thur	20	St. David's day.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	21	Emperor Nicholas of Russia died 1655.....	6 18	6 8	7 44	1 3	7 14
3	Sat	22	Bonaparte landed from Elba 1815.....	6 17	6 8	8 39	1 52	7 56
4	Sun	23	3rd SUNDAY in LENT.—War declared	6 16	6 8	9 35	2 40	8 38
5	Mon	24	 [against Burmah 1824.]	6 15	6 8	10 31	3 30	9 32
6	Tues	25	Bishop Deady died 1861.....	6 15	6 8	11 27	4 21	10 9
7	Wed	26	Peace of Seringapatam 1792.....	6 15	6 9	Morn	5 13	10 57
8	Thur	27	Siege of Bangalore 1791.....	6 14	6 9	0 22	6	After
9	Fri	28	Siege of Lucknow 1858.....	6 13	6 9	1 16	6 59	0 42
10	Sat	29	Treaty of Lahore 1846.....	6 13	6 9	2 7	7 50	1 34
11	Sun	30	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863.....	6 12	6 9	2 54	8 39	2 26
12	Mon	31	4th SUNDAY in LENT.—Sir James Outram	6 12	6 9	3 37	9 26	3 17
13	Tues	1	End of Nepal War 1816.....	6 11	6 9	4 17	10 10	4 5
14	Wed	2	Explosion at Powder Mills 1857.....	6 10	6 9	4 55	10 52	4 52
15	Thur	3	The Sikh Army surrendered 1849.....	6 10	6 9	5 30	11 33	5 39
16	Fri	4	Julius Caesar assd. B. C. 44.....	6 9	6 9	6 6	After	6 25
17	Sat	5	Duchess of Kent died 1861.....	6 8	6 10	6 41	0 55	7 13
18	Sun	6	Saint Patrick's day.....	6 8	6 10	7 17	1 38	8 2
19	Mon	7	[CAROLINE ALBERTA born 1848.]	6 7	6 10	7 57	2 24	8 54
20	Tues	8	5th SUNDAY in LENT.—PRINCESS LOUISA	6 6	6 10	8 41	3 14	9 50
21	Wed	9	Treaty between British & Sikhs 1846.....	6 6	6 10	9 29	4 8	10 50
22	Thur	10	Bangalore taken 1791.....	6 5	6 10	10 24	5 7	11 51
23	Fri	11	Battle of Alexandria 1801.....	6 4	6 10	11 24	6 8	Morn
24	Sat	12	William I of Prussia born 1797.....	6 4	6 10	After	7 9	0 53
25	Sun	13	Chandernagore taken 1715.....	6 3	6 10	1 30	8 9	1 50
26	Mon	14	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1843.....	6 2	6 10	2 33	9 5	2 45
27	Tues	15	[civitation or Lady day.]	6 2	6 11	3 34	9 59	3 34
28	Wed	16	6th SUNDAY in LENT.—Palm Sun.—Annun-	6 1	6 11	4 31	10 49	4 21
29	Thur	17	Duke of Cambridge born 1819.....	6 0	6 11	5 27	11 38	5 4
30	Fri	18	Defeat of Tippee 1799.....	6 0	6 11	6 22	Morn	5 46
31	Sat	19	England declared War with Russia	5 59	6 11	7 19	0 27	6 28
		20	Punjab annexed 1849..... [1854]	5 58	6 11	8 16	1 17	7 12
			GOOD FRIDAY..... [1852]					
			Madras Troops embarked for Burmah					

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Mar. 1	8 Morn.—Saturn in conjunction with Sun.
1	8 After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mars..... Jupiter 0 32 N.
8	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 6 1 S.
8	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 4 36 S.
13	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 1 35 N.
14	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 1 24 N.
14	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 2 45 S.
15	Midnight.—Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Madras. (Vide p. 25).
16	3 After.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn..... Venus 0 20 N.
19	3 After.—Saturn in conjunction with Mercury..... Saturn 0 37 N.
23	3 Morn.—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.
25	8 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury..... Venus 0 41 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.
● New Moon.....	5 9 51 After.	○ Full Moon.....	21 0 58 Morn.
	13 11 11 After.		27 9 57 After.

☾ Apogee.....	7 5 -- After.	☾ Perigee.....	22 11 -- After.
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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	Morn	Morn
1	SUN	21	[Ahwaz 1857] EASTER SUN.—Expedition against	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Mon	22	Donabaw taken 1825.....	5 58	6 11	9 13	2 8	7 58
3	Tues	23	Bishop Heber died 1826.....	5 57	6 11	10 10	3 1	8 47
4	Wed	24	St. Ambrose.....	5 56	6 11	11 6	3 55	9 38
5	Thur	25	Mooltan taken 1852—Martaban taken	5 56	6 11	11 59	4 49	10 31
6	Fri	26	Battle of Coorg 1834.....	5 55	6 11	Morn	5 42	11 25
7	Sat	27	PRINCE LEOPOLD born 1853.....	5 54	6 11	0 49	6 33	After
			[Ganges Canal opened 1854]	5 54	6 11	1 33	7 20	1 9
8	SUN	28	1st SUN. after EASTER.—Low Sunday—	5 53	6 11	2 15	8 6	1 59
9	Mon	29	Lord Bacon died 1626.....	5 52	6 11	2 53	8 48	2 46
10	Tues	30	Battle of Toulouse 1814.....	5 52	6 11	3 30	9 30	3 33
11	Wed	31	The Great Baree Doab Canal opened	5 51	6 11	4 51	10 4	4 19
12	Thur	1	Brit. prisoners rel. by King Theodore '68	5 51	6 11	4 39	10 51	5 6
13	Fri	2	Magdala cap. & King Theodore killed '68	5 50	6 11	5 16	11 24	5 55
14	Sat	3	PRINCESS BEATRICK born 1857.....	5 50	6 11	5 56	After	6 48
			[Malour 1815.]					
15	SUN	4	2nd SUNDAY after EASTER.—Battle of	5 49	6 12	6 38	1 9	7 44
16	Mon	5	First Railroad opened at Bombay 1854	5 48	6 12	7 25	2 3	8 41
17	Tues	6	Bishop Franklin died 1790.....	5 48	6 12	8 18	3 1	9 45
18	Wed	7	Tamiz Topee executed at Sepree 1859	5 47	6 12	9 18	4 2	10 47
19	Thur	8	Banda taken 1853.....	5 47	6 12	10 19	5 3	11 45
20	Fri	9	.....	5 46	6 12	11 23	6 3	Morn
21	Sat	10	Occupation of Kandahar 1839.....	5 46	6 12	After	6 59	0 40
			[of Odessa 1852.]					
22	SUN	11	3rd SUN. after EASTER.—Bombardment	5 45	6 12	1 25	7 52	1 29
23	Mon	12	Saint George.....	5 45	6 12	2 22	8 42	2 16
24	Tues	13	Great Fire at Surat 1837.....	5 44	6 12	3 17	9 30	2 59
25	Wed	14	Saint Mark.—PRINCESS ALICE born '43	5 44	6 13	4 10	10 17	3 40
26	Thur	15	.....	5 43	6 13	5 5	11 6	4 21
27	Fri	16	Lord Hobart died 1875.—Surrender of	5 43	6 13	6 11	11 56	5 4
28	Sat	17	Sir Robt. Napier of Magdala knighted	5 42	6 13	6 58	Morn	5 48
			[1863.]					
29	SUN	18	4th SUNDAY after EASTER.....	5 42	6 13	7 56	0 48	6 36
30	Mon	19	St. George's Cathedral opened 1815....	5 41	6 13	8 53	1 42	7 27

PHENOMENA.

d. h.			
April	4	8 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 5 11 S.
	6	11 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 3 1 S.
	6	6 After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
	10	11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 2 31 N.
	13	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 4 58 N.
	14	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 3 57 N.
	20	7 Morn.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 39".	
	25	2 Morn.—Mars in quadrature with Sun.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.
● New Moon.....	5 4 40 After.	○ Full Moon.....	29 6 17 Morn.
	13 10 50 Morn.		27 9 26 Morn.

☾ Apogee.....	5 1 -- After.	☾ Perigee.....	17 10 -- After.
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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	Morn	Morn
1	Tues	20	[b. 1850.] St. Phillip & St. James—PRINCE ARTHUR	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wed	21	Cyclone at Madras 1872.....	5 41	6 14	9 48	2 37	8 21
3	Thur	22	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857.....	5 40	6 14	10 40	3 31	9 15
4	Fri	23	Seringapatam taken 1799.....	5 40	6 14	11 27	4 24	10 9
5	Sat	24	Bonaparte died at St. Helena 1821....	5 39	6 14	Morn	5 13	11 2
			[Chittaur.]					
6	SUN	25	ROGATION SUNDAY.....	5 39	6 14	0 50	6 43	0 39
7	Mon	26	Madras Railway extd. to Vellore 1857.	5 38	6 15	1 27	7 25	1 26
8	Tues	27	Installation of Shah Scojah 1839.....	5 38	6 15	2 2	8 5	2 12
9	Wed	28	.....	5 38	6 15	2 37	8 46	2 59
10	Thur	29	ASCENSION DAY.—Holy Thursday.....	5 37	6 15	3 12	9 28	3 47
11	Fri	30	Mutiny at Delhi 1857.....	5 37	6 15	3 51	10 12	4 38
12	Sat	1	Battle of Almaraz, 1812.....	5 37	6 15	4 32	11 1	5 33
13	SUN	2	SUNDAY after ASCENSION DAY.....	5 37	6 15	5 19	After	6 32
14	Mon	3	Storming at Copuldroog 1819.....	5 36	6 16	6 11	0 51	7 35
15	Tues	4	.....	5 36	6 16	7 10	1 53	8 38
16	Wed	5	Akbar Khan died 1847.....	5 36	6 17	8 12	2 56	9 39
17	Thur	6	First Telegraph Message between Bom-	5 36	6 17	9 17	3 57	10 37
18	Fri	7	 Bay and Calcutta 1854	5 35	6 17	10 20	4 55	11 29
19	Sat	8	Bassein taken 1852.....	5 35	6 17	11 20	5 49	Morn
			[Valparaiso.]					
20	SUN	9	WHIT SUNDAY.—PENTECOST.....	5 35	6 18	After	6 39	0 15
21	Mon	10	.....	5 35	6 18	1 11	7 27	0 53
22	Tues	11	Madras Army embd. for Rangoon 1824.	5 35	6 18	2 4	8 13	1 39
23	Wed	12	Kutch taken 1855.....	5 35	6 18	2 58	9 0	2 20
24	Thur	13	QUEEN VICTORIA born 1819.....	5 34	6 19	3 52	9 49	3 1
25	Fri	14	PRINCESS HELENA born 1846.....	5 34	6 19	4 47	10 39	3 43
26	Sat	15	Mutiny at Phillour 1857.....	5 34	6 19	5 44	11 32	4 29
			[Chittaur.]					
27	SUN	16	TRINITY SUNDAY.....	5 34	6 20	6 42	Morn	5 18
28	Mon	17	.....	5 34	6 20	7 38	0 26	6 11
29	Tues	18	Restoration of King Charles II, 1660....	5 34	6 20	8 32	1 21	7 4
30	Wed	19	 [Channore 1857.]	5 34	6 20	9 21	2 15	7 59
31	Thur	20	Corpus Christi.—Massacre at Shahje-	5 34	6 21	10 5	3 5	8 52

PHENOMENA.

d. h.			
May	2	6 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 5 31 S.
	3	5 After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	20 56 E.
	5	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 0 39 S.
	7	6 Morn.—Venus in superior conjunction with Sun.	
	8	1 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 3 3 N.
	13	4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 5 32 N.
	14	6 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 3 43 N.
	15	9 After.—Mercury stationary.	
	24	4 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Venus 1 3 N.
	27	1 Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.	
	29	9 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 4 5 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 4 10 32 Morn.	☽ First Quarter..... 18 11 45 Morn.
☾ New Moon..... 11 7 53 After.	☾ Full Moon..... 25 10 14 After.
☾ Apogee..... 2 8 — Morn.	☾ Apogee..... 30 1 — Morn.
☾ Perigee..... 14 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	After	Morn	Morn
1	Fri	21	First turf of Central India Railway [turned 1856.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	22	Earthquake at Erzgrum 1859.	5 34	6 21	10 46	3 53	9 43
3	Sun	23	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY.—PRINCE GEO.	5 34	6 22	11 59	5 20	11 18
4	Mon	24	[FRED. of WALES b. 1865.	5 34	6 22	Morn	6	0 After
5	Tues	25	Mutiny at Jhansi 1857.	5 34	6 23	0 33	6 40	0 50
6	Wed	26	Calcutta partially lighted with gas-43.	5 34	6 23	1 8	7 21	1 37
7	Thur	27	.....	5 34	6 23	1 45	8 4	2 27
8	Fri	28	Black Prince died 1736.	5 34	6 23	2 24	8 50	3 19
9	Sat	29	First turf of the Mad. Railway turned	5 34	6 23	3 9	9 41	4 16
10	Sun	30	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 34	6 24	3 59	10 37	5 18
11	Mon	31	Saint Barnabas.	5 34	6 24	4 55	After	6 22
12	Tues	32	Massacre at Cawnpore 1857.	5 34	6 24	5 58	0 41	7 25
13	Wed	1	1st Cav. Hyd. Contgt. mutinied 1857.	5 35	6 24	7 3	1 46	8 26
14	Thur	2	Battle of Marengo 1800.	5 35	6 25	8 8	2 47	9 23
15	Fri	3	St. Peter's day.	5 35	6 25	9 11	3 44	10 13
16	Sat	4	Capture of Woosung 1842.	5 35	6 25	10 11	4 36	10 53
17	Sun	5	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 35	6 25	11 7	5 25	11 39
18	Mon	6	.....	5 36	6 26	After	6 12	Morn
19	Tues	7	Maximilian shot 1867.	5 36	6 26	0 55	6 58	0 19
20	Wed	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837.	5 36	6 26	1 48	7 46	1 0
21	Thur	9	Proclamation of QUEEN VICTORIA '37.	5 36	6 26	2 42	8 35	1 42
22	Fri	10	Military Insurrection at Madrid 1854.	5 37	6 27	3 37	9 26	2 26
23	Sat	11	Battle of Plassey 1757.	5 37	6 27	4 35	10 19	3 13
24	Sun	12	1st—Midsummer day.					
25	Mon	13	4th Sun. after TRINITY.—St. John the Bap.	5 37	6 27	5 31	11 13	4 3
26	Tues	14	.....	5 37	6 27	6 24	Morn	4 57
27	Wed	15	King George IV died 1830.	5 37	6 27	7 14	0 7	5 51
28	Thur	16	Cawnpore Massacre 1853.	5 38	6 28	8 1	0 59	6 45
29	Fri	17	Coronation of QUEEN VICTORIA 1838.	5 38	6 28	8 43	1 48	7 37
30	Sat	18	Saint Peter and Saint Paul.	5 38	6 28	9 22	2 33	8 27
		19	Peace proclaimed with Burmah 1853.	5 38	6 28	9 57	3 16	9 14

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
June 3	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 1 43 N.
4	11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 2 53 N.
8	3 Morn.—Mercury stationary.
10	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 9 23 N.
11	2 Morn.—Saturn in quadrature with Sun.
12	1 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 3 47 N.
20	5 Morn.—Jupiter in opposition to the Sun. App. diameter 44".
21	11 Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....22 20 W.
25	20 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 4 53 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 4 2 22 Morn.	☽ First Quarter..... 17 6 34 After.
☾ New Moon..... 11 3 27 Morn.	☾ Full Moon..... 25 0 41 After.
☾ Apogee..... 12 7 — Morn.	☾ Apogee..... 27 10 — 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	Morn	Morn
1	Sun	19	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Mon	20	Vivitation of the B. V. Mary.	5 39	6 28	10 31	3 57	10 0
3	Tues	21	Treaty of Peace with China signed 1858	5 39	6 28	11 41	5 16	11 29
4	Wed	22	Sir H. Lawrence died 1857.	5 39	6 28	Morn	5 57	After
5	Thur	23	Capture of Chusan 1840.	5 40	6 28	0 18	6 41	1 7
6	Fri	24	PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES, b. 1865.	5 40	6 29	0 59	7 28	2 0
7	Sat	25	14th Bengal N. I. disarmed 1857.	5 40	6 29	1 46	8 21	2 53
8	Sun	26	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 41	6 29	2 38	9 19	4 2
9	Mon	27	Madras Volunteer Corps formed 1857.	5 41	6 29	3 38	10 22	5 6
10	Tues	28	Vellore Mutiny 1806.	5 41	6 29	4 43	11 26	6 9
11	Wed	29	.....	5 42	6 29	5 48	After	7 9
12	Thur	30	Rajah of Noorgund hung 1858.	5 42	6 29	6 55	1 31	8 3
13	Fri	31	France declared war with Russia 1850.	5 42	6 29	7 59	2 27	8 51
14	Sat	1	[ral Society established 1855.	5 42	6 28	8 59	3 19	9 35
			[Madras Agri-Horticultu-					
15	Sun	2	7th SUN. after TRINITY.—St. Stephen.	5 43	6 28	9 55	4 8	10 18
16	Mon	3	Cawnpore re-captured 1857.	5 43	6 28	10 49	4 55	11 0
17	Tues	4	Revolution in Naples 1820.	5 43	6 28	After	5 43	11 40
18	Wed	5	.....	5 44	6 28	0 38	6 32	Morn
19	Thur	6	Defeat of the Nana by Genl. Havelock	5 44	6 28	1 32	7 22	0 24
20	Fri	7	St. Margaret.....[1857.	5 44	6 28	2 29	8 15	1 11
21	Sat	8	Battle of Chinkeantoo 1842.	5 45	6 28	3 25	9 8	1 59
22	Sun	9	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 45	6 28	4 19	10 2	2 52
23	Mon	10	Capture of Ghuzul 1859.	5 45	6 27	5 11	10 55	3 45
24	Tues	11	PRINCESS VICTORIA OF PRUSSIA b. 1860	5 45	6 27	5 58	11 44	4 40
25	Wed	12	St. James.	5 46	6 27	6 41	Morn	5 32
26	Thur	13	St. Anne.—Madras Lying-in Hospital	5 46	6 27	7 20	0 30	6 22
27	Fri	14	Manilla taken 1736.....[opened 1844.	5 46	6 27	7 57	1 14	7 10
28	Sat	15	.....	5 46	6 26	8 31	1 55	7 57
29	Sun	16	9th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 46	6 26	9 6	2 35	8 41
30	Mon	17	French Revolution 1830.	5 47	6 26	9 41	3 15	9 26
31	Tues	18	Upper Assam annexed 1830.	5 47	6 25	10 16	3 54	10 12

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
July 1	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 5 33 N.
2	11 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 4 4 N.
2	2 After.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 16".
4	5 Morn.—Sun in Apogee.
10	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 4 3 N.
12	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 0 57 N.
20	10 Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
22	11 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 4 59 S.
28	2 Morn.—Saturn in conjunction with Mars.....Saturn 3 43 N.
29	4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 8 6 N.
29	4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Saturn 4 17 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	2 3 42 After.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	16 3 49 Morn.
● New Moon.....	9 10 38 Morn.		○ Full Moon.....	24 4 32 Morn.	
☾ Perigee.....	9 4 — After.		☾ Apogee.....	23 1 — 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	Morn	Morn
1	Wed	19	Lammas day.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	20	Goolab Singh died 1847.....	5 47	6 25	10 56	4 26	11 0
3	Fri	21	Mahratta War commenced 1803.....	5 47	6 25	11 38	5 21	After
4	Sat	22	Amalgamation of the Mily. Male with [Law. Asylum]	5 48	6 25	Morn	6 10	9 46
5	SUN	23	10th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 48	6 24	1 20	8 32	2 47
6	Mon	24	PRINCE ALFRED born 1844.....	5 48	6 24	2 22	9 53	49
7	Tues	25	Cabul taken 1839.....	5 48	6 23	3 27	10 9	4 50
8	Wed	26	.....	5 48	6 23	4 33	11 11	5 48
9	Thur	27	Powder Mag. exploded at Delhi 1859.....	5 49	6 22	5 39	After	6 40
10	Fri	28	St. Lawrence—Scindia defeated 1803.....	5 49	6 22	6 41	1 6	7 27
11	Sat	29	Ahmednagar surrendered 1803.....	5 49	6 21	7 41	1 57	8 11
12	SUN	30	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 49	6 21	8 33	2 47	8 53
13	Mon	31	.....	5 49	6 21	9 34	3 30	9 36
14	Tues	1	Lord Clyde died 1863.....	5 49	6 20	10 30	4 26	10 21
15	Wed	2	Assumption of the B. V. Mary.....	5 49	6 20	11 27	5 17	11 7
16	Thur	3	Battle of the Thermopylae 1855.....	5 49	6 19	After	6 10	11 57
17	Fri	4	Battle of Rohilla 1808.....	5 50	6 19	1 20	7 4	Morn
18	Sat	5	Mohamra in Persia burnt 1844.....	5 50	6 18	2 15	7 58	0 47
19	SUN	6	12th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 50	6 18	3 8	8 51	1 41
20	Mon	7	Day of Humiliation at Madras 1857.....	5 50	6 17	3 50	9 41	2 35
21	Tues	8	Taku Forts of China captured 1860.....	5 50	6 16	4 40	10 28	3 27
22	Wed	9	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.....	5 50	6 16	5 21	11 13	4 18
23	Thur	10	Govt. Central Museum instituted 1851.....	5 50	6 15	5 59	11 56	5 7
24	Fri	11	St. Bartholomew.—Inaug. of Gen. Neill's.....	5 50	6 15	6 33	Morn	5 54
25	Sat	12	High Court opened 1862.—[Statue 1861]	5 50	6 14	7 7	0 35	6 40
26	SUN	13	13th SUNDAY after TRIN.—ALBERT, late [PRINCE CONSORT, b. 1819.]	5 50	6 13	7 42	1 14	7 25
27	Mon	14	St. John the Baptist beheaded.....	5 50	6 12	8 54	2 35	8 56
28	Tues	15	.....	5 50	6 12	9 35	3 18	9 45
29	Wed	16	Napoleon escaped to Sedan 1870.....	5 50	6 11	10 20	4 41	10 38
30	Thur	17	Foundation of the Biden Homestead '67.....	5 50	6 10	11 10	4 56	11 35

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	Aug. 7 10 Morn.—Mars stationary. Apparent diameter 26".
9	 Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras.
10 9 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 1 27 S.
11 7 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 2 29 S.
18 2 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 5 2 S.
20 8 After.	—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 39".
24 4 Morn.	—Total Eclipse of the Moon. Visible at Madras. (Vide p. 25)
25 4 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 3 34 N.
25 5 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 8 5 N.
26 3 After.	—Saturn in conjunction with Mars..... Saturn 4 23 N.
31 3 After.	—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 27 5 E.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	1 2 36 Morn.	☽ Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	22 8 56 After.
● New Moon.....	7 6 21 After.		☾ Last Quarter.....	30 11 41 Morn.	
☽ First Quarter.....	14 4 29 After.				
☾ Perigee.....	7 2 — Morn.		☾ Apogee.....	19 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	Morn	Morn	After
1	Sat	18	Govt. of India transferred to the [Crown 1858.]	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	SUN	19	14th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 51	6 9	0 7	6 50	1 35
3	Mon	20	Supreme Court of Mad. instituted 1801.....	5 51	6 8	1 8	7 52	2 34
4	Tues	21	Fort of Allyghur taken 1803.....	5 51	6 8	2 12	8 53	3 32
5	Wed	22	Malia taken 1800.....	5 51	6 7	3 17	9 52	4 26
6	Thur	23	Re-capture of Ghuznee 1842.....	5 51	6 6	4 20	10 48	5 14
7	Fri	24	.....	5 51	6 5	5 21	After	5 59
8	Sat	25	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.....	5 51	6 5	6 21	0 33	6 44
9	SUN	26	15th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 51	6 4	7 13	1 24	7 27
10	Mon	27	.....	5 51	6 4	8 16	2 15	8 13
11	Tues	28	Battle of Delhi 1803.....	5 51	6 3	9 14	3 8	9 0
12	Wed	29	Cabul re-taken 1842.....	5 51	6 2	10 12	4 1	9 50
13	Thur	30	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Tezeen 1842.....	5 51	6 1	11 10	4 56	10 42
14	Fri	31	Storming of Delhi commenced 1857.....	5 51	6 1	After	5 51	11 36
15	Sat	1	The Indian Press freed 1835.....	5 51	6 0	1 2	6 46	Morn
16	SUN	2	16th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 51	5 50	1 52	7 37	0 30
17	Mon	3	.....	5 51	5 50	2 38	8 25	1 23
18	Tues	4	Java conquered by English 1811.....	5 51	5 53	3 20	9 11	2 14
19	Wed	5	.....	5 51	5 57	3 59	9 53	3 4
20	Thur	6	Chief Justice Norman assn. in Calcutta.....	5 51	5 56	4 34	10 34	3 51
21	Fri	7	St. Matthew..... [1871.]	5 51	5 56	5 9	11 14	4 37
22	Sat	8	Siege of Mooltan raised 1843.....	5 51	5 55	5 44	11 54	5 22
23	SUN	9	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 51	5 54	6 18	Morn	6 7
24	Mon	10	Ex-Rajah of Coorg died 1859.....	5 51	5 54	6 54	0 34	6 53
25	Tues	11	Lucknow captured 1857.....	5 51	5 53	7 34	1 17	7 43
26	Wed	12	General Neill killed 1857.....	5 51	5 52	8 18	2 3	8 34
27	Thur	13	Battle of Busaco 1810.....	5 51	5 51	9 46	2 52	9 29
28	Fri	14	.....	5 51	5 51	10 0	3 46	10 28
29	Sat	15	Michaelmas day.....	5 51	5 50	10 58	4 43	11 27
30	SUN	16	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—St. Jerome.	5 51	5 49	12 0	5 42	After

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	Sep. 6 5 Morn.—Mars in opposition to the Sun. Apparent diameter 20".
7	 Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Madras.
9 1 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 0 9 N.
9 7 After.	—Saturn in opposition to the Sun. App. diameter 17".
10 6 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 4 37 S.
14 1 Morn.	—Mercury stationary.
14 Midnight.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 5 6 S.
18 1 Morn.	—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.
21 10 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 6 48 N.
21 6 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 3 20 N.
27 4 Morn.	—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ New Moon.....	d. h. m.	7 3 19 Morn.	☾ Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	22 0 52 After.
☾ First Quarter.....	14 9 3 Morn.		☾ Last Quarter.....	29 7 42 After.	
☾ Perigee.....	5 10 — Morn.		☾ Apogee.....	17 8 — 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	Morn	After
1	Mon	17	Burmese defeated at Prome 1825.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Tues	18	.....	5 51	5 49	—	6 41	1 21
3	Wed	19	.....	5 51	5 48	1 3 7	39	2 14
4	Thur	20	Day of Humiliation throughout India [1857.]	5 51	5 48	2 4 8	35	3 2
5	Fri	21	Marquis of Cornwallis died 1803.....	5 51	5 47	3 4 9	28	3 49
6	Sat	22	Bp. Cotton, Metropn. of India, drowned [1866]	5 51	5 46	4 2 10	19	4 33
7	SUN	23	19th SUN. after TRINITY.....[in 1834]	5 51	5 45	5 0 11	10	5 16
8	Mon	24	Flood in the Ganges, 50,000 lives lost	5 51	5 44	6 56	0 53	6 48
9	Tues	25	Prome taken 1852.....	5 51	5 44	7 56	1 47	7 38
10	Wed	26	Chinghae captured 1841.....	5 51	5 43	8 56	2 43	8 30
11	Thur	27	Conclusion of the Afghan War 1842.....	5 52	5 42	9 55	3 40	9 24
12	Fri	28	America discovered 1492.....	5 52	5 42	10 52	4 36	10 26
13	Sat	29	Ningpo taken 1841.....	5 52	5 41	After	5 29	11 15
14	SUN	30	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 52	5 41	0 34	6 20	Morn
15	Mon	1	Murat shot 1815.....	5 52	5 40	1 17	7 0	8
16	Tues	2	Berhampore surrendered 1803.....	5 52	5 39	1 56	7 50	0 59
17	Wed	3	Agra taken 1803.....	5 52	5 39	2 33	8 32	1 46
18	Thur	4	St. Luke the Evangelist.....	5 52	5 38	3 8	9 12	2 32
19	Fri	5	Dean Swift d. 1745.....	5 53	5 38	3 42	9 51	3 18
20	Sat	6	Battle of Navarino 1827.....	5 53	5 37	4 18	10 32	4 2
21	SUN	7	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 53	5 37	4 54	11 14	4 19
22	Mon	8	Sir Roderick Murchison died 1871.....	5 53	5 36	5 33	11 59	5 37
23	Tues	9	Munro's Statue erected at Madras 1840	5 53	5 36	6 16	Morn	6 28
24	Wed	10	Battle of Balaklava 1854.....	5 54	5 35	7 3 0	48	7 23
25	Thur	11	St. Crispin.....	5 54	5 35	7 56	1 41	8 21
26	Fri	12	.....	5 54	5 34	8 54	2 38	9 21
27	Sat	13	Terrific gale in Bay of Bengal 1851.....	5 54	5 34	9 54	3 37	10 20
28	SUN	14	22nd SUNDAY after TRINITY—St. Simon	5 54	5 33	10 55	4 35	11 16
29	Mon	15	Rajah of Tanjore died 1555.....	5 55	5 33	11 58	5 33	After
30	Tues	16	Martaban taken 1824.....	5 55	5 33	Morn	6 28	0 57
31	Wed	17	.....	5 55	5 32	0 54	7 20	1 43

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Oct. 5 0 Noon.	Mercury stationary.
6 3 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 3 1 S.
8 6 Morn.	Mars stationary. Apparent diameter 24".
10 4 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 3 47 S.
12 0 Noon.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 4 35 S.
12 3 After.	Mercury at greatest elongation.....18 2 W.
18 3 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 4 28 N.
19 2 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 4 9 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ New Moon.....	d. h. m.	5 2 9 After.	☾ Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	21 3 40 Morn.
☾ First Quarter.....	13 5 5 Morn.		☾ Last Quarter.....	28 3 26 Morn.	
☾ Perigee.....	2 7 — Morn.		☾ Perigee.....	27 11 — After.	
☾ Apogee.....	14 4 — 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	Morn	After
1	Thur	18	All Saints.—Cyclone at Masulipatam [1864]	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	19	All Souls.—Insurrection at Cabul 1841	5 56	5 32	1 51	8 10	2 26
3	Sat	20	Khelat taken possession of by the British 1840	5 56	5 31	2 47	8 59	3 8
4	SUN	21	23d SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 57	5 31	4 40	10 39	4 35
5	Mon	22	.....	5 57	5 31	5 38	11 32	5 24
6	Tues	23	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of WALES d. 1817	5 57	5 30	6 38	After	6 16
7	Wed	24	.....	5 57	5 30	7 38	1 25	7 11
8	Thur	25	Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay 75	5 58	5 30	8 37	2 22	8 7
9	Fri	26	ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES [born 1841]	5 58	5 30	9 33	3 18	9 3
10	Sat	27	.....	5 58	5 30	10 24	4 11	9 58
11	SUN	28	24th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 59	5 29	11 12	5 0	10 56
12	Mon	29	.....	5 59	5 29	After	5 45	11 39
13	Tues	30	Capture of Khelat 1839.....	6 0	5 29	0 31	6 27	Morn
14	Wed	1	[crated 1850]	6 0	5 29	1 7	7 0	25
15	Thur	2	Christ Church at Travandrum conse-	6 0	5 29	1 40	7 47	1 11
16	Fri	3	Garrison of Lucknow, relieved 1857...	6 1	5 29	2 15	8 27	1 57
17	Sat	4	St. Paul's Ch., Vepery, consecrated 1858	6 1	5 29	2 51	9 8	2 43
18	SUN	5	25th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	6 2	5 29	3 29	9 52	3 30
19	Mon	6	.....	6 2	5 29	4 11	10 40	4 20
20	Tues	7	Lord Elgin died 1860.....	6 3	5 29	4 57	11 32	5 14
21	Wed	8	PRINCESS ROYAL born 1840.....	6 3	5 29	5 48	Morn	6 12
22	Thur	9	Lord Clive died 1744.....	6 4	5 29	6 45	0 29	7 12
23	Fri	10	St. Clement—Duke of Buckingham, Go-	6 4	5 29	7 47	1 29	8 13
24	Sat	11	[governor of Madras, arrived 1875]	6 5	5 29	8 49	2 29	9 12
25	SUN	12	26th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Prince of	6 5	5 29	9 50	3 28	10 6
26	Mon	13	[Wales left Bombay 1875.]	6 6	5 29	10 49	4 24	10 56
27	Tues	14	Prince of Wales landed at Goa 1875...	6 6	5 29	11 46	5 17	After
28	Wed	15	Prince of Wales left Goa 1875.....	6 7	5 29	Morn	6 7	0 25
29	Thur	16	Prince of Wales arrived at Calicut and	6 7	5 30	0 41	6 55	1 6
30	Fri	17	St. Andrew, Ap...[left for Colombo 1875]	6 8	5 30	1 35	7 43	1 48

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Nov. 4 9 Morn.	Saturn in conjunction with Mars.....Saturn 0 11 S.
5 8 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 5 51 S.
9 4 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 1 30 S.
9 6 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 4 7 S.
10 9 Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Jupiter.....Venus 2 42 S.
13 10 After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
15 6 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 4 0 N.
15 3 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 3 34 N.
17 6 After.	Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 16".

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5 3 25 Morn.	○ Full Moon	20 5 12 After.
☾ First Quarter	13 2 55 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter	27 11 41 Morn.
☾ Apogee	12 1 — Morn.	☾ Perigee	23 7 — 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.	Morn.	After.
1	Sat	18	Prince of Wales landed at Colombo 1875	6 8	5 30	2 29	8 31	2 30
2	Sun	19	ADVENT SUNDAY	6 9	5 30	3 26	9 22	3 15
3	Mon	20		6 9	5 30	4 21	10 15	4 4
4	Tues	21	Surtee abolished 1829.	6 10	5 31	5 24	11 11	4 57
5	Wed	22	Defeat of the Burmese near Prome 1825.	6 11	5 31	6 23	After	5 53
6	Thur	23	Madras Court of S. Causes estab. 1850.	6 11	5 31	7 21	1 5	6 50
7	Fri	24	Battle of Rangoon 1824.	6 12	5 31	8 14	2 0	7 46
8	Sat	25	Conception of the B. V. Mary—Prince of Wales left Colombo 1875.	6 12	5 32	9 3	2 51	8 40
9	Sun	26	2nd SUN. IN ADVENT. [tiorin 1875.	6 13	5 32	9 47	3 38	9 31
10	Mon	27	Prince of Wales landed at, and left Tu	6 14	5 32	10 27	4 22	10 19
11	Tues	28		6 14	5 33	11 4	5 31	5
12	Wed	29	Annexation of Nagpore 1853.	6 15	5 33	11 37	5 42	11 50
13	Thur	30	Prince of Wales arrived at Madras 1875	6 15	5 33	After	6 21	Morn.
14	Fri	1	PRINCE ALBERT died 1861.	6 16	5 34	0 47	7 2	0 35
15	Sat	2	Harbour Works Foundation Stone laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales 1875	6 16	5 34	1 23	7 44	1 20
16	Sun	3	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 17	5 35	2 3	8 30	2 8
17	Mon	4		6 17	5 35	2 47	9 20	3 0
18	Tues	5	Prince of Wales left Madras 1875.	6 18	5 35	3 37	10 14	3 55
19	Wed	6	Battle of Jubbulpore 1817.	6 18	5 36	4 31	11 14	4 56
20	Thur	7	Annexation of Pegu 1852.	6 19	5 36	5 32	Morn.	5 58
21	Fri	8	St. Thomas.—Battle of Mohidpore 1817.	6 19	5 37	6 37	0 15	6 59
22	Sat	9	Battle of Perozeshah 1845.	6 20	5 37	7 40	1 17	7 57
23	Sun	10	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20	5 38	8 41	2 16	8 51
24	Mon	11		6 21	5 38	9 40	3 11	9 39
25	Tues	12	CHRISTMAS DAY.	6 21	5 39	10 37	4 9	10 24
26	Wed	13	St. Stephen, Martyr.	6 22	5 40	11 32	4 53	11 5
27	Thur	14	St. John the Evangelist.	6 22	5 40	Morn.	5 40	After
28	Fri	15	Innocents' day.	6 23	5 41	0 26	6 29	0 29
29	Sat	16	Battles of Maharajpore & Panniar 1843	6 23	5 41	1 21	7 8	1 12
30	Sun	17	1st SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS.	6 24	5 42	2 17	8 9	1 59
31	Mon	18		6 24	5 42	3 15	9 3	2 49

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.
Dec. 6	3 Morn.—Saturn in quadrature with Sun.
6	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 12 S.
7	2 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 3 37 S.
9	4 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 0 42 N.
11	11 After.—Venus at greatest elongation..... 47 16 E.
12	4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 16 N.
14	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 3 46 N.
15	9 Morn.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury..... Jupiter 2 11 N.
25	7 After.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 19 44 E.
31	5 After.—Sun in Perigee.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR 1877.
AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1877.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan.... 1	7 24	5 52	4 11	3 33	2 46	2 18	4 49	4 7	9 51	9 31
11	7 44	7 12	4 26	3 46	2 36	2 2	4 19	3 37	9 14	8 56
21	7 8	6 42	4 41	3 59	2 22	1 48	3 48	3 6	8 39	8 21
31	5 46	5 18	4 55	4 15	2 15	1 35	3 18	2 36	8 3	7 47
Feb.... 10	4 55	4 23	5 7	4 29	2 4	1 22	2 46	2 4	7 28	7 12
20	4 46	4 12	5 16	4 44	1 53	1 11	2 14	1 32	6 53	6 37
Mar.... 2	4 53	4 23	5 23	4 58	1 43	0 59	1 41	0 59	6 17	6 3
12	5 6	4 44	5 27	5 11	1 32	0 48	1 7	0 25	5 43	5 29
22	5 25	5 13	5 30	5 24	1 20	0 38	0 32	Morn.	5 7	4 55
Apr.... 1	5 45	5 49	5 31	5 33	1 9	0 27	After.	11 13	4 32	4 20
11	6 19	6 34	5 32	5 44	0 56	0 16	11 14	10 36	3 56	3 46
21	6 37	7 19	5 34	5 56	0 41	Morn.	10 36	9 58	3 20	3 10
May.... 1	6 54	7 44	5 37	6 7	0 27	11 51	9 56	9 18	2 45	2 35
11	6 46	7 38	5 41	6 21	0 10	11 39	9 14	8 37	2 8	2 0
21	6 7	6 53	5 49	6 36	After.	11 25	8 32	7 54	1 31	1 23
31	5 12	5 52	6 0	6 50	11 34	11 20	7 48	7 10	0 54	0 46
June.... 10	4 28	5 4	6 13	7 5	11 15	10 53	7 4	6 26	After.	Morn.
20	4 7	4 47	6 28	7 20	10 53	10 35	6 19	5 41	11 31	11 30
30	4 15	5 1	6 42	7 32	10 29	10 13	5 34	4 56	10 55	10 51
July.... 10	4 51	5 41	6 58	7 42	10 3	9 49	4 49	4 12	10 16	10 12
20	5 44	6 32	7 11	7 49	9 34	9 21	4 6	3 28	9 36	9 32
30	6 33	7 11	7 23	7 53	9 1	8 48	3 23	2 46	8 55	8 51
Aug.... 9	7 8	7 32	7 34	7 54	8 23	8 11	2 42	2 4	8 14	8 10
19	7 29	7 39	7 45	7 55	7 41	7 27	2 1	2 4	7 33	7 27
29	7 38	7 36	7 54	7 54	6 54	6 39	1 23	0 45	6 1	6 45
Sep.... 8	7 31	7 20	8 4	7 53	6 4	5 49	0 46	After.	6 9	6 3
18	6 53	6 40	8 14	7 54	5 16	4 59	Morn.	11 28	5 27	5 21
28	5 39	5 35	8 24	7 56	4 30	4 12	11 34	10 52	4 46	4 38
Oct.... 8	4 43	4 51	8 37	8 1	3 47	3 31	11 0	10 18	4 4	3 56
18	4 46	4 48	8 49	8 7	3 10	2 55	10 27	9 45	3 23	3 15
23	5 13	5 1	9 3	8 17	2 36	2 25	9 55	9 13	2 42	2 34
Nov.... 7	5 41	5 17	9 15	8 27	2 6	1 57	9 24	8 42	2 2	1 54
17	6 11	5 35	9 26	8 38	1 38	1 33	8 53	8 11	1 22	1 14
27	6 41	5 57	9 33	8 49	1 12	1 12	8 23	7 41	0 43	0 35
Dec.... 7	7 12	6 24	9 37	8 57	0 49	0 53	7 53	7 11	Morn.	After.
17	7 37	6 51	9 36	9 2	0 26	0 34	7 24	6 42	11 27	11 15
27	7 46	7 6	9 28	9 2	0 4	0 18	6 54	6 13	10 50	10 38
31	7 38	7 0	9 24	9 0	Morn.	0 12	6 42	6 0	10 35	10 23

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 28th March 1892, published on page 595 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.		VAISHNAVA SECT.	
Christmas with New Year's Day.....	8 days.	Triplicane Feast in April.....	1 day.
Easter.....	5 "	Sri Jayanti.....	1 "
Queen's Birth-day.....	1 day.		
CHRISTIANS.		SAIVA SECT.	
Ash Wednesday.....	1 day.	Maha Siva Eatri.....	1 day.
Ascension Day.....	1 "		
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		TELEUG.	
Corpus Christi Day.....	1 day.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
HINDUS.		TAMIL.	
Pongol.....	2 days.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
Mahalaya Amavasya.....	2 days.		
Dusara Feast (Ayada Puja).....	1 "	WEARING THREAD.	
Dipavali Feast.....	1 "	Avani Avittam.....	1 day.
Lunar Eclipse.....	1 "		
Solar do.....	1 "	MAHOMEDANS.	
Mukked Ekadasi or Vaikuntha Ekadasi. 1 "	1 "	Eskar' Id.....	2 days.
		Muharram.....	4 "
		Shab-i-Barat.....	1 day.
		Id Ramazan.....	2 days.

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

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

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

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Gentoo.	Burmese.	Jewish.
Sunday	Nayar	Etwar	Andevaya	Ta-nen-ganway	Younreeshon.
Monday	Tingul	Peer	Soma	Ta-nen-la	Younshane.
Tuesday	Shevay	Mungul	Mungale	En-ga	Younshaneeshe.
Wednesday	Budhan	Chaharshamba	Bhoda	Bood-da-hoo	Younshaneeshe.
Thursday	Vyazham	Jamshahant	Goaroo	Ky-tha-pa-day	Younshaneeshe.
Friday	Velli	Jumha	Sootra	Thouk'kya	Younshaneeshe.
Saturday	Sani	Avulhupta	Sani	Tsa-zay	Younshaneeshe.

MONTHS.

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

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Canarese or Gentoo.	Burmese.	Jewish.
January	Tai	Mohurrum	Poothim	Penthan	Teehree.
February	Masi	Suflur	Maghum	Tahandway	Hiyswan.
March	Pungani	Rab'ulaval	Paugoonum	Tahoung	Keeder.
April	Chittai	Rebbelakar	Chietrum	Tubeth	Sabat.
May	Vaikasi	Jamadiulaval	Nysakum	Katsong	Adhar.
June	Anni	Jamadiulakar	Jaistum	Nzayong	Nessan.
July	Anni	Rajub	Aushadum	Wahso	Eyar.
August	Asvini	Shaban	Szarazum	Wahsoong	Nessan.
September	Purattas	Ramzan	Ehadpadum	Tahthuden	Shewail.
October	Arpani	Shawal	Ausweejum	Tadeenkyoot	Tamanz.
November	Kartikai	Zilhad	Karteekum	Tatsoungmang	Ahh.
December	Margali	Zilhez	Margasarum	Naidau	Eudell.

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIIC PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER.

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and date of Discovery.	Revolu- tion in days.
1	Ceres	Piazzi	Palermo 1801 Jan. 1	1681
2	Pallas	Olbers	Bremen 1802 March 28	1684
3	Juno	Harding	Lillenthal 1804 Sept. 1	1592
4	Vesta	Olbers	Bremen 1807 March 29	1326
5	Astræa	Hencke	Driesen 1845 Dec. 8	1511
6	Hebe	Hencke	Driesen 1847 July 1	1389
7	Iris	Hind	London 1847 Aug. 13	1346
8	Flora	Hind	London 1847 Oct. 18	1393
9	Metis	Graham	Silgo 1848 April 25	1347
10	Hygeia	DeGasparis.	Naples 1849 April 12	2061

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and date of Discovery.	Revolu- tion in days.
11	Parthenope	DeGasparis	Naples 1850 May 11	1492
12	Victoria	Hind	London 1850 Sept. 13	1301
13	Egeria	DeGasparis	Naples 1850 Nov. 2	1511
14	Irene	Hind	London 1851 May 19	1518
15	Eunomia	DeGasparis	Naples 1851 July 29	1571
16	Psyche	DeGasparis	Naples 1852 March 13	1895
17	Thetis	Luther	Bilk 1852 April 17	1420
18	Melpomene	Hind	London 1852 June 24	1271
19	Fortuna	Hind	London 1852 Aug. 22	1398
20	Massilia	DeGasparis	Naples 1852 Sept. 19	1306
21	Lutetia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1852 Nov. 15	1383
22	Calliope	Hind	London 1852 Nov. 16	1313
23	Thalia	Hind	London 1852 Dec. 15	1554
24	Themis	DeGasparis	Naples 1853 April 5	2034
25	Phocæ	Chacornac	Marseilles 1853 April 7	1359
26	Proserpine	Luther	Bilk 1853 May 5	1581
27	Euterpe	Hind	London 1853 Nov. 8	1314
28	Bellona	Luther	Bilk 1854 March 1	1089
29	Amphitrite	Marth	London 1854 March 1	1492
30	Urania	Hind	London 1854 July 22	1329
31	Euphrosyne	Ferguson	Washington 1854 Sept. 1	2048
32	Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris 1854 Oct. 29	1520
33	Polyhymnia	Chacornac	Paris 1854 Oct. 23	1773
34	Circæ	Chacornac	Paris 1855 April 6	1610
35	Leucothea	Luther	Bilk 1855 April 19	1800
36	Atalanta	Goldschmidt	Paris 1855 Oct. 5	1666
37	Fides	Luther	Bilk 1855 Oct. 5	1569
38	Leda	Chacornac	Paris 1856 Jan. 12	1657
39	Lestis	Chacornac	Paris 1856 Feb. 8	1685
40	Harmonia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1856 March 31	1247
41	Daphne	Goldschmidt	Paris 1856 May 22	1435
42	Ials	Pogson	Oxford 1856 May 23	1392
43	Ariadne	Pogson	Oxford 1857 April 15	1195
44	Nysa	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 May 27	1879
45	Eugenia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 May 27	1640
46	Hestia	Pogson	Oxford 1857 Aug. 16	1470
47	Aglaia	Luther	Bilk 1857 Sept. 15	1738
48	Doris	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sept. 19	1908
49	Pales	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sept. 19	1930
50	Virginia	Ferguson	Washington 1857 Oct. 4	1577
51	Nemausa	Laurent	Marseilles 1858 Jan. 22	1390
52	Europa	Goldschmidt	Paris 1858 Feb. 6	1694
53	Calypso	Luther	Bilk 1858 April 4	1543
54	Alexandra	Goldschmidt	Paris 1858 Sept. 10	1627
55	Pandora	Searle	Albany 1858 Sept. 10	1675
56	Melete	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sept. 9	1591
57	Mnemosyne	Luther	Bilk 1858 Sept. 22	2047
58	Concordia	Luther	Bilk 1860 March 24	1621
59	Olympia	Chacornac	Paris 1860 Sept. 12	1653
60	Eeno	Ferguson	Washington 1860 Sept. 14	1392
61	Danae	Goldschmidt	Paris 1860 Sept. 10	1374
62	Eraso	Forster and Lesser	Berlin 1860 Sept. 14	2023
63	Ansonia	DeGasparis	Naples 1861 Feb. 10	1355
64	Angelina	Tempel	Marseilles 1861 March 4	1691
65	Maximiliana	Tempel	Marseilles 1861 March 8	2343
66	Mais	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1861 April 9	1579
67	Asia	Pogson	Madras 1861 April 17	1371
68	Leto	Luther	Bilk 1861 April 29	1633
69	Hesperia	Schiaparelli	Milan 1861 April 29	1782
70	Panopea	Goldschmidt	Paris 1861 May 5	1594
71	Niobe	Luther	Bilk 1861 Aug. 12	1671
72	Peronia	Peters	Clinton 1862 Feb. 20	1148
73	Clytie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1862 April 17	1590
74	Gaitea	Tempel	Marseilles 1862 Aug. 29	1510
75	Eurydice	Peters	Clinton 1862 Sept. 22	1594
76	Freia	D'Arrest	Copenhagen 1862 Oct. 21	2276
77	Prigga	Peters	Clinton 1862 Nov. 12	1792
78	Diana	Luther	Bilk 1863 March 15	1555
79	Eurydome	Watson	Ann Arbor 1863 Sept. 14	1400
80	Sappho	Pogson	Madras 1864 May 3	1271
81	Torsidore	Tempel	Marseilles 1864 Sept. 20	1758
82	Alcmene	Luther	Bilk 1864 Nov. 97	1670
83	Benrice	DeGasparis	Naples 1865 April 26	1832
84	Clio	Luther	Bilk 1865 Aug. 25	1817
85	Jo	Peters	Clinton 1865 Sept. 19	1579
86	Semele	Peters	Berlin 1865 Jan. 4	2005
87	Sylvia	Pogson	Madras 1866 May 17	2386
88	Thiabe	Peters	Clinton 1866 June 20	1634
89	Julia	Stephan	Marseilles 1866 Aug. 7	1486
90	Antiope	Luther	Bilk 1866 Oct. 1	2049

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and date of Discovery.	Revolu- tion in days.
91	Aegina	Stephan	Marseilles 1896 Nov. 4	1495
92	Undina	Peters	Clinton 1897 July 7	2093
93	Minerva	Watson	Ann Arbor 1897 Aug. 24	2699
94	Aurora	Watson	Ann Arbor 1897 Sept. 6	2665
95	Arethusa	Watson	Ann Arbor 1897 Nov. 23	1904
96	Aigle	Coggia	Marseilles 1898 Feb. 17	1951
97	Clotho	Tempel	Marseilles 1898 Feb. 17	1992
98	Ianthe	Peters	Clinton 1898 April 13	1606
99	Dike	Borrelly	Marseilles 1898 May 23	1742
100	Hecate	Watson	Ann Arbor 1898 July 11	1892
101	Holena	Watson	Ann Arbor 1898 Aug. 15	1508
102	Miriam	Peters	Clinton 1898 Aug. 23	1537
103	Hera	Watson	Ann Arbor 1898 Sept. 7	1626
104	Clymene	Watson	Ann Arbor 1898 Sept. 13	1597
105	Artemis	Watson	Ann Arbor 1898 Sept. 16	1341
106	Dione	Watson	Ann Arbor 1898 Oct. 10	2092
107	Camilla	Pognon	Madras 1898 Nov. 17	2433
108	Hecuba	Luther	Clinton 1899 April 2	2084
109	Pellicia	Peters	Clinton 1899 Oct. 9	1615
110	Lydia	Borrelly	Marseilles 1879 April 19	1812
111	Aie	Peters	Clinton 1879 Aug. 24	1510
112	Iphigenia	Peters	Clinton 1879 Sept. 10	1835
113	Amalthea	Luther	Bilk 1873 March 12	1838
114	Cassandra	Peters	Clinton 1871 July 24	1685
115	Tayra	Watson	Ann Arbor 1871 Aug. 6	1341
116	Sirona	Peters	Clinton 1871 Sept. 8	1729
117	Lomia	Borrelly	Marseilles 1871 Sept. 12	1888
118	Peitho	Luther	Bilk 1872 March 15	1396
119	Althos	Watson	Ann Arbor 1872 April 5	1503
120	Lachesis	Borrelly	Marseilles 1872 April 10	2120
121	Hermione	Watson	Ann Arbor 1872 May 12	2350
122	Gerdia	Peters	Clinton 1872 July 31	1614
123	Brenhilda	Peters	Clinton 1872 Aug. 23	1557
124	Aleste	Peters	Clinton 1872 Sept. 11	1631
125	Liberatrix	Prosper Henry	Paris 1872 Nov. 5	1789
126	Velleda	Paul Henry	Paris 1872 Nov. 5	1691
127	Johanna	Prosper Henry	Paris 1872 Nov. 25	1693
128	Nemesis	Watson	Ann Arbor 1872 Feb. 5	1785
129	Antigone	Peters	Clinton 1872 Feb. 17	2022
130	Electra	Peters	Clinton 1872 May 24	1376
131	Vais	Peters	Clinton 1872 June 13	1323
132	Ehira	Watson	Ann Arbor 1872 July 29	1900
133	Cyrene	Watson	Ann Arbor 1872 Sept. 27	1503
134	Sophyngne	Luther	Bilk 1873 Feb. 18	1383
135	Hertha	Peters	Clinton 1873 March 18	1263
136	Aurora	Pallas	Pola 1874 April 31	2025
137	Meliboia	Pallas	Pola 1874 May 19	1395
138	Tolosa	Perrotin	Toulouse 1874 Oct. 10	1724
139	Juana	Watson	Pekin 1874 Oct. 13	1642
140	Siva	Pallas	Pola 1875 Jan. 12	1622
141	Lamen	Paul Henry	Paris 1875 Jan. 23	1347
142	Polina	Pallas	Pola 1875 Feb. 23	1668
143	Adria	Peters	Clinton 1875 June 3	1576
144	Vibilla	Peters	Clinton 1875 June 3	1615
145	Adona	Borrelly	Marseilles 1875 June 8	1641
146	Lucia	Schulhof	Vienna 1875 July 10	2013
147	Protegeia	Prosper Henry	Paris 1875 Aug. 7	.....
148	.....	Perrotin	Toulouse 1875 Sep. 21	.....
149	.....	Watson	Ann Arbor 1875 Oct. 16	1883
150	Abundantia	Pallas	Pola 1875 Nov. 1	1817
151	Atala	Paul Henry	Paris 1875 Nov. 2	.....
152	Hilda	Pallas	Pola 1875 Nov. 2	2891
153	.....	Prosper Henry	Paris 1875 Nov. 4	2111
154	.....	Pallas	Pola 1875 Nov. 8	.....
155	Xantippe	Pallas	Pola 1875 Nov. 23	1934
156	Dejanira	Borrelly	Marseilles 1875 Dec. 1	1519
157	Korone	Kuorze	Berlin 1876 Jan. 4	1839
158	St. Amalia	Paul Henry	Paris 1876 Jan. 26	.....
159	Una	Peters	Clinton 1876 Feb. 25	1651
160	.....	Watson	Ann Arbor 1876 April 10	1338
161	.....	Perrotin	Toulouse 1876 April 21	1918
162	.....	Paul Henry	Paris 1876 April 26	.....
163	Eva	Peters	Clinton 1876 July 12	.....
164	Loreley	Peters	Clinton 1876 Aug. 10	2031
165	Rhodope	Peters	Clinton 1876 Aug. 29	.....
166	Urda	Watson	Ann Arbor 1876 Sept. 23	.....
167	.....	Prosper Henry	Paris 1876 Sept. 28	.....
168	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	.....	.....	.....	.....

ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1877

There will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. February 27th, Tuesday night.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon; visible at Madras.

	h. m.	h. m.	
First contact with the Penumbra, 27th.	9 55 After.	End of Total Phase, 28th.	1 24 Morn.
First contact with the Shadow, 27th.	10 51 "	Last contact with the Shadow, 28th.	2 22 "
Beginning of Total Phase, 27th.	11 41 "	Last contact with the Penumbra, 28th.	3 13 "
Middle of the Eclipse, 28th.	0 36 Morn.		

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.663.

The first contact will occur at 124° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East, and the last contact at 68° towards the West.

II. March 15th, Thursday morning.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras.—The limiting line of this Eclipse passes through the districts of Scinde, N. W. Provinces, and Nepal in Northern India. The chief Towns, near which the line passes are Hyderabad (Scinde), Jayapoor, and Agra. At Delhi and Katmandoo, only a very small portion of the Sun will be eclipsed, not enough to be visible to the naked eye. But when seen through a telescope, provided with a dark glass, about one two-hundredth part of the Sun will be obscured at or about 6h. 50m. A.M. at Delhi and at 7h. 20m. at Katmandoo in their respective Local Mean Times. At these two places the contact will take place, with reference to the point of the Sun's Vertex, at about 35° towards the Left for direct image, or 145° towards Right for inverted image.

The following are the details of this Eclipse for Multan, Simla and Cashmere; places at which it will be somewhat more considerable though still small.

	Multan.		Simla.		Cashmere.	
	Local Mean Time.	Madras Mean Time.	Local Mean Time.	Madras Mean Time.	Local Mean Time.	Madras Mean Time.
Beginning of the First Contact.	h. m. 6 5	h. m. 6 40	h. m. 6 27	h. m. 6 39	h. m. 6 17	h. m. 6 30
Ending of the Last Contact.	6 48	7 22	7 16	7 25	7 18	7 40
Angle from the First Contact at 13° towards the Left.			11° towards the Left.		2° towards the Left.	
the Sun's Limb. Last Contact at 48° do.			50° do.		53° do.	
Portion eclipsed, Sun's diameter=1	0.048 or $\frac{1}{21}$		0.053 or $\frac{1}{19}$		0.087 or $\frac{1}{11}$	

III. August 9th, Thursday.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in Asia.

IV. Aug. 24th, Friday morning.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Madras.

	h. m.		h. m.
First contact with the Penumbra.....	1 25 Morn.	End of the Total Phase.....	5 25 Morn.
First contact with the Shadow.....	2 35 "	Moon sets.....	5 54 "
Beginning of Total Phase.....	3 40 "	Last contact with the Shadow.....	6 30 "
Middle of the Eclipse.....	4 32 "	Last contact with the Penumbra.....	7 40 "

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.682.

The first contact will occur at 59° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East, and the last contact at 112° towards the West.

V. September 7th, Friday.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in Asia.

OCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Dates.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	DISAPPEARANCE.			REAPPEARANCE.		
			Madras Mean Time.	Angle from North Point.	Angle from Vertex.	Madras Mean Time.	Angle from North Point.	Angle from Vertex.
1877.			h. m.			h. m.		
Jan. 10	♄ Scorpii	3	6 45 Morn.	107 E. 144 L.		8 22 Morn.	52 W. 47 R.	
Feb. 22	♂ Tauri	2	3 18 After.	52 E. 146 L.		4 28 After.	83 W. 19 L.	
March 27	♄ Leonis	4	4 9 Morn.	52 E. 25 R.		4 27 Morn.	9 E. 67 R.	
April 23	♄ Regulus	1	0 5 Morn.	129 E. 47 L.		1 4 Morn.	62 W. 142 R.	
May 27	♄ Scorpii	3	0 32 Morn.	72 E. 50 L.		1 41 Morn.	22 W. 64 R.	
June 4	♄ Aquarii	4	1 11 Morn.	105 E. 180 L.		1 59 Morn.	171 W. 100 R.	
Nov. 9	♄ Sagittarii	3	6 45 After.	11 E. 46 R.		7 24 After.	53 W. 117 R.	
Nov. 24	♄ Geminorum	3	10 34 After.	82 E. 167 L.		11 41 After.	71 W. 21 L.	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.

1877.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Pheno- mena.	1877.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Pheno- mena.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>				<i>h. m. s.</i>		
Jan. 7	6 19 29 Morn.	II	Disap.	July 1	0 9 53 Morn.	I	Reap.
10	5 57 56 "	I	"	2	5 38 33 After.	I	"
10	6 20 29 "	III	Reap.	4	1 4 49 Morn.	II	"
26	4 13 51 "	I	Disap.	8	2 4 30 "	I	"
Feb. 1	3 18 40 "	II	"	9	8 33 12 After.	I	"
2	6 7 33 "	I	"	11	3 40 36 Morn.	II	"
8	5 52 19 "	II	"	16	10 27 55 After.	I	"
18	4 23 20 "	I	"	21	7 35 0 "	II	"
22	3 57 10 "	III	"	24	0 22 42 Morn.	I	"
22	6 13 42 "	III	Reap.	25	6 51 23 After.	I	"
25	6 16 57 "	I	Disap.	28	10 11 29 "	II	"
Mar. 5	2 49 1 "	II	"	29	7 17 56 "	III	Disap.
6	2 38 54 "	I	"	29	9 59 46 "	III	Reap.
12	5 22 7 "	II	"	31	2 17 34 Morn.	I	"
13	4 32 29 "	I	"	Aug. 1	8 46 16 After.	I	"
22	0 54 32 "	I	"	5	0 48 12 Morn.	II	"
29	2 48 7 "	I	"	5	11 17 24 After.	III	Disap.
30	2 7 17 "	III	Reap.	6	2 0 21 Morn.	III	Reap.
Apr. 5	4 41 44 "	I	Disap.	8	10 41 12 After.	I	"
6	2 17 48 "	II	"	12	10 7 23 "	IV	Disap.
6	3 42 39 "	III	"	12	11 3 56 "	IV	Reap.
13	4 50 52 "	II	"	16	0 36 11 Morn.	I	"
14	1 3 42 "	I	"	17	7 4 59 After.	I	"
21	2 57 23 "	I	"	22	7 20 35 "	II	"
28	4 51 7 "	I	"	24	8 59 59 "	J	"
29	11 19 37 After.	I	"	29	9 57 59 "	II	"
30	11 13 53 "	II	"	31	10 55 1 "	I	"
May 4	10 2 33 "	III	Reap.	Sept. 9	7 18 48 "	I	"
7	1 13 25 Morn.	I	Disap.	10	7 14 47 "	III	Disap.
8	1 47 18 "	II	"	10	10 3 17 "	III	Reap.
11	11 32 8 After.	III	"	16	9 13 51 "	I	"
12	2 1 21 Morn.	III	Reap.	17	11 14 25 "	III	Disap.
14	3 7 17 "	I	Disap.	23	7 10 31 "	II	Reap.
15	4 20 51 "	II	"	30	9 48 30 "	II	"
15	9 35 43 After.	I	"	Oct. 2	7 32 38 "	I	"
19	3 30 7 Morn.	III	"	9	9 27 36 "	I	"
21	5 1 13 "	I	"	16	6 6 5 "	III	"
22	11 29 41 After.	I	"	18	5 51 15 "	I	"
30	1 23 44 Morn.	I	"	23	7 11 47 "	III	Disap.
31	7 52 20 After.	I	"	25	7 1 8 "	II	Reap.
June 1	10 45 37 "	II	"	25	7 46 7 "	I	"
6	3 17 53 Morn.	I	"	Nov. 4	6 14 8 "	IV	"
7	9 46 30 After.	I	"	10	6 4 26 "	I	"
9	1 19 54 Morn.	II	"	17	7 59 8 "	I	"
13	5 12 8 "	I	"	26	6 52 18 "	II	"
14	11 40 46 After.	I	"	28	6 9 1 "	III	"
16	3 54 27 Morn.	II	"	Dec. 3	6 17 2 "	I	"
16	7 24 19 After.	III	"				
22	3 46 48 Morn.	I	Reap.				
28	10 15 21 After.	I	"				
24	1 58 50 Morn.	III	"				
26	10 29 17 After.	II	"				

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 may 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, untiring 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 lawn 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.—Every thing should be prepared during the present month for sowing seeds in August. If the weather is at all favourable, 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 seed 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, chilies, snake gords, &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 agrowing 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, petanias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division, or 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, less they get drawn during the dull days that prevail, expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Top-dress all plants in pots not intended to be re-potted with fresh soil and manure; re-pot and top-dress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings.

Remarks.—It were unnecessary to write these instructions if those for whom they are written do not carry them out during the course of this month. As success can only be looked for by close attention, next month will be of less avail to have plants sufficiently strong to produce an early crop or to stand the heavy rains, and whatever complaints may have to be made about the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers in January and February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The

native gardeners are not so much to blame as they in general go by the instructions they receive. Rain is frequent during this month; country vegetables are plentiful; fruit and European vegetables are very scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

September.—This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas, French beans and spinach they may be put in every week during the month; continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by mats tied over. moveable bamboo frame-work. 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 no wise injure the tenderest vegetation, if slaked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes; make preparations, such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, hollyhocks, phloxes, &c., &c., sown last month, should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, hollyhocks and all showy annuals, not neglecting mignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good; and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well-grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed opened 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; casual 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 out 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, fuchsias, violets, &c., from the Hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass; straiten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is to use three tarred ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems round which should be tied a piece of canvas to prevent the friction of the ropes from injuring the bark; tie the ropes tight to three pegs firmly driven into the ground at the proper distance from the plants. This is costlier than stakes but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

November.—Few European vegetables will come to perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings; peas and French beans may be sown every week or ten days; the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflowers, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. 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 ipomaeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare early in the month stations for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain a good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well decayed cow-dung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds. Remarks.—The weather during this month is in general boisterous, with heavy rains; the N. E. monsoon continues with great violence. Vegetables and flower 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, also 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 drooping 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 bedded and manured, and propagated by cuttings. 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 castorina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare compost for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

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

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

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

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

Bangalore is in lat. 12°48' N., and long 77°33' E. The base of Commissioner's flag staff is 3,600 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 55.41 inches.

NEILGHERRIES.

COTACAMUND.

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

February.—FLOWERS—None. VEGETABLES—None.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

December.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—None.

COONOOE AND KOTAGHERRY.

Remarks on the variation of the above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty, Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819; succeeded William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married February 10, 1840, to her cousin H.R.H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, who died on the 14th December, 1861. The issue of the Marriage are:—

H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; married January 25, 1858, to H.R.H. Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, and has issue, living, three sons four daughters.

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

H.R.H. 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.

H.R.H. 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, and a daughter, born October 29, 1875.

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

H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.

H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

H.R.H. George Frederick Alexander, Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, cousin to to Her Majesty, born May 27, 1819; married February 18, 1843, to Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenberg.

H.R.H. George Frederick William Charles, Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, born March 26, 1819.

H.R.H. 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.

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

H.R.H. 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.
Austria	Francis Joseph I.	Aug. 18, 1820	1848
Baden	Friedrich, W. L.	Sept. 9, 1826	1850
Bavaria	Louis II.	Aug. 25, 1845	1864
Belgium	Leopold II.	April 9, 1835	1865
Brazil	Pedro II.	Dec. 2, 1825	1863
Denmark	Christian IX.	April 8, 1818	1863
Egypt	Ismael Pasha.	Nov. 26, 1816	1863
France	Marshall MacMahon, President	July 13, 1864	1873
Germany	William I.	May 22, 1797	1871
Great Britain	Victoria	May 24, 1819	1837
Greece	George I.	Dec. 24, 1845	1863
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III.	June 9, 1806	1848
Holland	William III.	Feb. 19, 1817	1849
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II.	Mar. 14, 1820	1861
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Frederick Francis II.	Feb. 28, 1823	1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Frederick William	Oct. 17, 1819	1860
Oldenburg	Nicolas	July 8, 1857	1856
Persia	Nasir ed-Din, Shah.	Oct. 31, 1858	1861
Portugal	Pope Pius IX.	May 13, 1792	1846
Rome	Alexander II.	April 29, 1818	1865
Russia	Earnest II.	June 21, 1818	1861
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	George	April 2, 1826	1864
Saxe-Meiningen	Charles Alexander	June 24, 1818	1863
Saxe-Weimar	Albert	April 23, 1828	1873
Saxony	Alfonso XII.	Nov. 29, 1857	1874
Spain	Oscar II.	Jan. 21, 1829	1872
Sweden and Norway	Abdul Hamid	April 27, 1832	1872
Turkey	General Grant	Mar. 6, 1823	1861
United States	Charles I.		
Württemberg			

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Argent. Confederation	Hon. L. W. Sackville West.	Don Diego de Alvear.
Austria	Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B.	Count Reust.
Belgium	J. S. Launley, Esq., C.B.	Baron Henri Solvyns.
Brazil	G. R. Mathew, Esq., C.B.	Baron D. Penedo.
Central America	Sidney Loesck, Esq.	
Chili	Hon. Rumbold, Esq.	Don Alberto Blist Gana.
China	Sir T. F. Wade, G.C.B.	
Columbia	R. Bunch, Esq.	M. Felipe Zapala.
Denmark	Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B.	Lieutenant-General Below.
Ecuador	Fred. Hamilton, Esq.	General Salazar.
France	Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	The Marquis d' Harcourt.
Germany	Lord Odo Russell, G.C.B.	Count Munster.
Greece	Hon. Wm. Stuart, C.B.	St. J. Genadins. (Ch. d'A.E.)
Italy	Sir A. B. Paget, G.C.B.	Count Menabrea.
Japan	Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.	Terashima Munemori.
Morocco	Sir John H. D. Hay, K.C.B.	
Netherlands	Adm. Hon. Sir E. A. J. Harris.	Count G. de Rylandt.
Persia	W. T. Thompson Esq., C.B.	Mirza Malek Khan.
Peru	Spenser St. John, Esq.	Don P. Galvez.
Portugal	R. B. D. Morier, Esq., C.B.	Duc de Saldanha.
Russia	Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B.	Count Schouvaloff.
Spain	Right Hon. Anstett H. Layard.	Marquis de Casaiglesia.
Sweden	Hon. E. M. Erskine, C.B.	Baron Hochschild.
Switzerland	Edwin Corbett, Esq.	A. Strecken (Cons.-Gen.)
Turkey	Sir H. G. Elliot, G.C.B.	Masrus Pasha.
United States	Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B.	

Her Majesty's Chief Officers of State.

THE CABINET.

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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.
Home Department	Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross.
Foreign Affairs	Right Hon. Earl of Derby.
Colonies	Right Hon. Earl of Carnarvon.
War	Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
India	Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury.
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	Marquis of Lothian.
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	
Lord Clerk Register	Right Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart.
Deputy Clerk Register	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
Commander of the Forces	Major-General J. R. Stuart, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant General	Colonel J. Sprot.

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.
Asst. do. and Clerk of the Council	H. Robinson, Esq.
Private Secretary	Hon. L. Dillon.
State Steward	G. Lambert, Esq.
Controller	Lieut-Colonel J. A. Caulfield.
Chamberlain	Lieut-Colonel R. Bernard.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. J. T. Ball, L.L.D.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. G. C. A. May, Q.C.
Solicitor-General	Hon. David Plunket.
Commander of the Forces	General Sir J. Mielke, G.C.B.
Military Secretary	Lieut-Colonel C. A. Wynne-Finch.
Deputy Adjutant General	Colonel Sir A. Alison, Bart.

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Messrs. E. S. Codd, and Co., 35, Craven Street, Strand, W. C.	Sir Charles R. McGrigor Bt., & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S. W.
Messrs. Cox & Co., 1 & 2 Craig's Court, S. W.	Messrs. Price & Rouse, 34, Craven Street, Strand, W. C.
Edward Thompson, Draper, Esq. (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street, W. C.	Messrs. Ridgway & Sons, 2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.
Messrs. Vesey W. Holt & Co., 17, Whitehall Place, S. W.	

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Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament Street.	Richardson & Co., Pall Mall.
Nayin & Co., James's Baile, Yard, Bucklesbury, London, E. C.	Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill and Pall Mall.
Messrs. V. W. Holt, & Co., 17, Whitehall Place, S. W.	

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Bombay.....	Governor.....	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
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Victoria.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir G. Ferguson Bowen, G.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 Normandy, K.C.M.G.
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St. Vincent.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	George Dundas, Esq.
Tobago.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.
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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.	William Robinson, Esq., G.C.M.G.
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British Guiana.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	J. R. Longden, Esq., K.C.M.G.
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Gibraltar.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Genl. R. C. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Roy. Engrs.
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Cape of Good Hope.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Hen. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
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Grigua Land West.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Major W. O. Lanyon, C.M.G.
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Gold Coast Colony.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Capt. G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., J.A.
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Mauritius.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Major Genl. Sir Arthur P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B.
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Ceylon.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Right Hon. W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
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Do. to E. of C.—A. T. Liddle, Esq.
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Milly Secy—Lt. Gen. Sir A. R. Horsford, G.C.B.
Adjutant General—Gen. Sir R. Airey, G.C.B.
Deputy—Maj-Gen. J. W. Armstrong.
Quarter Master General—Lieut. General Sir C. H. Ellice, K.C.B.
Deputy (Intelligence Br.)—Maj-Gen. H. M'Dougall.
Inspector General, Artillery—Maj-Gen. Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B.
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Inspector of Auxiliary Forces—Maj-Gen. Sir G. J. Wolseley, K.C.B.
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Director Medical Department—Sir A. Armstrong.
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 Keeper of Privy Seal.—Earl of Leicester.
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 Rear-Admiral G. A. Bedford, R.N.
 Capt. D. Murray.

Capt. C. P. Wilson.

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EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

DOWNING STREET.

Commissioners—Sir T. W. C. Murdoch, S. Walcott, Esq.
 Assistant Secretary—R. B. Cooper, Esq.

AUDIT OFFICE.

SOMERSET HOUSE, STRAND.

Chairman—Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bt.
 Secretary—C. L. Ryan, Esq.

ROYAL MINT.

TOWER HILL.

Deputy Master and Comp.—C. W. Fremantle, Esq.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Governor—H. H. Gibbs, Esq.
 Deputy—E. H. Palmer, Esq.
 Secretary—H. Chubb, Esq.
 Deputy Secretary—G. F. Glennie, Esq.

TRINITY HOUSE.

TOWER HILL.

Master—M. R. B. Duke of Edinburgh.
 Deputy—Adm. Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B.
 Secretary—Robin Allen, Esq.

HERALDS' COLLEGE.

BENNETT'S HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.
 Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
 Garter—Sir A. W. Woods.
 Secretary to Earl M.—F. H. Lascelles, Esq.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

35, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

Judge Advocate General—Rt. Hon. G. A. Caven-dish Bentinck.
 Deputy—J. C. O'Dowd, Esq.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

SOMERSET HOUSE, STRAND.

Register-General—Geo. Graham, Esq.
 Secretary—J. T. Hamnick, Esq.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY LANE.

Deputy Keeper—Sir T. D. Hardy.
 Secretary—J. Edwards, Esq.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

SPRING GARDENS.

Chairman—Col. Sir J. M. Hogg, K.C.B.
 Clerk—J. E. Wakefield, Esq.
 Engineer—Sir J. W. Bazalgette.
 Accountant—Arthur Gunn, Esq.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

Registrar—B. S. Follett, Esq.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Lord Chancellor—Right Hon'ble Lord Cairns.
 Ch. Justice Q. B.—Rt. Hon. Sir A. Cockburn.
 Master of the Rolls—Right Hon. Sir G. Jessel.
 Ch. Justice C. P.—Rt. Hon. Ld. Coleridge.
 Chief Baron Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
 Right Honorable Sir William M. James.
 Right Honorable Sir George Mellish.
 Right Honorable Sir Richard Baggallay.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cairns.
 Master of Rolls—Right Honorable Sir G. Jessel.
 Vice-Chancellors—Sir Richard Malins, Sir James Bacon, Sir Charles Hall.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice Sir—A. J. E. Cockburn, Bt.
 Judges—Sir Colin Blackburn, Sir John Mellor, Sir Robert Lush, Sir John R. Quinn, Sir William V. Field.
 Associate to Chief Justice—Hon. H. G. Campbell.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice—Lord Coleridge.
 Judges—Sir W. Balliol Brett, Sir W. R. Grove, Hon. Sir G. Denman, Sir T. D. Archibald, Sir Nath. Lindley.
 Associate to Chief Justice—T. W. Erie, Esq.

EXCHEQUER DIVISION.

Lord Chief Baron—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
 Barons.—Sir George W. Bramwell, Sir Anthony Cleasby, Sir Charles E. Pollock, Sir R. Paul Amphlett, Sir J. W. Huddleston.
 Associate to Chief Baron—H. Pollock, Esq.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

President.—Sir James Hannen.
 Judge.—Sir R. J. Phillimore.
 Adm. Adv.—J. P. Deane, Esq., D.C.L.
 Registrar.—H. C. Rothery, Esq.
 Registrars Court of Probate.—C. J. Middleton, Esq., E. F. Jenner, Esq., H. L. Strong, Esq., David H. Owen, Esq.

COURT OF ARCHES.

GODOLMAN STREET.

Judge.—Lord Penzance.
 Registrar.—J. Shephard, Esq.
 Deputy Registrar.—C. Waddilove, Esq.
 Secretary to Judge.—J. Hassard, Esq.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Judge.—T. H. Tristram, Esq., D.C.L.
 Registrars—J. Shephard, Esq., J. B. Lee, Esq.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

BELL YARD, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Vicar Gen.—J. P. Deane, Esq., D.C.L.
 Registrar.—F. H. Dyke, Esq.

FACULTY OFFICE.

10, GREAT KNIGHTSBRIDGE STREET.

Master.—Lord Penzance.
 Registrar.—Viscount Canterbury.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICERS.

Chief Secretary.—H. J. L. Graham, Esq.
 Sec. Presenting.—Hon. B. P. Thesiger.
 Sec. Com. Peace.—E. Ross, Esq.
 Registrar in Lunacy.—C. N. Wilde, Esq.

DUCY OF LANCASTER.

LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND.

Chancellor.—Right Hon. Col. T. E. Taylor.
 Attorney-General.—H. W. West, Esq.
 Receiver-General.—Sir T. M. Biddulph.
 Clerk of Crown.—J. D. G. Engleheart, Esq.

COUNTY PAL OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor.—Right Hon. Col. T. E. Taylor.
 Vice-Chancellor.—George Little, Esq.
 Attorney-General.—P. A. Pickering, Esq.
 Secretary.—J. D. G. Engleheart, Esq.

COUNTY PAL OF DURHAM.

Chancellor.—J. Fleming, Esq.
 Attorney-General.—J. B. Aspinall, Esq.
 Solicitor-General.—Joseph Kay, Esq.
 Registrar.—John Watson, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

LINCOLN'S INN.

Chief Judge.—Sir James Bacon.
 Senior Reg.—W. Hazlitt, Esq.
 Registrars.—J. R. Brougham, Esq., C. H. Keene, Esq., W. P. Murray, Esq., P. H. Pepys, Esq., Hon. W. C. Spring Rice.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

ROYAL FAMILY OF HYDERABAD.

The infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Musnud on the 1st March 1863, 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 Oomudt-ool-Moolk, Shamsool Oomrah Bahadur, Ameeri Kabeer, Commander of the Household Troops, and Nabob Mooktiar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, K. C. S. L., Prime Minister.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

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

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

(3) Oomduthool Dowlah Mohammed Noorollah 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) Mohammed Moonavvar, eldest son of Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyeddeen Yar Khan Bahadur Hamiyuth Jung, grandson of the late Azim Jah Bahadur, first Prince of Arcot, and nephew of H. H. the present Prince of Arcot.

(6) Goolam Mohammed Ghouse, second son of Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyeddeen Yar Khan Bahadur Hamiyuth Jung, grandson of the late Azim Jah Bahadur, 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 Bahadur Hamiyuth Jung, grandson of the late Azim Jah Bahadur, 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 Krishna Rajah Wudger Bahadur, K.C.S.I., on the 18th June, 1865, and was installed on the throne on the 22nd September 1865.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Boolesekbara Kiretapati Munney Sultan Maharaj Rajah Rama Rajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, K.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, 1857; His Highness Reva Vurmah, Elliah Rajah of Travancore, born 27th October, 1855; His Highness Rama Vurmah, P.M.C., 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 the 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 of August, 1884; His Highness Adhitha Vurmah, fifth Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranees, born 19th April 1865; 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 Kerala Vurmah Calla Coll Tambooran, married to Her Highness the Senior Ranees; Kerala Vurmah Cochu Coll 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, 26th March, 1864.

Brother of the Rajah.—His Highness Veeracarla Vurmah, Elliah Rajah of Cochin, born 26th August 1846.

Cousins and nephews of the Rajah.—His Highness Rama Vurmah, first Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' eldest Aunt; His Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 2nd January, 1848; His Highness Veeracarla Vurmah, second Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 13th February, 1850; His Highness Ramah Vurmah, third Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th January, 1852; His Highness Reva Vurmah, fourth Prince of Cochin, third son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 4th November, 1853; His Highness Veeracarla Vurmah, 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, 1855.

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

Eighth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' third Aunt, Her Highness Mangoo Amah Tambooran, born 6th 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 26th November, 1865.

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 26th 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 Cherla Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th 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 Cherla Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 25th January, 1873.

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

Aunts of the Rajah.—Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 22nd July, 1822; Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 7th December, 1832; Her Highness Mangoo 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 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 High-

ness 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, 1869; 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 16th June, 1856; fourth daughter of His Highness' third Aunt. Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 16th September, 1870; 5th daughter of His Highness' Aunt. Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 23rd June, 1872.

Nieces of the Rajah—Eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Sister. Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 16th April, 1850; 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 Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th October, 1861; second daughter of His Highness' Cousin. Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th November, 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin. Her Highness Cheria Kavoo 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 26th November, 1873.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TANJORE.

Her Highness Sriman Maharaj Chattrapati Saubhagyavati Chitravati Vijayamohana Muktamba Bayi Amman 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 Sukaram 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 Sanyamba Bayi Saheba; 2. H. H. Umsiyamba Bayi Saheba; 3. H. H. Jayantamba Bayi Saheba; 4. H. H. Jeejamba Bayi Saheba; 5. H. H. Dipamba Bayi Saheba; 6. H. H. Ramakumaramba Bayi Saheba; 7. H. H. Chitamba Bayi Saheba; 8. H. H. Aparupamba Bayi Saheba; 9. H. H. Gavaramba Bayi Saheba; 10. H. H. Yasuvantamba Bayi Saheba; 11. H. H. Anasamba Bayi Saheba.

Nieces of Her Highness the Princess.

1st Niece, Rajalatchmi Bayi Saheba; 2nd Niece, Rajalata 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 MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, M. P.—President.

COUNCIL.

Sir R. Montgomery, <i>Bt.</i> , G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Vice-President.	Sir H. J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L. Andrew Cassels, Esq.
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, <i>Bt.</i>	Maj. Genl. Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K.C.B.
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, <i>Kt.</i>	The Hon'ble E. Drummond.
Sir G. R. Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	Colonel Henry Yule, C.B.
Maj. Genl. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B. K.C.S.I., LL.D.	Lieut. Genl. R. Strachey, C.S.I. Major General Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Sir L. Mallet, C.B.	Lord George Francis Hamilton, M.P.
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Government of India.

Viceroy and Governor-General.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, G.M.S.I., took his seat 12th April 1876.

VICELEGAL COUNCIL.

Extraordinary Member.

His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., (104th foot) took his seat, 15th, April 1876.

Ordinary Members.

Major General the Hon'ble Edwin Johnson.
The Hon Arthur Hobbhouse, Q.C., took his seat, 25th May, 1872
" E C Bayley, esq., took his seat, 6th March, 1873
" Sir W Muir, KCSI, took his seat, 20th November, 1874.
" John Strachey.
" Ashley Eden, Temporary, took his seat, 28th April, 1875.
" Sir A J Arbuthnot, KCSI, took his seat, 10th June, 1875.
" Col. Sir A Clark, R.E., KCMG, GCB, took his seat, 15th June, 1875.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, KCSI, Lieutenant Governor.	H H Maharaja Iswariparshad Narayan Sing, Bahadur of Benares
H H the Maharaja of Vizianagram, KCSI.	The Hon'ble D Cowie
The Hon'ble J R Bullen Smith.	" Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur
" R A Dalryell.	" J F D Inglis, esq
" T C Hope, B C Service.	" F R Cockerell
" Maharaja Sir Drig-Bijay Sing, Bahadur, KCSI, of Balrampur	
W Stokes, Esq. Secy. to the Council. D FitzPatrick, Deputy Secretary.	Captain Jarrett, Assistant Secretary

Personal Staff of the Governor-General

Lieut Col O T Burn, esq., 20th foot, Offg. Private Secretary
Colonel G P Colley, C B 2nd foot, Military Secretary
Captain G C Jackson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp
Staff Surgeon O Barnett, Surgeon (Offg.)
Lieut Lord W L Dela P Beresford, 9th Lancers Aid-de-Camp
Captain W Loch, General List Infantry do
Lieutenant A T Tiddell, Royal Artillery do
Captain J Biddulph, 19th Hussars, extra do
Lieutenant H R Rose, 34th foot, extra do

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

Lieutenant Colonel R Preston, 44th foot Military Secretary
do H Moore, Bombay Staff Corps, Interpreter
Captain H G Grant, 78th foot, Aid-de-Camp
Lieutenant W L Davidson, R. A. do
Captain H B MacCall, 6th foot, do (Templey)
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. Under do.

Home Department.

A. C. Lyall, Esq., (on special duty to England,) Secretary.
A. P. Howell, Esq., Under do.
T. J. C. Plowden, Esq., (see Chumparan) Offg. Under Secretary.

Department of Agriculture, &c.

C. O. Hume, Esq., C. B. Secretary, (on leave.)
A. P. Howell, Esq. Offg. do.
A. J. Lyall, Esq. Under do.

Legislative Department.

W. Stokes, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law) Secretary.
D. Fitzpatrick, Esq. Depy do
Captain H S Jarrett, Assistant do (on leave)
Lieutenant A C Talbot Offg do

Foreign Department.

C. U. Aitchison, Esq., CSI Secretary, on leave
T H Thornton, Offg do
F Henvey, Esq. Under do
F C Daukes, Esq. Senior Attaché
H M Durand, Esq. Junior do

Military Department.

Colonel H. K. Burne Secretary.
" A B Johnson Depy do
Lieutenant Colonel W M Lees 1st Asst. do
Captain E H H Collen, sc 2nd do
" A. C. W. Crookshank 3rd 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. Military Works.
" J. Crofton, R. E., Insp. General of Irrigation Works Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch.
" H. Drummond, R. E. do Railway Branch.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.**SEE OF CALCUTTA.**

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan

in India and the Island of Ceylon,

The Ven'ble Joseph Baly, M. A., Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary.
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop,
Charles Sanderson, Esq., Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, 16th April, 1870.

Post Office.

A M Monteath, Director-General, (on special duty)
F R Hogg, Post Master General of Bengal, Offg Director General
E R Douglas, (Uncovenanted), 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)

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.
" L. S. Jackson.	" Romesh Chunder Mitter, Offg.
" John Budd Phear.	Judge.
" William Markby.	" W. F. McDonell, v.c., Offg.
" Charles Pontifex.	Judge, (on leave.)
" W. Ainslie.	

W M Souttar, Registrar, Appellate Side.

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. Nawab Ashghur Ali Khan, C S I
" V H Schaleh	" Baboo Kristo Das Pal
" H Bell	" Baboo Ramsunker Sen, Rai Bahadoor
" S S Hogg	" Moulvi Meer Mohamed Ali
" H J Reynolds	" Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter
" Baboo Juggadunand Mookerjee	" W Spink

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

C. E. Buckland Offg. Private Secretary.

Lieut. J. S. Frith, 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.

H. J. S. Cotton, Junior Secretary in all Departments, (on leave.)

C. E. Buckland, Assistant Secretary, Offg. do.

Hon. V. H. Schaleh, 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.

J. D. Maclean, Deputy Collector.

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, Inspector-General of Police, (on leave.)

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

J. A. Bourdillon, Offg. do.

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

G. N. Barlow, Offg. Commissioner.

C. T. Buckland, Commissioner, Bardwan Division, (on dep., Presy. Divn.)

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

E. E. Lewis, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, (on leave.)

A. Smith, Offg. do.

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

H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner, Dacca Division, (on dep. Bardwan Divn.)

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. Brown, Commissioner, Presy Division, (on dep., Rajshahye Divn.)

F. E. Cockerell, Commissioner, Rajshahye Division, (on dep. Legislative Council.)

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, Bérars
 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, Nagpore
 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 Keating, 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 (no dep N W P)
 The Hon'ble J F D Inglis, Offg. do.
 C Currie, Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow
 W C Capper, Commissioner, Fyzabad,
 Lieut Col J Reid, Commissioner Lucknow (on leave)
 Colonel J Perkins
 Sir T D Forsyth, Comr, (unattached), (on dep)
 Lieut Col J F MacAndrew, Offg. Commissioner, Seetapore
 P Carnegie, (Uncovenanted), Commissioner, Pertabgarh

BRITISH BURMAH

The Hon. Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Chief Comr, (on leave)
 A. R. Thompson, Offg. Chief 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.-Govt. of the N. W. Provs. (on leave.)
 The Hon. Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bt. Offg. do.
 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'r Genl of Registration and Comr of Excise and Stamps, N W P
 C P Carmichael, Insp'r Genl of Police (on dep Benares)
 Colonel E Tyrwhitt, Offg. Inspector-General of Police
 G H M Ricketts, Commissioner, (unattached), Allahabad, (on leave)
 Hon R A J Drummond, Commissioner, Agra, (on leave)
 H G Keen, 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

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

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
24	Robert Archibald Fink -	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Bengal.
25	Fredrick Greenway -	800 0 0	Asst. the Head Comr. of Paper Currency.
26	George William Macleod -	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
27	W. Wells -	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay.
28	J. Taylor -	800 0 0	Asst. to Comptroller General.
29	T. G. Trevor -	800 0 0	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay (on leave)
30	G. W. Cline, L.L.D. -	750 0 0	Asst. Commissioner Paper Currency, Bombay.
31	D. Kissun Sing -	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
32	R E Hamilton -	700 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Bombay.
33	H G Cowie, B. A. -	700 0 0	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.

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

34	Kailas Shanda Basu -	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
35	E. W. S. Login -	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
36	Henry Ronaldson -	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
37	T. Hesketh Biggs -	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Punjab.
38	Frederic de Hochpiede Larpent -	600 0 0	Asst. Acct. General, Madras.
39	G. H. R. Hart -	550 0 0	Offg. Temporary Asst. to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, (on leave)
40	C. J. O. Mayne -	500 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
41	T. H. S. Biddulph -	500 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Provs.
42	Edwin Mitford Palmer -	550 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, British Burmah.
43	Charles James Rivett-Carnac -	450 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Punjab.
44	William Herbert Dobbie -	500 0 0	Do. do. do. W. Provs.
45	Rajaminath Bay, M.A. -	400 0 0	Do. do. do. C. do.

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

46	Francis Carnac Barnes -	300 0 0	Probationer, attached to the Office of Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
47	H. S. Groves, B.A. -	300 0 0	Do. Madras.
48	F. J. Atkinson -	300 0 0	Do. Comptroller General.
49	H. S. Schurr -	250 0 0	Do. do.
50	T. Krishna Murthi Iyengar, B.A. -	250 0 0	Probationer, Acct. Gl's Office, Madras
51	C. E. Crawley -	250 0 0	Do. do. (on leave)
52	H. G. H. Keene -	250 0 0	Do. Central Provinces.
53	H. J. Brereton -	250 0 0	Do. N. W. Provinces.
54	Isancharandra Basu, M.A. -	250 0 0	Do. Punjab.
55	J. W. McNair -	300 0 0	Do. Compt. General.
56	R. C. Chapman -	250 0 0	Do. Acct. Gl., British Burmah
57	W. T. Piercy -	250 0 0	Do. Comptroller General.
58	Mong Hla Oung -	300 0 0	Do. Madras.
59	A. H. Anthony -	200 0 0	Do. Bengal.
60	C. G. Vansittart -	200 0 0	Do. Bombay.

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

1 William Carey Fink, 1st Class Asst. ....600	8 Vishnucharan Chattopadhyay, do. ....300
2 Hugh Seton Colquhoun Dias, do. ....600	9 Kalachand Basu, do. ....275
3 Dinanath Ghosh, 2nd Class Asst. ....400	10 Charles Asha, 4th Class Assistant, ....300
4 J. gachandra Bandyopadhyay, do. ....375	11 Ambikacharan Ray, do. ....200
5 Umacharan Mukhopadhyay, do. ....450	12 Sadunath Ghosh, do. ....200
6 Edward Masters, 3rd Class Asst. ....300	13 Lalchand Mukhopadhyay, do. ....200
7 Kanhalal Mitra, do. ....300	14 Suchandra Bandyopadhyay do. ....200

[Received too late to be numbered consecutively.—To face page 47.]

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 Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., appointed and took his seat 20th Nov. 1874—
Pay Rs. 8,666-10-8 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. Twidling, 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.
1	Henry Albert Mangles, B.C.S.	Rs. 3,000 0 0	Acct. General, Bengal, Head Comsr. of Issue of Government Paper Currency.
2	B. W. Lodwick, B.C.S.	3,000 0 0	Acct. Genl. and Comsr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency, Madras.
3	William Waterfield, B.C.S.	2,500 0 0	Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces and Deputy Comsr. of Paper Currency, Allahabad.
4	Charles Edward Chapman, B.C.S.	2,500 0 0	Acct. Genl. and Comsr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay.
5	Robert Heatley Hollingbery	2,000 0 0	Asst. Secy. to Government of India, Financial Department.
6	E. Gay, M.A.	2,000 0 0	Depty. Comptroller Genl., on special duty.

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

7	Leslie Charles Probyn, B.C.S.	2,500 0 0	Acct. General, Punjab, and Deputy Comsr. of Paper Currency, Lahore.
8	Robert Taylor, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Inspector of Local Offices of Accts.
9	G. Fitzgerald	1,450 0 0	Dy. Acct. General, Bengal.
10	J. Westland, B.C.S.	1,500 0 0	Acct. General, Deputy Comsr. Paper Currency, Nagpore.
11	W. E. Gordon	1,375 0 0	Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.
12	Edward Rule	1,000 0 0	Deputy Accountant General, Madras. On furlough to Europe.

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

13	John E. Cooke	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comptroller General.
14	Henry Hudson	1,000 0 0	Deputy Accountant Genl., Mysore.
15	Thomas Webster Biss	1,000 0 0	Do. Accountant Genl., N. W. P.
16	Edward Simpson Byrne	1,000 0 0	Do. Accountant Genl., Assam.
17	Syama Sharan D6	1,000 0 0	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
18	R. A. Sterndale	1,000 0 0	Asst. Comr. Paper Currency, Calcutta.
19	J. Mackey	950 0 0	Depty. Acct. Genl., Hyderabad.
20	W. Donald	950 0 0	Asst., Offg. Depty. Acct. Genl., Madras.
21	Adam Anthony	900 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
22	C. R. Kiernander	900 0 0	Acct. General, British Burmah.
23	Edwin Welsh Kellner	850 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad.

The Hon Sir R Stuart, Kt., Chief Justice

The Hon C A Turner, Puisne Judge

The Hon R C Oldfield, Puisne Judge

„ F B Pearson, Puisne Judge

W Tyrrell, Registrar

„ R Spinkie, do

Sudder Revenue Board, Allahabad.

J F D Inglis, Ex Member, (on dep Oude)

A Colvin, Secretary, (on leave)

H S Reid, Junior Member

C H T Crosthwaite, Offg Secretary

R Simson, Offg do

PUNJAB.

The Hon R H Davies, K.C.S.I., Lieut-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies

Captain G DeC Morton, 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp

Lieut J C Cantley, 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 Boulois, LLB 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 Layall, Settlement Commissioner, Mooltan and Derajat Division

Colonel J E Cracroft, Commissioner, Delhi

Lieut-Colonel A A Munro, Offg Commissioner, Derajat

D C Macnabb, Commissioner, Hissa, (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 Colonel O J M, Farrington, Commissioner, Rawul Pindee

G Ouseley, Commissioner, Umballa, (on leave)

J W Macnab, Offg do do

Major General R G Taylor, CB, CSI, Commissioner, Umritsur

J W Smyth, Addl Commissioner

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General of the Army.....Major-Genl P S Lumsden, CB, CSI, S C

Aide-de-Camp to the Queen

Dy Adj. General.....Lt Col H F Brook, *bp* late 109th Foot

Assistant do.....Colonel T Ratray, CB, CSI, S C

Do do.....Lt Col F Eteson

Do do Royal Artillery.....Colonel C G Arbuthnot CB, R A

Quarter Master General of the Army.....Major-Genl F S Roberts, CB, V C, R A

Deputy do do.....Col C G 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 Gymnasias in India.....Major R N Groom, 62d Foot.

Insp. 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

Controller of Military Accounts.....Lieut-Col T B Harrison, S C

Accounts Branch, Controller's Office.....Capt. C A E S Carter.

Accountant Genl., Military Department.....Mr G W Kellner
 1st Examiner, Pay Department.....Col. H A Cockburn
 2nd do do.....Lieut-Col. J P Martin
 Examiner, Comsrl. and Stud. Accounts.....Col J G Touch, Madras S C
 Do. Funds Accounts.....Mr E G Dunbar
 Do. Asst. do.....Mr C J Gray
 Do. Medical Accounts.....Surgeon Major J Pitchall, MD
 Offg. Examiner, Ordnance, Clothing and
 Dockyard Accounts.....Captain H R P Cowper, Genl List, Cav
 Pay Master, Presidency.....Colonel H A Cockburn, Ben Infy
 Offg. do.....Capt. C F Thomas, Ben Infy
 Commissary General.....Colonel J I Willis, S C
 Superintendent and Agent Army Clothing.....Lieut-Colonel J K Couper, S C
 Do. Army Schools.....Major F W Dunn
 Surgeon General, British Medical Service.....S Currie, MD, CB, Hon'y Physician to the
 Queen
 Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.....J C Brown, CB, Hon'y Surg to the Queen
 Sanitary Commissioner.....Surgeon T Lewis, MB
 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 v, 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 Neville Bowles Chamberlain, GCB, GCSI,
 Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 3rd February 1876.
 The Honorable William Robinson, CSI, Third in Council, took his seat 5th De-
 cember 1875.
 The Honorable Robert Staunton Ellis, CB, 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
 " Venbakum Ramiengar, CSI, appointed 23rd October 1874
 " William Hudleston, appointed 2nd March 1875

Non-Official Members.

The Honorable Goday Narain 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 Secy to Govt Revenue Dept (On leave)
 Henry B Grigg, Acting do do

William Mason Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legis-
 lative Departments
 Colonel James Michael CSI, 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 Foord, 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 Frederick Arthur Aylmer, Roy Art, Aide-de-Camp
 Capt. R Garth, 14 Hussars, Extra 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
" E 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 CS, Accountant General and Commissioner of the Depart-
 ment 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 Wolfe Hay, S C, Asst do do
 J Hume, Chair, Collector of Sea Customs
 R K Pringle, Director of Revenue Settlement—(on leave), Europe
 C Runnal, Acting do do
 H St A Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement—(on duty), Vizagapatam.
 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 W W Elwes, MA, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop
 F Rowlandson, BA, LLB, Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop

High Court of Judicature.

Sir Walter Morgan, Kt, Chief Justice	J Miller, A ¹ , strator General
William Holloway, Judge	J M C Mills, Reporter
Lewis Charles Innes, do	John Shaw, Registrar, Original Side
James Kerman, do	H Wigram, do App. Side, (on duty)
J R Kindersley, do—Acting	T Weir, Actg do do
Hon H S Cunningham, Advocate-General	W Morgan, Dy do do
H J Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown and	W W Munsie, Sheriff
Crown Prosecutor	C Simpson, Acting Sheriff
C Barclay Government Solicitor	H Stanbrough, Coroner
J W Handley, Govt Pleader	

MADRAS MILITARY STAFF.

Thomas Mortimer Busted, Barrister-at-Law, First Judge. — Europe.
 J. H. S. Branson, Do Acting do
 Calamoor Veravully Ranganada Shastri, Judge
 T. Muthusami Aiyer, Judge
 John Morris Maskell, Judge

MADRAS MILITARY STAFF

Adjutant General Brig-Genl R C Stewart, *hp* 2nd Foot
 Deputy do Colonel A R Clephane, S C
 Asst. Adj. Genl Lieut Col G DeLa Poer Beresford, S C
 Asst. Adj. Genl. Royal Artillery Lieut-Colonel F C Trevor, R A
 Quarter Master General Brig-Genl H H O'Connell, S C
 Deputy do Lieut-Colonel D Scott, S C
 Judge Advocate General Col F Mardal, S C
 Mily. Secy. to Commander-in-Chief Lieut-Col G Clerk
 Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to do Capt F M Onslow
 Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry Major A W O Saunders
 Staff Officer and Supt. of Details, Fort St. George Colonel G Baldoke, S C
 Acting do do do Major L H Isacke, S C
 Brigade Major, Fort St. George and Centre District Major J M Kerr, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry
 Commissary General Colonel J Loudon, S C—(Europe)
 Offg. do Colonel J P Watts, S C
 Offg. Depy do Lieut-Col R A Moore, S C
 Insp. Genl of Ordnance and Magazines Colonel R Cadell, C B, R A
 Superintendent Gun Powder Factory Lieut-Col E W Childers, R A, (Europe)
 do Gun Carriage Factory Lieut-Col W D O'Kerich
 Secy to Govt Military Department Colonel J Michael, C B
 Controller of Military Accounts Colonel T Gillilan, S C
 Exmr of Const Clothing and Stud Accts Colonel E T Fasken, S C
 Offg do do Lieut-Colonel J W Rideout, S C—Europe PA
 Examiner, Pay Department Colonel C S Elliot, S C
 Do of Medical Accounts, and of Mily and Medical Fund Accounts Surg-Major J Murray, MD
 Do Ordnance Captain H G Pritchard
 Presidency Paymaster Colonel W C Clarke, S C (Europe M C)
 Ag do do Lieut E J G Lewis, (Ben S C)
 Supt and Agent for Army Clothing Lieut-Colonel A T Searle, S C
 Supt of Family Payments and Pensions Lieut-Col E L Hankin, S C
 Superintendent of Army Schools Lieut-Colonel H L Grove, S C
 Agent for Remounts Colonel A Drury, S C
 Chief Garrison Instructor Major J C Tayler, R A
 Secy and Examiner in Hindustani Colonel T G M Lane, S C
 Secy to Govt Dept Public Works Major-General G W Walker, R E
 Chief Engr for Ir and Jt Secy to Govt Lieut-Colonel J Mullins, R E
 Consulting Engineer for Railways Lieut-Col J H M Shaw Stewart, R E
 Surgeon-General Indian Medical Dept George Smith, Esq MD
 Secy to do do do G Bidie, Esq, MB, FLS
 Surgeon Genl British Medical Service C A Gordon, Esq MD, CB
 Secy to do do do Surg G B Mout, MD
 Sanitary Commissioner Surg Major W R Cornish, FRCS
 Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon R H U Holloway, Esq
 Inspector General of Police Colonel C S Hearn, S C
 Commissioner of Police Lieut-Col W S Dwyer, S C

Bombay Government.

Council of Bombay.

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

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

W Lee Warner, Private Secretary (on leave)
 Capt C Wodehouse, Acting do
 Captain J P E Jervoise, 3d Husars, 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, late Dep. Bengal, Military Secretary
 Major G A Furse, 42nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter
 Captain W W Chard, 7th 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
 H E James, Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, Officiating Postmaster Bombay
 Wasscodeo Pandoorung, Uncovd Asst Secy Revenue Finl and Genl Departments
 C Gonne, Secretary Political Secret Judicial and Educational Departments
 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)
 G C Whitworth, (Acting)
 James Macnabb Campbell, on the special duty of compiling the Gazetteer
 P Ryan, Uncovenanted Asst Secy, Political, Educational and Secret Departments
 G Miles, Uncovenanted Asst Secy, in the Judicial and Separate Department
 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
 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. L G Mylne, MA, DD, Bishop of Bombay
 The Venerable C H Leigh Lye, MA, Archdeacon and Commissary
 L Fletcher, Registrar of the Diocese

Legislative Department.

Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor

The Hon'ble A R Scoble, Advocate General, (on leave).....	Appointed 7th January, 1873
do John Marriot, acting do.....	do 29th February, 1876
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 Wishwanath Narain Mundlic.....	do do
do E W Ravenscroft.....	do 15th March, 1875
do Donald Graham.....	do 11th June, do
do Rao Bahadur Bechurdass Ambaidass.....	do 15th Sept do
do Sorabjee Shapoojee Bengalee.....	do 17th August, 1876
do J Nugent, Secretary—on furlough	
do G C Whitworth—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, LLB, BL
„ Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, BL	„ Raymond West, MA BL
„ Maxwell Melvill, BL, C S—(On fur)	„ Robert Hill Pinhey, BL
„ Charles Gurdon Kamball, BL, CS	„ Nanabhai Haridas, LLB

Government Law Officers.*

The Hon'ble Andrew Richard Scoble, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate General
 L Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers
 Risley Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor
 Dhirajlal Mathooridass, Government Pleader
 William London, 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 Debtor's Court

J J Curmin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown
 H Gamble, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtor's Court
 J D Inverarity, B A, LLB, (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, Off Asst Acct General, Bombay
 W E Gordon, Deputy Acct Genl, Govt Auditor and Insp 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 Harrie, 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
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
Under do do Irrigation Branch.....	Col C J Merriman, R E
Do do do Railway Branch.....	Lt-Col R 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
Account Branch, Controller's Office.....	Capt G W Sawyer
Examiner, Pay Department.....	Major T H Turner, S C—Eur. M C
Offg do.....	Capt C J Durand, Ben S C
Examiner Comt, Bar & Clothing Accts.....	Lt-Col A W Graham, S C—Eur. P A
Offg do.....	Lt-Col. D B Young S C
Examiner Ordnance Accts.....	Major M C Perreau, Bengal S C
Offg do.....	Captain C G Cautley, Bengal Cavalry
Examiner, Medical Accts.....	Surgeon-Major J Y Smith, (Eur)
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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 KCSI, CB
 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, 73rd Foot
 Major-General..... John Alfred Street, CB
 Aide-de-Camp..... Captain C J Mathews, 57th Foot, Actg
 Brigade-Maj or..... Captain W P Mortimer, 11th Foot

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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..... Lt-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.

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

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations only.

The Most Noble RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.	OFFICIAL MEMBERS.
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" William Hudleston,	" Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor,
" D. F. Carmichael,	" J. Go Coleman,
" Vembakum Ramiengar, C.S.I.	" 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 and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras.
 E. Eule, Esq., U. C. S.,..... Deputy Accountant General (on leave).
 W. Donald, Esq.,..... Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Actg. Depy. Acct. Genl.
 F. DeH. Larpent, Esq.,..... Asst. to the Compt. Genl., Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
 D. Kissun Sing,..... Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Money Order Department.
 H. S. Grove, B.A.,..... Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Offg. Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Stamping Dept.
 T. Krishna Moorthy Iyengar, B.A.,..... Probationer, Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General.
 C. E. Crawley, Esq.,..... Probationer, on leave to Europe.
 Mounghla Oung..... Probationer.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brigadier-General R. O. Stewart..... Adjutant General.
 Col. A. R. Clephane..... Deputy Adjutant General.
 Lieut.-Col. De la Poer Beresford..... Assistant Adjutant General.
 Lieut.-Col. F. C. Trevor..... Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery.
 Captain T. Taylor..... Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Late Mint, 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. A. T. Searle..... Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.
 Mr. T. Beaumont..... Head Assistant.

Barrack Department, Presidency.

Office, Fort St. George—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Capt. D. Lissenburg..... Barrack Master.

Brigade Major's Office.

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

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

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. Thornhill, Esq., 1st Member, (on duty.)	J. Grosse, Esq., Secretary, (Europe)
Hon. R. A. Dalryell, 2nd Member, (on other duty.)	H. E. Stokes, Esq., Acting Secretary.
Hon. D. Arbuthnott, Acting 2nd Member.	C. A. Galton, Esq., Ag. Sub-Secretary.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., 3rd Member, (Europe.)	Mr. M. Jordan, 1st Assistant.
H. E. Sullivan, Esq., Acting 3rd Member.	C. Sivasankarum Moodelly, B.A., 2nd Asst.
R. K. Puckle, Esq., Additional Member.	Mr. T. Houghton, Registrar.
	P. Chentsal Row, Head Sheristadar.

Camp Equipage Depot.

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

Capt. Edmund Hennessy, Deputy Comsy. | John McCann, Conductor.

Central Committee for Examination of Assistants.

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 J. Hunter-Elair, Esq., & C. A. Galton, Esq.,
 T. Weir, Esq., & T. Moolooaswamy Iyer, Members.
 Colonel T. G. M. Lane..... Telugu Translator.
 Captain W. F. Wright..... Tamil Translator.
 Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Tyrrell..... Hindustani and Persian Translator.
 J. Sturrock, Esq.,..... Canarese Translator.
 E. Thompson, Esq.,..... Malayalam Translator.
 D. S. White, Esq.,..... Secretary.

Commissioner of Police.

Office, Pantheon Road—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Drever..... Commissioner and Magistrate of Police.
 Captain D. Heming..... Deputy Commissioner.
 T. Ramachandra Row..... Deputy Commissioner.
 Mr. G. N. Aubry..... Clerk of the Peace.
 T. Ramachandra Row..... Interpreter.
 C. Buckhavacharloo Naidoo..... Manager.

Central Museum.

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

Surgeon Major G. Bidie, M.A.,..... Superintendent.

Commissary General's Office.

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

Colonel J. Loudon..... Commissary General, (Europe).
 Colonel J. P. Watts..... Officiating Commissary General.
 Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Moore..... Officiating Deputy Commissary General.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ellis..... Ag. Sub Asst. Commissary Genl., 1st Class.
 Strenvasa Row..... Assistant.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. F. Bardin..... Assistant Commissary General.
 Mr. J. J. Franklin..... Manager.

STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

Commissioner for 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.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways.)

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R. E.,..... Consulting Engineer for Railways.
 Major C. J. Smith, R. E.,..... Deputy Consulting Engineer.
 Captain W. H. Coaker, R. E.,..... Deputy Consulting Engineer.
 Mr. T. A. Doyle..... Assistant.

EXAMINER OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Major P. Lambert, R. E.,..... Examiner Railway Accounts.
 Mr. G. Brown..... Assistant Examiner Railway Accounts.

Court of Small Causes.

2nd Line Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

T. M. Busteed, Esq. 1st Judge, (*Europe*).
 J. H. S. Branson, Esq. Acting 1st Judge.
 C. V. Ranganada Sastry 2nd Judge.
 T. Muthusawmy Iyer 3rd Judge.
 J. M. Maskell, Esq. Judge and Chief Clerk.

Director of Public Instruction.²Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

R. K. Puckle, Esq. Director.
 J. Lakshminikunta Row 1st Assistant.
 M. Bhanuvalah Manager.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office, Chepauk—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel W. H. Hessey Superintendent.
 Major C. C. Sargeant 2nd Assistant Supt., in charge of Photography and Mapping.
 Mr. W. Starr 1st Assistant.
 K. S. Ragavachariar Sub Assistant.
 Mr. G. Paczensky Acting Sub Assistant.

Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

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

W. J. vanSomeren, Esq., M.D. Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.

Deputy Surgeon General of Hospital, British Medical Service.

C. D. Madden, Esq. Deputy Surgeon General

Deputy Judge Advocate, Second Circle.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Wilson Deputy Judge Advocate, Offg. 4th Circle.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. Hands Officiating Depy. Judge Adv., 2nd Circle.

District Engineer Presidency.

Major R. Thompson District Engineer.

Emigration Department.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq. Protector of Emigrants.
 Surgeon D. R. Thompson, M.D. Medical Inspector.
 C. G. Conran, Esq., M.D. Mauritius Agent and Medical Officer.

Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain L. C. Conway-Gordon, R.E. Examiner.
 Lieut. C. H. P. Chrystie, R.E. Deputy Examiner.
 J. Mills, Esq. Deputy Examiner.
 Mr. H. A. Hart Chief Accountant.

General Registry Office.

Head Office, Poonamallee Road, Egmore.

Honorable V. Rama Iyengar, C.S.I. Inspector-General.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

Office, Errabaula Chetty Street, Black Town.

J. G. Ferrand, Esq. District Registrar.

Office, Deputy Collector's Office, Mount Road.

S. Gopala Chari, B.A., B.L. Sub Registrar.

Government Consulting Architect.

Office, Chepauk.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq. Consulting Engineer.

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.
 C. D. Maclean, Esq., On special duty.
 Mr. G. Hammet, 1st Assistant.
 Mr. C. U. Fernandez, 2nd Assistant.
 M. Singaravulu Moodelly, 3rd Asst., Acting.
 Mr. G. Fitzsimmons, Confidential Clerk.
 Mr. P. D'Rozario, Record-keeper.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.
 W. M. Scharlieb, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. D. F. Carmichael, Secretary.
 L. A. Campbell, Esq., Under-Secretary.
 S. Ranga Chari, Acting 1st Assistant.
 Mr. L. C. D'Cruz, 2nd Assistant.
 Mr. F. D. Gager, Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major-General G. W. Walker, R.E. Secretary and Chief Engineer.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins, R.E. Joint Secy., D.P.W., and Chief Engr. for Irriga.
 Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E. Depy. Chief Engr. & Under-Secy. to Govt., *Lvr.*
 Colonel W. T. F. Farewell, S. C. Actg. Dy. Chief Engr. and Under-Secy. to Govt.
 Major A. deC. Scott, R.E. Under-Secretary to Government.
 Mr. J. B. Cardozo 1st Assistant, (on leave.)
 Mr. R. Parsons 2nd Assistant, Acting 1st Assistant.
 Mr. A. T. Pringle Acting 2nd Assistant.
 Mr. B. Pereira Registrar.
 Mr. D. Parsons Deputy Registrar.

Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chepauk—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Tyrrell Government Agent and Paymaster.
 Meer Hoossain 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.

E. A. Walker, Esq. Assistant in charge.

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

H. Stanbrough, Esq. Health Officer and Supt. Lock Hospital.
 Mahammad Yusuf Saib Manager.

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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

Hon'ble W. Holloway }
 " L. C. Innes } Judges.
 " James Kernan, Q. C. }
 " J. R. Kindersley, Offg. }

J. Shaw, Esq., Registrar, Original Side.
 B. Brooks, Esq., Asst. Regr., Original Sde.
 W. W. Munsie, Esq., Sheriff.
 H. Wigram, Esq., c.s., Registrar, Appellate Side, (on duty.)
 T. Weir, Esq., Ag. Registrar Appellate Side.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.

J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General. | Mr. J. J. Palman, Manager.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Mr. R. J. Baldry, Supt. 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.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I., Secretary.
 Mr. F. J. James, 1st Assistant.
 Mr. A. W. Cooke, 2nd Assistant.
 Mr. J. S. Huntley, Head Clerk.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Office, High Court Buildings.

J. Shaw, Esq., Chief Clerk.

B. Brooks, Esq., Official Assignee.

Inspector General, Madras Police.

Office, South Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Hearn, Inspector General.

Major W. Robertson, Asst. Insp. Genl., Ag. Insp. Genl. of Police, Northern Range.

Capt. C. L. Highmoor, Ag. Asst. Insp. Gl. S. Ramachandra Naidu, Manager

Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel F. Marshall, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army.
Mr. A. Campbell, Head Assistant and Manager,**Master Attendant's Office.**

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

Captain J. H. Taylor, Master Attendant and Registrar.

J. B. Crowther, Esq., Depy. Master Attendant and Supt. of Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of Ports.

T. E. Marshall, Esq., 1st Assistant Master Attendant.

C. H. Rowland, Esq., 2nd Assistant Master Attendant.

Mr. A. J. Rebeiro, Manager.

Military Accounts Department.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel T. Gillilan, Controller of Military Accounts.

Colonel E. T. Fasken, Examiner Commissariat, &c., Accounts.

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Rideout, Military Accountant, (Eur.)

Colonel C. S. Elliot, Examiner, Pay Department.

Lieutenant E. J. G. Lewis, In charge of Accts. Branch, Controller's Dept., Officiating Paymaster Presidency.

Captain H. G. Prichard, Examiner Ordnance Accounts.

Major W. S. Hunt, Offg. Examiner Ordnance Accounts.

Mr. J. T. Grestorex, Assistant Examiner, Pay Department.

Surg.-Major J. Murray, M.D., Exmr. Medl. Accts., & of Mily. & Fund Accts.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.

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

J. C. Loch, Esq., President, (Europe).

S. Jesudason Pillay, Collector of Taxes.

L. R. Burrows, M. C. S., Offg. President.

Mr. N. Bazely, Office Assistant.

Mr. W. Stephenson, Officiating Exec. Engr.

Mr. W. H. Axelby, Manager and Book-keeper.

Mr. G. H. Ross, Sanitary Inspector.

P. Ramasawmy Chettyar, Assessor.

Madras and Savings' Banks.

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

T. E. Franck, Esq., Secy. and Treasurer.

W. T. Holmes, Esq., Dy. Secy. & Treasurer.

Observatory—Nungumbankum.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Astronomer.

C. Ragoonathacharry, Native Assistant.

Miss E. Isis Pogson, Assistant.

Ordnance Department.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel R. Cadell, Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.

Colonel N. G. Campbell, Depy. Insp. Genl. of Ord. and Magazines.

Mr. J. Costello, Manager.

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

Major R. T. Hammond, Ag. Comy. of Ordnance, 1st Class.

Lieutenant R. Spink, Depy. Assistant Commissary.

Lieutenant R. W. O'Grady, Ag. Comy. of Ordnance, 3rd. Class.

Mr. E. Hickey, Manager.

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

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D'O. Kerrich, Superintendent.

Mr. G. Robertson, Conductor.

GUN POWDER FACTORY.—Veysurpaudy—8 A.M. to 4 P.M.Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Childers, Supt., (Eur.) Lieutenant H. Briggs, Head Overseer.
Captain A. I. MacLavery, Officiating Supt. Conductor J. Thornber, Sub Overseer.**ASST. SUPERINTENDENT OF FACTORIES.**

Captain A. N. Pearse, R. A. d. G. C. Factory.

Pay Department.

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

Colonel W. C. Clarke, Mily. Paymaster, (Eur.) Mr. W. S. W. Piezold, Manager.

Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, Offg. Mily. Paymaster.

Police Courts.

Major T. Weldon, Mag., Egmore Police. R. P. Campbell, Esq., Mag., Town Police.

Mahomed Yusuf Saib, Mag., Egmore Police. P. Seenevasarow, Mag., Town Police.

Postal Department.**CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.**

A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director-General of Post Offices.

E. R. Douglas, Esq., Offg. Deputy Director-General.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Armenian Street—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. MacFarlan, Esq., Postmaster Genl., (Eur.) Mr. J. D'Caster, Head Assistant.

H. G. Turner, Esq., Offg. Postmaster Genl. Mr. H. M. D'Rozario, Manager.

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

M. Percy, Esq., Postmaster.

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Late Mint—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon Major C. Cooper, Prin. Storekeeper. Apothecary R. Donaldson, Manager.

Private Secretary to His Grace the Governor.

Office Government House.

Captain P. J. Hankin, R. N., Private Secy. Mr. J. Coombes, Manager.

Public Works Stores and Workshops.

Chepauk, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. N. Grainger, Esq., F.R.S.N.A., &c., General Superintendent.

Mr. F. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument-maker.

Mr. James Gray, Storekeeper.

Mr. S. Francis, Foreman.

Quit Rent and Abkarry Departments.

Office, Collector's Cutcherry, Mount Road.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Collector. C. Cundasawmy Mudali, Ag. Dy. Collector.

Quartermaster General's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brig.-General H. H. O'Connell, Quartermaster General.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Scott, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Major E. M. Norris, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Mr. P. D'Silva, Centre District Manager.

Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.

Colonel T. G. M. Lane, Secy. and Examiner in Hindustani.

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.)

Lieut. Colonel L. H. Isacke, Offg. Staff Officer and Supt. of Details.

Mr. S. C. Johnson, Manager.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office.

Teynampet—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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

Sea Customs.

Office, Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Collector. Mr. W. E. Fox, Appraiser.

Mr. T. G. Blake, Deputy Collector. Mr. W. Girard, Deputy Appraiser.

Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

Office, Sydapet—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel F. J. Moberly Superintending Engineer.

Superintendent Army Schools.

Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Grove, M. C. S. Superintendent, (Europe.)

Major C. J. Jennings Assistant 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.

G. F. T. Clarke Manager.

Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

Captain W. H. Hallett Superintendent.

Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel E. L. Hankin, S. C. Superintendent.

Mr. J. T. Morton Head Assistant.

Superintendent General of Vaccination.

Office—Chintadrepettah.

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

Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. Smith, Esq., M.D. Surgeon-General.

G. Bidie, Esq., M.D. Secretary and Statistical Officer.

Mr. R. D'Sylva Manager.

Surgeon General, British Medical Service.

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

C. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., CB. Surgeon-General.

G. B. Moust, Esq., M.D. Secretary and Statistical Officer.

Mr. L. A. Cabral Manager.

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. Sturrock, Esq. Canarese.

E. Thompson, Esq. Malayalam.

List of Consuls in the Madras Presidency.

Name.	Government.	Station.	Date of Appointment.
L. Strange	America.	Madras.	20 December 1873
Stewart Hall	America, U. S.	Cocanada.	6 February 1869
Vacant	Austria.	Madras.	
J. A. Will	Austro-Hungarian Em-	Cocanada.	30 October 1873
J. Jones, (Parry and Co.)	Belgium.	Madras.	17 January 1868
August Burmeister	Bremen.	Cocanada.	19 December 1864
* H. DeClosel, Acting	France.	Madras.	February 1876
Jules Regnaud	France.	Cochin.	15 October 1869
Jules LeFaucheur	France.	Cocanada.	14 January 1873
C. A. G. Montbrun, Acting	France.	Tellicherry.	23 January 1873
E. Baudry	France.	Madras.	3 May 1873
E. Poppe	Germany.	Madras.	
A. R. Maude	Germany.	Bimlipatam.	19 March 1873
G. Ripley	Germany.	Cocanada.	10 August 1871
F. W. Abel	Germany.	Cochin.	7 July 1874
A. Spitzeler	Germany.	Madras.	
G. H. Cammiade	Italy.	Madras.	
Frank DeSouza	Portugal.	Madras.	13 March 1862
James G. Coleman, (Vico)	Spain.	Madras.	28 September 1871
Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart.	Sweden and Norway.	Madras.	12 March 1873

* Acting under the authority of the Consul-General of France at Calcutta.

Scale of Civil Allowances.

Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.
Governor	10,000	10	0	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	1,800	0	0
Member of Council	5,333	5	4	Principal, Normal School	600	0	0
Justice Judges	3,750	0	0	Principal, Civil Engr. College (b)	600	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government	4,166	10	8	Head Master, Provincial School	500	0	0
Under do	1,050	0	0	District Engineer	600 and 700	0	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	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 Department	800	0	0	Do, High Court, Appellate Side	1,600	0	0
Private Secretary to the Governor	1,500	0	0	Deputy 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	1,075	0	0	Solicitor	1,225	0	0
Assistant do	950	0	0	Administrator General	600	0	0
Asst. to the Accountant General	800	0	0	Government Pleader	500	0	0
Do, do, do	400	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Original Side	2,000	0	0
2 Supernumerary at 300	300	0	0	Assistant do	800	0	0
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants	100	0	0	Law Reporter do	400	0	0
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination	350	0	0	Sheriff	828	0	0
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent	1,500	0	0	Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor	800	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	500	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Railways	2,000	0	0	Coroner (c)	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 1,100	1,100	0	0
Government Agent, Chepauk	525	0	0	Clerk of do, and 4th Judge Madras	500	0	0
Translators: Tamil, Telugu and Persian	300	0	0	Assistant do and Cashier do	350	0	0
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	300	0	0
Superintendent Government Clinchona Plantation	500	0	0	Deputy Inspector General	1,200	0	0
Regtr. of Diocese and Archdeaconry	213	5	4	Superintendent of Police	700 and 800	0	0
Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras	50	0	0	Assistant do, 1st Class	500	0	0
Senior Chaplain with Rs 120 house rent when doing duty at Presidency	800	0	0	Inspector General of Jails	1,500	0	0
Junior Chaplain	500	0	0	Supt. of Central Jails	800 and 1,500	0	0
Post Master General	1,200	0	0	Commissioner of Police	1,500	0	0
Inspecting Post Master	700	0	0	2 Dy. do 700 & with PL allowance of Rs. 50	500	0	0
Post Master, Madras	700	0	0	Magistrate of Police	300, 1,000 and 1,200	0	0
Dir. of Pub. Instruction	2,000 to 2,250	0	0	Cantonment Magistrate	700	0	0
Principal, Presy. College	1,000 to 1,250	0	0	Civil and Session Judge	2,333	0	0
Professor of History	500 to 700	0	0	Subordinate Judge	500	0	0
Do, Logic and Moral Philosophy	500 to 700	0	0	District (1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes)	200, 200 and 300	0	0
Do, Mathematics	500 to 700	0	0	First Member, Board of Revenue	4,000	0	0
Do, Sanscrit	500 to 700	0	0	Second Member	3,400	5	4
Do, Vern. Literature	300 to 550	0	0	Third do	3,016	10	8
Asst. Do. of Eng. and Mathematics	350	0	0	Secretary	2,000	0	0
1 Insp. of Schools, 1st Class	1,000 to 1,250	0	0	Sub-Secretary	1,500	0	0
2 Do, 2nd	800 to 1,000	0	0	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs	700	0	0
1 Do, 3rd	700 to 800	0	0	Appraiser	500	0	0
1 Do, 4th	600 to 700	0	0	Do, Assistant	300	0	0
Prin., Combacorum College	700 to 800	0	0	Deputy Collectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes	250, 350, 500 and 600	0	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.	650	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-			
Asst. do. 1st and 2nd Classes and				ment & Government Emigration,			
Probationary, 200, 325 425 and	550	0	0	Surveyor	350	0	0
Superintendent of Stamps and Sta-				Superintendent of Madras Pier (c)	250	0	0
tionery	1,000	0	0	Superintendent Diving Bel	150	0	0
Inspector of Forests	1,400	0	0	Master Attendant and Superintend-			
Deputy do. 400, 500 600 and	850	0	0	ent Pearl Banks, Tuticorin	500	0	0
Probationer	200	0	0				
Collector and Agent of Ganjam	2,850	0	0				
Collector and Agent of Tanjore	2,583	5	4				
Collector	2,333	5	4				
Sub and Special Assistant	1,166	10	0				
Head and Senior do	733	5	4				
Assistant Collector, Passed	525	0	0				
Master Attendant and Registrar of							
Shipping, Madras	1,500	0	0				
Deputy Master Attendant, Superin-							
tendent, Mercantile Marine Office,							
Marine Storekeeper and Conserv-							
ator 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 16 Rupees	0 2 0	
Do. 18 " do. 25 "	0 4 0	
Do. 25 " do. 50 "	0 8 0	
Do. 50 " do. 100 "	0 12 0	
Do. 100 " do. 150 "	1 9 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	
Daffadars and Mochies	0 1 0	
Servants on the Est. of Dir. Rev. Settlement	0 2 0	
Do. do. of Revenue Survey	3-10th salary	0 4 0
Do. do. Sanitary Commissioner	Those receiving 40 Rupees and upwards.	
Do. do. of the Insp. Genl. of Mad Police	Do. not less than that sum.	0 2 0
Do. do. of Consulting Engr. Railways		
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 appts. proceeding to join their stations—		
When travelling by land in the ordinary way		0 4 0
Do. by Railroad		0 1 0
Do. by Sea, *actual and reasonable passage money in case of a private vessel, or a free passage on a Government vessel.		

- (e) 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, *band fide* fare.

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

THE

Civil Service List,

CORRECTED

TO THE

31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The Most Noble RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMERON TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES
CHANDOS CHRENVILLE, DUKE OF DUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I.

.....Governor and President in Council—took his seat 23rd November 1875.

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Lieutenant-General SIR NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.Commodore-in-Chief and Second in Council—took his seat 3rd February 1876.

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K. C. S. I.Third in Council—took his seat 5th December 1875.

The Honorable ROBERT STANTON ELLIS, C.B.Fourth in Council—took his seat 9th March 1876.

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.)	20th May 1876	The Honorable GODAY NARAYEN GAYETTEE RAO	14th November 1876
" VERAHAJUM RAMESWAR, C. S. I.	14th November 1876	JAMES GIBBS COLEMAN	12th January 1875
" WILLIAM HUDLESTON	2nd March 1875	PATRICK MACFADYEN	4th May 1875
" DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL	12th February 1876	MIR HOOMAYOON JAH BAHADUR	12th February 1876

SECRETARIAT.

8 Honorable WILLIAM HUDLESTON	Chief Secretary.
92 JOHN STURROCK	Under-Secretary to Government in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary.
17 Honorable DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
95 LOENE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL	Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. —(On leave.)
98 HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG	Acting
WILLIAM NASON SCHARTER, Barrister-at-Law	Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Departments.
Colonel JAMES MICHAEL, C.S.I.	Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Major-General GEORGE WARREN WATKES, R.E.	Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
Lt-Col. JOHN MELLINS, R.E.	Joint Secretary do.
Colonel E. A. POORE, R.E.	Deputy Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt. Public Works Dept.—Europe.
Colonel W. T. F. FAREWELL, S. C.	Officiating do.
Major ALEXANDER DE COURCY SCOTT, R. E.	Under-Secretary do. do. and Dy. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Captain PHILIP J. HASKIN, R. N.	Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor.

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

Corrected up to the 31st December, 1876.

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.

M 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 "Dues 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, (C) 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.	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. 62 to 30 June 70	32 1 5	7 July 69	Rs. A. P. 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 23 June 65 25 June 69 to 18 Feb. 71	27 10 21	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore, 10th March 1863.—COIMBATORE.
3	Hon ^{ble} Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.S.I.	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	13 Nov. 52 to 12 Nov. 55 13 Nov. 55 to 1 Dec. 56 15 May 68 to 8 Nov. 68 22 Apr. 72 to 31 Jan. 73	29 11 19	19 June 70	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 5th December 1873.—MADRAS.
4	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	29 0 4	"	4,000 0 0	First Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th December 1873. Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination, 30th Dec. 1873.—MADRAS.
5	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 29 Apr 68 to 2 Jan. 69 1 Feb. to 19 July 75	27 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.
6	Hon ^{ble} Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B.	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	25 1 13	"	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 9th March 1875.—MADRAS.

7	George Alexander Ballard.	25 Feb. 45	1 Aug. 45	28 Dec. 55 to 7 Nov. 57 9 May 60 to 25 Dec. 61 10 Apr. 70 to 16 June 71 21 Apr. 76 to Due 20 July 77	25 5 15	20 Apr. 73	£1,000 a year.	Third Member of the Board of Rev., 29th March 1876. — <i>Porto to Enr. for one year and three months, on M.C.</i> 29th February 1876.
8	Hon ^{ble} William Hudleston.	25 do	6 Sep. 45	29 Jan. 54 to 20 Sep. 57 10 July 68 to 5 July 70 2 Mar. 74 to 24 Feb. 75	26 8 11	"	4,168 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.
9	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 15 Apr. 76 to 20 Oct. 76	24 0 16	"	2,333 5 4 350 0 0	Collector of Sea Customs, 14th March 1864.—Collector of Madras, 28th June 1870.—Protector of Emigrants, 17th May 1868.—MADRAS.
10	Hon ^{ble} John Robt. Kindersley (Barister-at-Law.)	21 July 47	22 Dec. 47	3 Aug. 53 to 23 Jan. 55 5 Jan. 61 to 4 Jan. 64 5 to 1 Jan. 64.	23 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.
11	John George Thompson.	26 Jan. 48	31 May 48	28 Oct. 59 to 27 Oct. 62 28 Oct. to 7 Dec. 62 4 Oct. 75 to Due 3 Oct. 77	24 2 22	3 Mar. 76	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, 31st March 1869.— <i>On Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate for two years, 11th August 1875.</i>
12	Hon ^{ble} William Holloway, C.S.I.	21 do	6 Jan. 49	22 Mar 63 to 21 Mar 69 22 Mar. to 7 Nov. 69 30 March 75 to 1 Feb. 76	25 6 7	"	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 5th May 1863.—MADRAS.

52

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	NAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		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 13	Louis Forbes.....	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 15 Apr. 64 16 Apr. 64 to 8 Dec. 64 7 Mar. 69 to 23 Mar. 70 23 June to 28 Dec. 72	30 9 20	2 Apr. 70	Rs. A. P. 2,333 5 4	District and Session Judge of Coimbatore, 5th June 1874. Acting District and Session Judge of Bellary, 5th June 1874.—BELLARY.
14	Henric Robert Anstruther Dalyell.	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	20 10 24	"	3,408 5 4 616 10 8	4 Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th March 1876.—Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, 20th January 1875.—CALCUTTA.
C 15	Henry Edward Sullivan.....	14 do	20 Dec. 50	27 Feb 61 to 26 Feb 62 27 Feb. 62 to 25 Jan. 63 5 Mar. 71 to 1 Apr. 71 5 to 9 Sep. 71 4 Sept. 74 to 10 Apr. 76	21 11 5	"	2,333 5 4 603 5 4	4 Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly, 4th March 1873.—Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, 21st April 1876.—MADRAS.
16	John Ronnie Cockerell.....	14 do	1 Dec. 50	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 64 29 Mar. 64 to 28 Dec. 64	22 2 28	"	£1,000 a year.	Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills, 11th June 1872.— <i>Forlough to Europe for 2 years, 10th October 1876.</i>
17	Horatio David Fremantle Carmichael.	31 Dec.	2 Mar. 51	28 Mar 55 to 27 Mar 56 28 Mar. 56 to 28 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.	20 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 18	Edward Croft Greenway Thomas.	17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	6 June to 31 Oct 60 12 Oct. 62 to 23 July 65 20 Sep. 68 to 25 Mar. 69 19 Aug. 70 to 11 Feb. 71	20 10 2	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, 17th August 1869.—VIZAGAPATAM.

No.	NAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		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.
19	Richard Kaye Fuckle.....	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 to 16 July 76	21 6 2	"	2,750 0 0 87 8 0 236 10 8	0 Director of Revenue Settlement, 26th July 1875.— MADRAS.—Additional Member of the Board of Revenue, 6th November 1876
20	John Henry Master.....	14 Jan. 52	29 May 52	14 Apr. 64 to 4 Apr. 67	21 7 15	29 Mar. 72	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	4 Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary; Political Agent, Sundar, 4th March 1873.—BELLARY.
C 21	Robert Davidson.....	11 do	29 Mar. 52	31 Mar 57 to 30 Mar 58 31 Mar. 58 to 5 Jan. 59 18 Sep. 68 to 8 Dec. 69 17 Aug. 73 to 12 Feb. 74	21 3 14	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, 16th June 1876.—CHINGLEPUT.
22	George Vans Aynem.....	14 do	29 Mar. 52	29 Mar 61 to 28 Mar 62 29 Mar. 62 to 20 Mar. 63 14 June 64 to 19 Nov. 64 21 April 76 to Due 29 April 77	21 7 12	"	£1,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 2d Sept. 1870.— <i>On furlough to Europe for one year, 21st March 1878.</i>
23	John Dalrymple Goldingham	27 July 53	5 Sep. 53	14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68 14 Aug. 68 to 23 Sep. 68 30 Mar. 74 to 25 Mar. 76	18 2 15	8 Sep. 78	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, 15th Oct. 1872.—NELLORE.
24	Charles Thomas Longley.....	27 do	2 Dec. 53	15 Sep 58 to 14 Sep 59 15 Sep. 59 to 21 Aug. 60 7 Jan. 66 to 18 Dec. 67 23 Mar. 73 to 20 June 74	17 11 18	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	4 Collector and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 2d September 1870.—SALEM.
25	Charles Gilbert Master..... (Barrister-at-Law.)	30 Dec.	53 31 May	15 April 66 to 14 April 69 15 April to 22 April 69 23 Mar. 75 to 9 May 76	18 5 12	26 Jan. 74	2,850 0 0 87 8 0	0 Collector and Magistrate of the District, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam, 6th May 1873.—CHERTHOORE.
26	Henry Sullivan Thomas..... F.L.S., F.R.S.	15 Dec. 54	26 June 55	10 Oct 58 to 20 July 59 10 April 70 to 4 April 72	18 9 8	27 Jan. 75	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 250 0 0	4 Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 25th May 1876.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, and Govt. Agent, Tanjore; Political Agent for French Settlement of Karikal, 15th Sep. 1874.—TANJORE.
27	William Dowdell Horsley	5 do	27 Jan. 55	16 Oct. 70 to 25 June 71 12 Mar. 76 to Due 11 Mar. 78	20 4 25	"	£1,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddayah, 30th Jan. 1872.— <i>On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 28th January 1876.</i>
28	George Robinson Sharpe.....	1 Aug. 55	15 Nov. 55	14 April to 11 Oct. 04 2 Oct. 68 to 24 Sep. 70 23 Nov. 74 to Due 29 May 77.	10 6 25	"	400 0 0	0 On furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate for 2 years, 24th Nov. 1874.— <i>Extension of six months, 24th October 1876.</i>

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

No.	NAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		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	Francis Martin Kindersley...	1 Aug. 55	2 Dec. 55	7 July 67 to 30 June 69 9 July 72 to 6 Feb. 73	Y. M. D. 18 6 7	27 Jan 75	RS. A. P. 2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, 1st July 1876. — Acting Dist. and Sessions Judge, Combaratore, 5th June 1874.—COMBARATORE.
C 30	Francis Culling Carr..... (Barrister-at-Law).	1 do	20 Dec. 55	7 Sep. 66 to 6 Sep. 69 7 Sep. 69 to 1 Jan. 70 11 May 74 to 10 Nov. 74	17 2 7	"	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Thiruvallur, 25th Feb. 1872.—PALANCOOTTAH.
31	Abdell MacGregor.....	1 do	29 Dec. 55	28 Mar. 63 to 21 Nov. 64 7 June 65 to 6 Dec. 67 7 Dec. 67 to 9 Jan. 68.	18 8 3	"	2,800 0 0	Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 29th March 1876. —TRAVANCORE.
C 32	John William Reil..... (Barrister-at-Law).	1 do	30 Oct. 55	30 Apr. 66 to 29 Apr. 69 30 April to 3 June 69 19 Apr. to 10 Oct. 73	17 7 0	"	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872.—TELECHERRY.
33	William Southey Whiteside..	1 do	29 Dec. 55	11 Sept. 55	21 0 3	"	2,353 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—CURTORG.
34	Richard Wellesley Barlow...	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 75 to 8 Mar. 76	15 10 2	"	2,353 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 16th December 1873.—SYDAPET.
C 35	Charles George Plumer.....	19 Dec. 55	15 Mar. 56	14 Nov. 59 to 13 Nov. 60 14 April 67 to 7 April 69 21 Mar. 74 to 26 Mar. 75 21 to 27 Mar. 75 2 to 12 Nov. 75	15 8 9	15 Mar. 76	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, 16th December 1872.—CURTORG.
36	Honorable James Chisholme St. Clair.	14 Jan. 57	15 Mar. 57	15 May 69 to 20 May 71	17 9 11	"	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 5th June 1874.—KURNOL.
37	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	15 9 3	"	2,423 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot, 29th May 1874.—CHIDDALEH.
38	Robertson John Melville.....	18 do	29 Jan. 57	14 April 67 to 7 April 69 28 April 73 to 27 Mar. 75	16 0 13	"	2,833 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vengalpatnam, 6th May 1873.—VENGALPATNAM.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

39	John Henry Garstin.....	1 July 57	1 Dec. 57	21 April 72 to 6 Jan. 74	17 4 13	8 Nov. 69	2,353 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 15th April 1871.—Special Agent, French Settlement, and Political Agent for Pondicherry.—CHIDDALEH.
40	William McQuibae.....	21 do	1 Dec. 57	28 Nov. 68 to 26 Oct. 70 4 Oct. 75 to 23 Nov. 76	16 0 6	"	2,353 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 6th May 1873.—MADURAI.
41	George Downton Leman.....	6 Aug. 57	1 Dec. 57	10 Jan. to 9 Apr. 61 28 Sep. 61 to 27 June 63 28 June 63 to 26 Mar. 65 3 April 70 to 23 Jan. 72	15 6 5	"	2,353 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 15th July 1873.—MASULIPATAM.
C 42	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 11 Apr. 76	15 5 18	"	1,200 0 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Canara, 25th May 1875.—MANGALORE.—Acting Commis- sioner of Nilgiri Hills, 10th October 1876.—OORACKA MUND.
43	Edmund Forster Webster.....	5 do	24 Jan. 58	14 July 61 to 13 July 63 14 July 63 to 13 June 64 20 April 71 to 6 Feb. 73	14 2 29	"	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, 15th August 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY.
44	John Child Hannington.....	20 July 57	8 Nov. 57	25 May 69 to 30 May 71 8 Feb. 76 to Due 7 Feb. 78	10 3 3	"	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge of Salem, 14th November 1873.—On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 23th Jan. 1876.
45	Philip Percival Hatchins... (Barrister-at-Law).	30 Dec. 57	27 Feb. 58	14 Mar. 66 to 13 Mar. 68 14 Mar. 68 to 23 Oct. 68 21 Mar. 74 to 30 Nov. 75	15 6 12	27 Feb. 70	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Madurai, 11th February 1873.—MADURAI.
46	Arthur Coko Burnell..... P. n., Strassburg.	10 Aug. 69	7 Oct. 69	16 Oct. 68 to 7 Oct. 70	14 3 7	7 Oct. 72	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Canara, 5th June 1874.—Acting District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, 1st July 1876.—TANJORE.
47	James Grogan..... M. A., Cambridge.	10 do	7 Oct. 69	22 Feb. 75 to Due 21 Feb. 77	14 4 19	"	£1,000 a year.	Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 8th August 1871.— On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate for two years, 12th January 1875.—Permitted to return within the period of his leave, 14th November 1876.
48	William Wilson..... M. A., Aberdeen.	10 do	25 Oct. 69	26 Dec. 68 to 26 Dec. 70 10 Sep. 71 to 4 Dec. 73	11 11 16	"	2,353 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Kistna, 3rd July 1874.—GUNTUR.—On special duty, Kistna.
49	William Shirdale Foster..... M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.	10 do	10 Dec. 69	24 Feb. 69 to 18 Feb. 71	14 0 22	"	2,353 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavari, 25th May 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, Political Agent Bangalore, 24 November 1875.—KURNOL.

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.	Rate of promotion to present grade.	Salary and allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
50	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	13 8 7	7 Oct. 73	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Cuddayah, 16th June 1876.—CUDDAYAH.
51	James Durn Pennington, B.L., Cambridge.	20 Sept. 62	26 Nov. 62	5 May to 29 Oct. 69 6 June to 5 Aug. 71 9 May 75 to Dec 8 May 77	11 9 19	7 Oct. 74	£1,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of the District—Tinnevely, 30th July 1875.— <i>Forwarded to Europe for two years, on Medical Certificate, 28th April 1876.</i>
52	Francis Henry Woodroffe, B.A., Queen's University, Ireland.	6 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63	15 Mar. 66 to 5 Jan. 67 30 Apr. 71 to 13 Oct. 72	10 8 9	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Godavari.—AG. District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, 27th July 1875.— BENGALPORE.
53	James Hope, B.A., Edinburgh.	1 do	7 Nov. 62	8 Apr. 71 to 28 Feb. 73	12 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 No- vember 1875.—COCHIN.
54	John Read Daniel	14 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62	4 Feb. 71 to 31 Jan. 73	12 0 8	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the District, Nellore, 19th February 1874.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddayah, 8th Feb. 1873.—CUDDAYAH.
55	Henry John Stokes	21 do	8 Dec. 62	24 May 66 to 23 Aug. 66 3 March 74 to 22 Nov. 75	12 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.
56	Francis Brandt, B.A., Oxford.	1 Sept. 62	7 Oct. 62	9 Apr. 69 to 3 Apr. 71 13 Oct. 73 to 16 Apr. 74	11 8 25	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 6th June 1874.—Acting District and Sessions Judge of Godavari, 27th July 1875.—RAJAH- MUNDY.

57	William Logan	16 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	1 April 71 to 26 Mar. 73	12 1 9	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Mala- bar, 29th March 1876.—Political Agent for French Settlement of Mahé.—CALCUTTA.
58	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 11 19	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore, 2d June 1873.—Acting District and Ses- sions Judge South Canara, 5th January 1875.— MANGALORE.
59	Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp.	15 do	27 Dec. 62	25 Nov. 71 to 12 Nov. 73 8 March 75 to 29 Feb. 76	11 0 23	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0 777 12 5	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the District, South Arcot, 18th March 1873.—Actg. Collr. & Magr. of the Dist., Nellore, 21st March 1876.—NELLORE.
60	John Frederick Price	14 do	25 Oct. 62	5 July 74 to 26 June 76	12 2 15	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Salerno, 12th December 1871.—(Acting Judge Court of Small Causes, Madras, 11th July 1876).—Acting Additional Sub-Collr. Bellary, for special duty, 24th Oct. 1876.—BELLARY.
61	William Horatio Comyn	19 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	22 Jan. 71 to 21 Jan. 74 22 Jan. 74 to 19 Feb. 74 18 Oct. 75 to 17 June 76 18 & 19 June 76	10 3 6	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0 777 12 5	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 30th June 1873.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 21st Nov. 1876.—MANGALORE.
62	Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, B.L., Cambridge.	29 do	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73 11 June 75 to 8 Dec. 75	11 7 13	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Godavari, 6th May 1873.—RAJAHMUNDY.
63	Henry Sewell, B.A., Oxford.	28 do	26 Nov. 62	25 Dec. 70 to 24 Dec. 72	12 1 5	"	1,166 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 Pudukottai.—TRICHINOPOLY.
64	Alexander Cruickshank, M.A., Aberdeen.	4 Sep. 62	8 Dec. 62	23 Dec. 73 to 6 Dec. 75	12 1 12	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapalam, 13th February 1872.— Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tan- jore, 25th August 1876.—NEGAPATAN.
65	Huntly Pryse Gordon	7 Oct. 62	8 Jan. 63	3 Feb. 73 to 2 Feb. 75	11 11 24	"	1,400 0 0 622 3 7	Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 21st May 1873.—Acting Dist. and Sessions Judge Salem, 8th Feb. 1876.—SALEM.
66	Boyd Horsburgh	25 Aug. 62	14 Jan. 63	19 Feb. 71 to 15 Feb. 73 1 Feb. 75 to 26 Jan. 76	10 11 25	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 20th July 1873 and 24th June 76.—GUNTUR.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 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 Alloances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
67	Andrew John Stuart.	31 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	17 Nov. 69 to 13 Feb. 70 1 June 73 to 27 May 75	10 11 11	7 Oct. 75	166 10 8 77 12 3 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of District, Cuddapah, 16th March 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tumnavally, 28th September 1875.—PALAN- COTTAH.
C 68	Henry Edward Stokes, B.A., Dublin.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	13 Nov. 64 to 12 Nov. 65 13 Nov. 65 to 6 Feb. 66 23 Mar. 70 to 13 Sep. 74	11 3 11	"	1500 0 0 400 0 0	0 Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, 25th July 1875.— Ag. Secy. Board of Rev., 12th Jan. 1875.—Fellow of the University of Madras, 16th Feb. 1875.—MADRAS.
69	Henry William Bliss, B.A., Merton College, Oxford.	31 do	15 Dec. 63	10 Sept. 76. Due 9 Dec. 77	12 8 26	"	751 0	7 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madras, 19th February 1874.—Furlough to Exr. for 15 months, from 20th Sept. 1876.
70	Joseph Charles Hughston.	20 do	9 Dec. 63	13 April 75 to 26 Nov. 76	11 5 6	"	1400 0	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 4th November 1873.—VELLORE.
71	James Frederick Smith, B.A., Cambridge.	31 do	22 Nov. 63	14 May 67 to 13 May 68 14 May 68 to 10 June 70 15 Aug. 74 to 8 Aug. 76	8 9 13	"	1166 10 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Dist. Mag- bar.—Ag. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Punn- velly, 13th Oct. 1876.—SHERMADAY.
72	William Henry Glenny.	31 do	28 Nov. 63	18 Oct. 70 to 16 Oct. 72	11 1 5	"	1166 10 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Bellary, 31st Oct. 1876.—GOVT.
73	John Keshav.	6 do	27 Oct. 63	1 Mar. 73 to 9th Dec. 74	11 4 25	"	723 5 35 0 0 42 0 0	4 Head Asst. to the Coll. and Mag. of the Dist., Trich- inopoly, 25th Jan. 1873.—TANCUNOVOL.

74	John Wallace.	26 do	7 Oct. 63	19 Jan. 74 to 17 Nov. 75	11 4 25	"	733 5 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	4 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 18th March 1873.—Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 22nd November 1875.—VINDACHALLEM.
75	Charles Stuart Croft.	31 do	9 Dec. 63	10 July 75 to Due 2 Feb. 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, 28th June 1875.—Extension of 15 days.—Permitted to return to duty, 12th Dec. 76.
76	Samuel Trant McCarthy.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	26 July to 18 Sep. 66 31 Mar. 73 to 23 March 75	10 10 10	"	733 5 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	4 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.—CHINGLEPUT.
C 77	Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich.	15 do	7 Oct. 63	10 July 68 to 9 July 69 10 July 69 to 7 Oct. 69 2 April 72 to 26 Mar. 73 3 Nov. 76 to Due 2 Feb. 77	10 10 4	"	600 0	0 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 28th October 1869.—Three months special leave, 7th Nov. 1876.
C 78	Herbert Wigram, B.A., Oxford.	31 do	28 Nov. 63	23 June 71 to 22 Oct. 71 1 March 74 to 25 Oct. 75	11 4 10	"	1650 0 458 14 3	0 Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873. —Fellow, University of Madras.—Ag. Dist. & Sessions Judge, South Arcot, 26th Oct. 1875.—CALCUT.
79	James Dunning Baker Gribble.	10 do	5 Jan. 64	18 Aug. 71 to 8 Jan. 73	11 7 8	"	733 5 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Dist., Cud- dapah, 6th May 1873.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah, 6th May 1873.—MUDDEVELLY.
80	George Arthur Parker.	31 do	9 Dec. 63	22 Mar. 68 to 21 Mar. 69 22 Mar. 69 to 16 Dec. 69	11 3 28	"	733 5 35 0 0 444 7 1	4 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tumnavally, 20th July 1873.—Ag. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 29th July 1873.— CUDALORE.
81	Francis Henry Wilkinson.	18 do	10 Nov. 63	8 Mar. 69 to 9 Sep. 69 22 Jan. 71 to 10 Oct. 72	10 11 2	"	733 5 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	4 Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the Dist., North Arcot, 11th February 1868.—Acting Sub Col- lector and Joint Mag. of the Dist., Salem, 15th August 1873.—OSSOOR.
82	William Francis Graham.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	14 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66 14 Jan. 66 to 6 Apr. 66	11 0 4	"	733 5 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	4 Senior Asst., Ganjam, 24th May 1872.—Ag. Principal Assistant Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 26th Mar. 1871.—CHICACOLE.
83	Allen Lindsay Lister.	25 do	28 Nov. 63	17 Apr. 70 to 16 Oct. 70 17 to 29 Oct. 70 29 Sep. 75 to Due 28 Sep. 77	11 3 27	"	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, 14th September 1875.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 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.
84	George Duncan Irvine.....	6 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	2 Apr 70 to 31 Jan. 72	11 4 6	7 Oct. 75	Rs. A. P. 733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 5 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 4th November 1878.—Acting Sub-Collector & Joint Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 12th Dec. 1876.—Vellore.
85	Charles William Wall Martin, 31 P.A., L.D., Dublin.	do	4 Jan. 64	5 Feb. 71 to 3 Dec. 72	11 1 23	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore, 10th February 1874.—Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 24th July 1875.—Dindigul.
86	George McWatters, B.A., Pellash, (Barrister-at-Law)	31 do	4 Jan. 64	13 Sep. 72 to 31 Aug. 74	11 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, 26th May 1869.—Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 8th September 1874.—Erode.
87	Norton Aylmer Roupell, B.A., 31 Cambridge.	do	6 Feb. 64	13 May 70 to 2 Feb. 75	8 2 2	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavari, 16th March 1875.—Ag. Principal Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 16th March 1875.—Nursipatam.
88	John Brownrigg Speeding..... 31 B.A., Queen's University, Ireland.	do	15 Dec. 63	12 May 73 to 4 Nov. 75	10 6 24	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 311 1 9 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 29th Mar. 1876.—Acting Deputy Director of Rev. Settlement, Ganjam, 26th Jan. 1876.
89	Charles Arthur Galton, M.A., 18 Oxford.	do	10 Nov. 63	22 Mar. 73 to 19 Mar. 74	12 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 to Board of Revenue, 12th Jan. 1875.—MADRAS.
90	Charles John Crosthwaite..... 31 do	do	27 Oct. 63	2 July 69 to 20 Oct. 71	10 10 17	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 42 0 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary, 30th July 1875.—PENNARONDA.

91	William Alexander Hoppell..... 22 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	9 Jan. 76 to Duo 8 Nov. 77	11 1 14	13 Oct. 76	431 4	5	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th June 1876.—On furlough to Eur. for 1 year and 10 months, 11th January 1876.
92	John Starrock..... 25 Sep. 64	20 Nov. 64	12 May 75 to 7 Nov. 76	10 7 15	"	1,050 0 300 0 0	0	Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 29th July 1875.—Can-rose Translator to Government, 24th March 1874.—MADRAS.
93	David Buick, L.L.B., Queen's University, Ireland	6 Aug. 64	25 Oct. 64	18 March 73 to 20 Mar. 75	10 2 6	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Special Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 26th February 1875.—Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Dist., Malabar, 1st June 1875.—TELANGHANA.
94	Henry Gribble Turner..... 20 July 64	7 Nov. 64	15 May to 30 Oct. 70 28 April 73 to 24 Feb. 75	9 10 11	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 544 7 1	5	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.
95	Charles Augustus Bird..... 30 do	7 Nov. 64	19 Jan. 74 to 29 Oct. 75	10 4 13	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	5	Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 24th Oct. 1876.—Actg. Additional Sub Collr. of Tinnevely, 21st March 1876.—PALANCOOTAH.
96	Lorne Augustus Campbell..... 3 Aug. 64	30 Dec. 64	14 Jan. 70 to 16 July 68 31 Jan. 76 to Duo 30 Jan. 78	10 5 29	"	431 2	0	Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 2d February 1875.—On furlough to Eur. for 2 years, 11th January 1876.
97	Henry William Wellesley..... 17 Aug. 64	20 Nov. 64	18 Apr. 75 Duo 17 Apr 77	10 4 23	"	718 0	0	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 2nd February 1875.—Two years' furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, 13th April 1875.
98	Henry Bidwell 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	9 11 7	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 200 0 0	4	Assistant Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills, 30th July 1875.—Actg. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 25th January 1876.—MADRAS.
99	Thomas von Donop Hardinge B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	5 Sep. 64	25 Oct. 64	16 Aug. 72 to 11 Nov. 74	9 11 10	"	525 0 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.—OSGOLZ.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 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.
100	Ward Plumtree Austin.....	2 Aug. 64	28 Dec. 64		Y. M. D. 12 0 4 13	Oct. 76	Rs. A. P. 525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. Malabar, 31st October 1867.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 12th Dec. 1876.—Rasidert.
101	Herbert Frederick Clogston.....	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64		12 1 6	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 420 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 1876.—(Ag. Dy. Director, Rev. Settle- ment, Coimbatore, 3rd Oct. 1873.)—On Special duty, State Relief Works, Kurnool, 28th November 1876.— KURNOOL.
102	Charles Jeffrey Knox..... B.A., Trinity College, Dublin	39 do	28 Feb. 65	30 Mar. 74 to 26 Mar. 76	9 11 6	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 583 5 4	Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of the Dist., North Arcot, 29th October, 1872.—Acting Judge Court of Small Causes, Madras, 28th July 1876.— MADRAS.
103	John Lee Warner.....	30 do	7 Nov. 64	20 Apr. 75 to Due 19 Dec. 76	10 4 13	"	500 0 0	Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madras, 5th Dec. 1871.— <i>For leave to Europe for one year and 8 months, 2nd March 1875.</i> — Permitted to return to duty, 5th September 1876.
M 104	Leonard Robert Burrows..... B.A., Cambridge.	8 Aug. 64	7 Nov. 64	13 Oct. 72 to 13 Oct. 74	10 1 19	"	1,200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Tan- jore, 24th November 1872.—Acting President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, 26th May 1875.— MADRAS.
105	Edward Turner.....	30 July 64	29 Nov. 64	25 July to 20 Sep 66 10 2 23 9 April 73 to 26 Dec. 74	10 2 23	"	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 Assis- tant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madras, 22nd June 1875.

106	Robert Rice, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin.	39 do	28 Dec. 64	21 Aug. 68 to 6 Nov. 69 7 July 76 to Due 6 January 78	10 3 24	"	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Colimba- tore, 8th November 1870.— <i>On furlough to Europe for 18 months, 18th July 1876.</i>
107	Edward Noel Overbury	4 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	29 Jan to 13 May 67 17 Aug. 71 to 5 Nov. 72 15 Dec. 73 to Due 14 June 77	7 6 4	"	250 0 0	<i>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 Oct. 1875.—Extension of 6 months, 25th April 1876.—Extension of 6 months, 10th Oct. 1876.</i>
108	Edward Gibson.....	39 July 64	25 Nov. 64		12 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 Special Assistant in the Kurnool District, for special duty, 31st October 1876.
109	Arthur Johnston Bracks Alderson	8 Aug. 64	13 Oct. 64	4 to 27 June 73 20 Dec. 75 to Due 19 June 77	11 1 14	"	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., South Arcot, 13th June 1871.— <i>For leave to Europe for 18 months, 1th December 1875.</i>

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FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

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.
110	Joseph Birchall Jones.....	1 Aug. 65	14 Feb. 66	2 August 74 to Due 1 Nov. 76	8 5 19 28	Oct. 73	320 0 0	On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 14th July 1874.— Extension of 3 months, 25th July, 1876.—Permitted to return to duty, 17th October 1876.
111	Arnold Thos. Arnold, B.A., London.	25 July 65	18 Nov. 65	23 April 76 Due 22 Oct. 77	10 5 5	"	533 5 4	Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely, 1st Dec. 1875. On furlough to Europe for 18 months, 21st Mar. 1876.
112	Wm. Joseph Henry Laffan B.A., Dublin, (Barrister- at-Law.)	29 July 65	28 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69 to 19 Mar. 72	8 8 11	"	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.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Salem, 14th May 1872.—Tinnevely.
113	Edwin Langford Pearce.....	11 Aug. 65	6 Nov. 65	6 Dec. 75 to Due 5 Dec. 77	10 0 29	"	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Gollavari, 7th Feb. 1871.—Furlough to Europe for two years, on Medical Certificate, 10th November 1875.
114	Charles Donald Maclean..... Mus. Doc., B.A., Exeter College, Oxford.	29 July 65	19 Dec. 65	15 May 71 to 7 June 75	6 11 20	"	525 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Chingleput, 10th June 1875.—On special duty, Pre- paring the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1875-6, 14th November 1876. —MADRAS.
115	Evans Charles Johnson.....	14 Oct. 67	29 Nov. 67	19 July 75 to Due 18 July 77	7 7 20 29	Nov. 75	£500 a year	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 116	Frederick Edward Gilson	21 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	23 Oct. 69 to 23 April 70 28 Apr. 71 to 5 Nov. 72 29 Jan. 75 to 27 July 75 10 April 76 to Due 9 April 77	5 9 25	"	£500 a year	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., South Arcot. —On furlough to Europe for one year, 25th Mar. 1876.
117	Charles Lennox Bruce Omnium.....	14 do	29 Nov. 67	8 Feb. 76 to Due 1 Feb. 78	8 2 9	"	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., North Arcot, 3rd Feb. 1874.—On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 11th January 1876.
118	Thomas Weir, B.A., Queen's University, Ireland	8 Nov. 67	3 Dec. 67	.....	9 0 24	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 710 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Nellore, 26th June 1872.—Ag. Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 10th March 1874.—MADRAS.
119	Charles Kough, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	26 July 67	16 Dec. 67	20 June 75 to Due 19 June 77	7 6 4	"	£500 a year	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.
C 120	Thomas James Malby.....	27 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	20 Aug. 71 to 1 Mar. 72	8 7 1	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst., Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Dis- trict, Godavari, 29th March 1876.—ETLORE.
M 121	Hubert Thomas Knox..... (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	.....	8 0 28 21	Nov. 76	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 10th March 1874.—Ag. Assistant Comm., Nilgiris, 1st Feb. 1876.—OOTACAMUND.
122	Henry Richard Farmer.....	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	.....	8 0 29	"	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 1876.—CHENDEM
123	Lewis McIver.....	12 do.	21 Nov. 68	.....	8 1 10	"	1000 0 0	On Special duty in connection with the preparation of Part I of the "Imperial Gazetteer," 22nd Sept. 1876.
124	James Arworth Davies..... (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 do.	3 Jan. 69	.....	7 11 29	"	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.—Assistant & Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd June, 1876.—Tinnevely.
125	Matthew Richard Widd, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	12 do.	21 Nov. 68	13 October 76 Due 12 October 78	7 10 22	"	£500 a year	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Dist., Tanjore, 3rd June 1873.—On furlough to Europe for 2 years, on Medical Certificate, 24th October 1876.

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.
126	Robert Sewell.....	12 do.	19 Dec. 68	21 Mar. to 18 Nov. 69	Y. M. D. 7 4 14	"	ES. A. P. 525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Godavari, 4th March 1873.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 15th December 1874.—BIRWADA

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

127	Henry Martin Winterbottom.....	30 Sep. 69	14 Nov. 69	.....	7 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, Mala- bar, 23rd February 1875.—MALAPURAM.— <i>Privilege leave for 2 months, 24th October 1876.</i>
128	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie.....	30 do.	19 Nov. 69	.....	7 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, 24 July 1875.—POILASHY.
129	William Alexander Willock, n.a., Sydney Sussex Col- lege, Cambridge.	30 do.	12 Mar. 70	.....	6 9 20	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam 10th Jan. 1871.—Acting Senior Asst., Vizagapatam, 16th March 1875.—VIZAGAPATAM.
130	Lewis Moore.....	30 do.	7 Nov. 69	.....	7 1 24	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the District, Trichinopoly, 7th Dec. 1869.—TRICHINOPOLY.
131	Fred. Augustus Nicholson.....	30 Sep. 69	4 Dec. 69	5 Jan. to 24 Dec. 75	6 1 8	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 5	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Madura, 18th January 1876.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Madura, 14th October 1876.—MADRAS.
132	Walter Gregory Underwood.....	9 Aug. 70	17 Sep. 70	.....	6 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.
132A	Charles Falkner MacCartie, Bombay C. S.	23 Aug. 70	21 Nov. 70	4 June 74 to 20 Oct. 75	4 8 5	25 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 Nov. 1875.—Ag. Special Asst., Cuddapah, 28th November 1876.—CUDDAPOH.
133	Arthur Frederick Cox.....	8 July 71	3 Nov. 71	.....	5 1 28	3 Nov. 75	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—CHITTOOR.
134	James Thomson, n.a.....	15 July 71	24 Nov. 71	.....	5 1 7	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 28th March 1876.—TINDEVANAM.
134A	Gabriel Stokes, Rom C. S., n.a., Trin. Col., Dublin.	6 Sep. 71	23 Oct. 71	.....	5 1 4	6 Sep. 75	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr and Mag. of the District, South Ca- nara, 5th Nov. 1872.—Ag. Head Asst. South Ca- nara, 25th January 1876.—CUNDABOORE.

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.
135	Ebenezer James Sewell.....	12 July 72	1 Nov. 72		Y. M. D. 4 2 0	16 Oct. 76	RS. A. P. 525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Actg. Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 1st Feb. 1876.—PALGHAT.
136	George Stuart Forbes, M.A., Aberdeen.	1 July 72	16 Oct. 72		4 2 16	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. and Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, 29th March 1876.—BENGALPORE.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

137	Ralph Sillery Benson, B.A., LL.B., Trin. Col., Dublin.	15 July 73	20 Oct. 73		3 2	3 21	Oct. 73	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0 525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. and Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the District, Cuddapah, 29th Mar. 1876.—WONT- METTA.
138	Henry Thomas Ross, M.A., LL.B., Trin. Col., Dublin.	30 June 73	26 Oct. 73		3 2	6	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Bellary, 4th Nov. 1873.—BELLARY.
139	Egerton Edward Spencer.....	12 July 73	31 Oct. 73		3 2	1	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to Collr. and Mag., Chingleput, 4th Nov. 1873.— Asst. and Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore, 19th Sept. 1876.—MAYAVURAK.
B 140	Sydenham Henry Wynne, B.A., Trin. Col., Dublin	25 July 73	21 Oct. 73		3 2	11	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Trichino- poly, 4th Nov. 1873.—On Special duty, Trichinopoly.—TRICHINOPOLY.
B 141	William Jacob Tate.....		25 Nov. 74		2 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.—COCANADA.
142	George William Fawcett.....	22 July 74	6 Nov. 74		2 1	25	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 10th Nov. 1874.—MASULIPATAM.
143	Pierce William Moore.....	20 July 74	18 Oct. 74		2 2	14	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 27th October 1874.—CHITTEPORE.
B 144	James Henry Apperley Trenthmore.....	8 July 75	23 Nov. 75		1 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.
B 145	John David Rees.....	21 July 75	10 Nov. 75		1 1	21	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 16th November 1875.—VIZAGAPATAM.
A 146	Francis Henry Hebbert.....	6 July 75	23 Nov. 75		1 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 147	Walter Miller Thorburn..... B.A., Dalhousie College, Halifax.	26 July 75	26 Nov. 75	15 April 76 to 13 Aug. 76	0 9	19	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dis- trict, Kurnool, 1st December 1875.—KURNOOL.
B 148	Arthur Henry Temple Martindale.....	27 July 75	10 Nov. 75		1 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 149	Horace Handley O'Farrell.....	25 July 75	23 Nov. 75	3 Feb. to 7 Mar. 76	1 0	4	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dis- trict, Tinnervelly, 1st February 1876.—PALAMCOTTAH.

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 Allowance.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
A 150	Guy Francis Thos. Power.	13 Aug. 75	23 Nov. 75		1 1 8	"	350 0 0	Asistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 1st December 1875.—NELLORE.
A 151	James Paul Fiddian.		13 Nov. 75		1 1 15	"	42 0 0	Asistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 16th Nov. 1875.—CALICUT.
A 152	Arthur Thompson, M.A., London.		30 Nov. 76		0 1 11 20	Nov. 76	350 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Chingleput, 21st Nov. 1876.—SYDAPET.
A 153	Pulicat Ratnavelu Chetti.						42 0 0	Not arrived.
A 154	William Henry Welsh.		30 Nov. 76		0 1 11	"	350 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magr. of the District, Salem, 21st Nov. 1876.—SALEM.
A 155	Thomas Mendelssohn Horsfall.		5 Dec. 76		0 0 27	"	350 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the District, Madura, 5th Dec. 1876.—MADURA.
A 156	Alfred William Buckle Higgins.		6 Dec. 76		0 0 26	"	350 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 12th Dec. 1876.—CUDDALORE.
A 157	Edward Sidney Laffan.		22 Nov. 76		0 1 0	"	350 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the District, Tanjore, 28th November 1876.—TANJORE.

CIVILIAN FROM OTHER PRESIDENCY.

Robert William Lodwick, Bombay C. S.	28 July 51	23 Sep. 51	19 1 0	23 Feb. 71	3,000 0 0	Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, 17th August 1873.—MADRAS.
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Sir Walter Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice.

12 William Holloway, C.S.I.
5 L. C. Innes.Judges. { James Kernan.
10 J. R. Kindersley—Acting.
78 H. Wigram.....Registrar, (on duty.)—Calicut.
118 T. Weir.....Acting.

District and Sessions Judges.

Judge.....	ARCOT—NORTH.	35 C. G. Plumer.....	Chittoor.
Judge.....	ARCOT—SOUTH.	37 O. B. Irvine.....	Cuddalore.
Judge.....	BELLARY.	13 J. R. Kindersley, (on duty).....	Madras.
Acting do.		13 L. Forbes.....	Bellary.
Judge.....	CANARA—SOUTH.	46 A. C. Burnell, (on duty).....	Tanjore.
Acting do.		58 J. W. Best.....	Mangalore.
Judge.....	CHINGLEPUT.	21 R. Davidson.....	Chingleput.
Judge.....	COIMBATORE.	13 L. Forbes, (on duty).....	Bellary.
Acting do.		29 F. M. Kindersley.....	Coimbatore.
Judge.....	CUDDAPAH.	50 J. H. Nelson.....	Cuddapah.
Judge.....	GANJAM.	11 J. G. Thompson, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting do.		52 F. H. Woodroffe.....	Berhampore.
Judge.....	GODAVERI.	52 F. H. Woodroffe, (on duty).....	Berhampore.
Acting do.		56 F. Brandt.....	Rajahmundry.
Judge.....	KISTNA.	43 W. Wilson, (on special duty).....	Kistna.
Actg. do.		55 H. J. Stokes.....	Guntur.
Judge.....	KURNOOL.	36 The Hon'ble J. C. St. Clair.....	Kurnool.
Judge.....	MADURA.	45 P. P. Hutchins.....	Madura.
Judge.....	MALABAR—NORTH.	32 J. W. Reid.....	Tellicherry.
Judge.....	MALABAR—SOUTH.		
Acting do.		78 H. Wigram.....	Calicut.
Judge.....	NELLORE.	23 J. D. Goldingham.....	Nellore.
Judge.....	SALEM.	44 J. C. Hannington, (on leave).....	Europe.
Acting do.		65 H. P. Gordon.....	Salem.
Judge.....	TANJORE.	29 F. M. Kindersley, (on duty).....	Coimbatore.
Acting do.		46 A. C. Burnell.....	Tanjore.
Judge.....	TINNEVELLY.	30 F. C. Carr.....	Palamcottah.
Judge.....	TRICHINOPOLY.	43 E. F. Webster.....	Trichinopoly.
Judge.....	VIZAGAPATAM.	18 E. C. G. Thomas.....	Vizagapatam.

COMBACONUM.

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

CUDDALORE.

Judge..... 65 H. P. Gordon, (on duty.)—Salem.
Acting do..... 80 G. A. Parker.

MADRAS.

First Judge..... Thomas Mortimer Busteed, (*Barrister-at-Law.*)—
on leave, (permitted to return to duty.)
Acting do..... J. H. S. Branson.
Judge..... Calumoor Veeravully Runganada Shastri.
Judge..... T. Muthusami Aiyer.
Judge..... John Morris Maskell.

MADURA.

Acting Judge..... 60 J. F. Price, (on duty)..... Gooty.
Acting do..... 102 C. J. Knox..... Madura.

MASULIPATAM.

Judge..... James Wilkins.

VELLORE.

Judge..... 70 J. C. Hughesdon.

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., (on leave.)
Acting do..... W. Donald, U. C. S.
Resident in Travancore and Cochin..... 31 A. MacGregor.
Assistant do..... Major Wolfe Hay, S. C.
Collector of Sea Customs..... 9 J. Hunter-Blair.
Director of Revenue Settlement..... 19 R. K. Puckle, (on duty)—Madras.
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement..... 77 H. St. A. Goodrich, (on leave)
Acting do do..... 88 J. B. Spedding, Ganjam.
Acting do do..... 101 H. F. Clogstoun, (on duty)—Kurnool.
Inspector General of Jails..... Major T. B. E. Tennant, (S. C.)
Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side..... 78 H. Wigram, (on duty)—Calicut.
Acting do do..... 118 T. Weir.
Canarese Translator to Government..... 92 J. Sturrock.
Offg. Post Master General..... 94 H. G. Turner.
Ag. President of the Municipal Comm., Madras..... 104 L. R. Burrows.
Private Secy. to His Grace the Governor..... Captain P. J. Hankin.
On Special duty, Kistna..... 48 W. Wilson.
Do. Madras..... 123 L. McIver.
Do. do..... 114 C. D. Maclean.
Do. Kurnool..... 101 H. F. Clogstoun.

Employed in other Presidencies.

Secretary to the Chief Comr., Mysore..... 97 H. W. Wellesley, (on leave)
Additional Member of the Council of the Governor
General for making Laws and Regulations..... 14 R. A. Dalyell.

1st Member..... 4 G. Thornhill, (on duty.)
2d Member..... 14 R. A. Dalyell, (on duty)—Calcutta.
Ag. 2d Member..... 1 Hon'ble D. Arbuthnot, (on duty).
3d Member..... 7 G. A. Ballard, (on leave).
Ag. 3d Member..... 15 H. E. Sullivan.
Additional Member..... 20 R. K. Puckle.
Secretary..... 47 James Grose, (on leave)—Europe.
Sub Secretary—Acting Secretary..... 66 H. E. Stokes.
Acting Sub Secretary..... 89 C. A. Galton.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

ARCOT—NORTH.

Collector and Magistrate..... 33 W. S. Whiteside..... Chittoor.
Sub Collector..... 63 H. Sewell, (on duty)..... Trichinopoly.
Acting do..... 84 G. D. Irvine..... Vellore.
Head Assistant..... 81 F. H. Wilkinson, (on duty)..... Oosoor.
Acting do..... 100 W. P. Austin..... Ranipett.
Assistant..... H.S. 102 C. J. Knox, (on duty)..... Madura.
Assistant..... H.S. 117 C. L. B. Cumming, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 133 A. F. Cox..... Chittoor.
Assistant..... L.S. 144 J. H. A. Tremsehheere..... Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

Collector and Magistrate..... 39 J. H. Garstin..... Cuddalore.
Sub Collector..... 59 F. R. H. Sharp, (on duty)..... Nellore.
Acting do..... 74 J. Wallace..... Virdachellum.
Head Assistant..... 83 A. L. Lister, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 116 F. E. Gibson, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 109 A. J. B. Atkinson, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 119 C. Kough, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 134 J. Thomson..... Tindivanam.
Assistant..... L.S. 156 A. W. B. Higgins..... Cuddalore.

BELLARY.

Collector and Magistrate..... 20 J. H. Master..... Bellary.
Sub Collector..... 72 W. H. Glenny..... Gooty.
Acting Additional Sub Collector..... 60 J. F. Price..... Bellary.
Head Assistant..... 90 C. F. Crosthwaite..... Pennakonda.
Assistant..... H.S. 124 J. A. Davies (on duty)..... Tuticorin.
Assistant..... H.S. 138 H. T. Ross..... Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH

Collector and Magistrate..... 42 A. McC. Webster (on duty)..... Ootacamund.
Acting do..... 61 W. H. Comyn..... Mangalore.
Head Assistant..... 89 C. A. Galton, (on duty)..... Madras.
Assistant..... H.S. 108 E. Gibson, (on duty)..... Kurnool.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 134A G. Stokes, (Bom. C. S.)..... Cundapore.
Assistant..... 146 F. H. Heblert..... Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Collector and Magistrate..... 34 R. W. Barlow..... Sydapet.
Sub Collector..... 56 F. Brandt, (on duty)..... Rajahmundry.
Acting Sub Collector..... 76 S. T. McCarthy..... Chingleput.
Assistant..... H.S. 112 W. J. H. LeFanu, (on duty)..... Tripatore.
Assistant..... H.S. 114 C. D. Maclean, (on duty)..... Madras.
Assistant..... H.S. 139 E. E. Spencer, (on duty)..... Mayavaram.
Assistant..... 152 A. Thompson..... Sydapet.

COIMBATORE.

Collector and Magistrate..... 2 A. Wedderburn..... Coimbatore.
Sub Collector..... 58 J. W. Best, (on duty)..... Mangalore.
Acting Sub Collector..... 86 G. McWaters..... Erode.
Head Assistant..... 85 C. W. W. Martin, (on duty)..... Dindigul.
Assistant..... H.S. 106 R. Rice, (on leave)..... Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 128 G. T. Mackenzie..... Pollachy.
Assistant..... L.S. 148 A. H. T. Martindale..... Coimbatore.

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

CUDDAPAH.

Collector and Magistrate	27 W. D. Horsley, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting do.	54 J. R. Daniel	Cuddapah.
Sub Collector	86 A. J. Stuart, (on duty)	Palamcottah.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector	79 J. D. B. Gribble	Muddenpully.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 137 R. S. Benson	Wontimetta.
Assistant	H.S. 99 T. von D. Hardinge, (on duty)	Ongole.
Acting Special Assistant	H.S. 132A C. F. Macartie, Bom. S. C.	Cuddapah.

GANJAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	25 C. G. Master	Chatterpore.
Principal Assistant	53 J. Hope, (on duty)	Cocanada.
Senior Assistant—Acting Principal Assistant	82 W. F. Grahame	Chicacole.
Special Assistant	Major J. McD. Smith, M. S. C.	Beliguda.
Assistant—Acting Senior Assistant	H. S. 136 G. S. Forbes	Berhampore.
Assistant	H. S. 143 W. P. Moore	Chatterpore.

GODAVERI.

Collector and Magistrate	49 W. S. Foster, (on duty)	Kurnool.
Acting do.	53 J. Hope	Cocanada.
Sub Collector	62 J. G. Horsfall	Rajahmundry.
Head Assistant	87 N. A. Roupell, (on duty)	Nursipatam.
Assistant	H.S. 105 E. Turner, (on duty)	Madura.
Assistant	H.S. 113 E. L. Pearsa, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 120 T. J. Maltby	Ellore.
Assistant	H.S. 126 R. Sewell, (on duty)	Bezavada.
Assistant	L.S. 141 W. J. Tate	Cocanada.

KISTNA.

Collector and Magistrate	41 G. D. Leman	Masulipatam.
Sub Collector	86 E. Horsburgh	Guntoor.
Head Assistant	83 J. B. Spedding, (on duty)	Ganjam.
Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 126 R. Sewell	Bezavada.
Assistant	H.S. 142 G. W. Fawcett	Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.

Collector and Magistrate	26 H. S. Thomas, (on duty)	Tanjore.
Acting do.	49 W. S. Foster	Kurnool.
Head Assistant	75 C. S. Crole, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	122 H. R. Farmer	Cumabam.
Acting Special Assistant	H.S. 178 E. Gibson	Kurnool.
Assistant	147 W. M. Thorburn	Kurnool.

MADRAS.

Collector	9 J. Hunter Blair	Madras.
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MADURA.

Collector and Magistrate	40 W. McQuhae	Madura.
Sub Collector	69 H. W. Bliss, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting do.	85 C. W. W. Martin	Dindigul.
Head Assistant	86 G. McWaters, (on duty)	Kangayam.
Assistant—Actg. Head Asst.	H.S. 131 F. A. Nicholson	Ramnad.
Special Assistant	103 J. Lee Warner, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Special Assistant	H.S. 106 E. Turner	Ramnad.
Assistant	165 T. M. Horsfall	Madura.

MALABAR.

Collector and Magistrate	57 W. Logan	Calicut.
Sub Collector	71 J. F. Smith, (on duty)	Shermadavy.
Head Assistant	91 W. A. Hoppel, (on leave)	Europe.
Special Assistant—Acting Sub Collector	93 D. Buick	Tellicherry.
Assistant	H.S. 121 H. T. Knox, (on duty)	Ootacamund.
Assistant	H.S. 100 W. P. Austin, (on duty)	Ranipett.
Assistant—Ag. Special Assistant	H.S. 127 E. M. Winterbotham	Malapuram.
Assistant	H.S. 132 W. G. Underwood, (on duty)	Nellore.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 136 E. J. Sewell	Palghat.
Assistant	151 J. P. Fiddian, (leave)	Calicut.

NILGIRI HILLS.

Commissioner	16 J. R. Cockerell, (furlo.)	Europe.
Acting Commissioner	42 A. McC. Webster	Ootacamund.
Assistant do.	98 H. B. Grigg, (on duty)	Madras.
Acting do.	H.S. 121 H. T. Knox	Ootacamund.

NELLORE.

Collector and Magistrate	22 G. Vans Agnew, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting do.	59 F. R. H. Sharp	Nellore.
Sub Collector	54 J. R. Daniel, (on duty)	Cuddapah.
Acting Sub Collector	H.S. 90 T. Von D. Hardinge	Ongole.
Head Assistant	84 G. D. Irvine, (on duty)	Nellore.
Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 132 W. G. Underwood	Nellore.
Assistant	H.S. 118 T. Weir, (on duty)	Madras.
Assistant	150 G. F. T. Pough	Nellore.

SALEM.

Collector and Magistrate	24 C. T. Longley	Salem.
Sub Collector	60 J. F. Price, (on duty)	Bellary.
Acting Sub Collector	81 F. E. Wilkinson	Cossioor.
Head Assistant	74 J. Wallace	Vidachellum.
Acting do.	H.S. 112 W. J. H. LeFanu	Tripatore.
Assistant	154 W. H. Welsh	Salem.

TANJORE.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	1 Hon. D. Arbuthnot, (on duty)	Madras.
Acting do.	26 H. S. Thomas	Tanjore.
Sub Collector	55 H. J. Stokes, (on duty)	Guntoor.
Acting Sub Collector	64 A. Cruickshank	Negapatam.
Head Assistant	76 S. T. McCarthy, (on duty)	Chingleput.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 139 E. E. Spencer	Mayavaram.
Assistant	H.S. 104 L. R. Burrows, (on duty)	Madras.
Assistant	H.S. 125 M. R. Weld, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant	157 E. S. Laffan	Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Collector and Magistrate	51 J. B. Pennington, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Collector and Magistrate	67 A. J. Stuart	Palamcottah.
Sub Collector	61 W. H. Comyn, (on duty)	Mangalore.
Acting Sub Collector	H.S. 71 J. F. Smith	Shermadavy.
Additional Sub Collector	111 A. T. Arundel, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting do.	H.S. 95 C. A. Bird	Palamcottah.
Head Assistant	80 G. A. Parker, (on duty)	Cuddalore.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	124 J. A. Davies	Tuticorin.
Assistant	149 H. H. O'Farrell	Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Collector and Magistrate	15 H. E. Sullivan, (on duty)	Madras.
Acting do.	63 H. Sewall	Trichinopoly.
Head Assistant	73 J. Kelsall	Trichinopoly.
Assistant	H.S. 130 L. Moore	Musery.
Assistant	L.S. 140 S. H. Wynne, (on special duty)	Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	38 R. J. Melville	Vizagapatam.
Principal Assistant	64 A. Cruickshank, (on duty)	Negapatam.
Acting do.	87 N. A. Roupell	Nursipatam.
Senior Assistant	95 C. A. Bird, (on duty)	Palamcottah.
Special Assistant	94 H. G. Turner, (on duty)	Madras.
Acting Special Assistant	Captain J. S. Blaxland	Koraput.
Assistant	H.S. 115 E. C. Johnson, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Senior Assistant	H.S. 101 H. F. Clogston, (on duty)	Kurnool.
Assistant	H.S. 129 W. A. Willock	Vizianagram.
Assistant	H.S. 132A C. F. Macartie, Bom. C. S., (on duty)	Cuddapah.
Assistant	L.S. 145 J. D. Rees	Vizagapatam.

Civil Servants absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Date of Departure.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
110 J. B. Jones, (on leave)	Special Assistant, Madura	2 August 1874	1 November 1876	Forfeited appointment—Permitted to return.
103 Lee Warner, J.	Head Assistant, Kurnool	26 April 1875	19 Dec. 1877	Permitted to return.
75 Creole, C. S.	Deputy Director Revenue Settlement	19 July 1876	2 Feb. 1877	do
77 Goodrich, H. St. A.	Secretary Board of Revenue	3 Nov. 1876	21 do	do
47 Grose, J.	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. South Arcot	23 Feb. 1876	9 April 1876	do
116 Gibson, F. E.	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore	19 April 1876	17 do	do
107 Wellesley, H. W.	Collector and Magistrate of Nellore	18 April 1876	20 do	do
92 Vans Agnew, G.	Collector, Tinnevely	21 April 1876	20 do	do
51 Pennington, J. B.	Assistant Collector, South Arcot	9 May 1876	8 May 1876	Forfeited appointment.
28 Sharpe, G. R.	Assistant Collector, South Arcot	23 Nov. 1876	22 do	do
107 Overbury, E. N.	Assistant Collector, South Arcot	15 Dec. 1876	14 June 1877	do
119 Kough, C.	Assistant Collector, South Arcot	20 June 1876	19 do	do
109 Atkinson, A. J. H.	Asst. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam	20 Dec. 1876	19 do	do
115 Johnson, E. C.	Third Member Board of Revenue	19 July 1876	18 July 1876	do
7 Ballard, G. A.	Head Assistant, South Arcot	21 April 1876	20 do	do
83 Lister, A. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam	29 Sept. 1876	25 Sept. 1876	do
11 Thompson, J. G.	Additional Sub Collector of Tinnevely	4 Oct. 1876	3 Oct. 1876	do
111 Arundel, A. F.	Hd. Assistant Collector, Malabar	23 April 1876	22 do	do
91 Happell, W. A.	Assistant Collector, Godavari	9 Jan. 1876	8 Nov. 1876	do
113 Pearce, E. L.	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura	6 Dec. 1876	5 Dec. 1876	do
79 Bliss, H. W.	Assistant Collector, Coimbatore	10 Sept. 1876	9 do	do
106 Rice, R.	Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept.	7 July 1876	6 Jan. 1878	do
96 Campbell, L. A.	Assistant Collector, North Arcot	31 Jan. 1876	30 do	do
117 Cunningham, C. L. B.	District and Sessions Judge, Salem	8 Feb. 1876	7 Feb. 1876	do
44 Hannington, J. C.	Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah	8 Feb. 1876	7 do	do
27 Horsley, W. D.	Assistant Collector, Tanjore	12 Mar. 1876	11 Mar. 1876	do
125 Weld, M. R.	Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills	13 October 1876	12 October 1876	do
16 Cockrell, J. R.	Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills	Nov. 1876	November 1876	do

Civil Servants on Privilege Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Acting Appointment.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
127 Winterbotham, H. M.	Assistant Collector, Malabar	Special Assistant, Malabar	11 Jan. 1877	

Civil Servants out of Employ.

NAME.	Acting Appointment.	Date of return from Furlough.	REMARKS.
107 Overbury, E. N.			
110 Jones, J. B.			
28 Sharpe, G. R.			On Furlough to Europe.
			Do.
			Do.

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

120 T. J. Maitby. 80 G. A. Parker.

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

[PART III.]

SECOND STANDARD

104 Burrows, L. R.	27 June 1867
99 Hardings, T. vonD.	14 Dec.
102 Knox, C. J.	do.
108 Gibson, E.	do.
106 Rice, R.	do.
101 Clogstoun, H. F.	1 July 1868
112 LeFanu, W. J. H.	do.
110 Jones, J. B.	do.
107 Overbury, E. N.	do.
100 Austin, W. F.	16 Dec.
114 Maclean, C. D.	do.
105 Turner, E.	do.
117 Cumming, C. L. B.	do.
115 Johnson, E. C.	do.
118 Weir, T.	1 July 1869
116 Gibson, F. E.	do.
109 Atkinson, A. J. B.	do.
110 Kough, C.	do.
88 Spedding, J. B.	19 Dec.
95 Bird, C. A.	do.
124 Davies, J. A.	do.
122 Farmer, H. B.	do.
120 Maltby, T. J.	13 Dec. 1870

SECOND STANDARD.

127 Winterbotham, H. M.	18 Dec. 1870
113 Pearse, E. L.	do.
125 Weld, M. R.	24 Mar. 1871
128 Mackenzie, G. T.	1 July
121 Knox, H. T.	15 Dec.
126 Sewelly, R.	do.
131 Nicholson, F. A.	do.
130 Moore, L.	16 July 1872
129 Willock, W. A.	20 Dec. 1873
133 Cox, A. F.	28 June
Stokes, G.	28 do.
132 Underwood, W. G.	1 July 1874
134 Thomson, J.	do.
135 Sewell, E. J.	do.
136 Forbes, G. S.	17 Dec.
137 Benson, R. S.	do.
138 Ross, H. T.	1 July 1875
139 Spencer, E. E.	do.
143 Moore, P. W.	do.
142 Fawcett, G. W.	29 June 1876

FIRST STANDARD.

140 Wynne, S. H.	1 July 1875
141 Tate, W. J.	28 June 1876
144 Trementheers, J. H. A.	do.
145 Rees, J. D.	do.
143 Martindale, A. H. T.	do.

CIVIL.]

Retired on Annuities.

1857 Anderson, Findlay	1869 Dykes, Jas. Wm. Ballantine	1875 Morris, Henry
1859 Austey, J. T.	1847 Eden, Robert	1861 Murray, Mackenzie
1859 Anstruther, Thomas Andrew	1860 Elliot, Walter	1842 Ogilvie, George Macartney
1874 Arbutnot, Sir A. J.	1874 Ellis, George Henry	1855 Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1846 Ashton, William	1860 Elton, F. B.	1864 Onslow, Thomas
1876 Banbury, George	1870 Fane, E. G. R.	1846 Paternoster, John
1838 Baskerville, (late Vivensh) H.	1864 Fisher, William	1867 Pelly, Charles
1859 Baynes, Charles Robert	1873 Fraser, James	1873 Pelly, Charles Raymond
1862 Bayley, William Henry	1862 Forbes, Henry	1869 Phillips, Alex. William
1862 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1873 Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	1869 Phillips, H. D.
1865 Birch, Sylvester Douglas	1876 Foord, Edward Bromley	1855 Porter, Robert Tindal
1851 Bird, George	1852 Freese, Arthur	1853 Prendergast, Thomas
1850 Bird, Charles James	1865 Goldie, J. H.	1863 Purvis, Arthur
1860 Bird, John	1860 Goldingham, J.	1867 Pycroft, Sir Thomas
1868 Bird, Edward Wheler	1861 Goodwyn, Thomas William	1866 Ratcliffe, John
1857 Bishop, John Fitzsimmons	1868 Grant, Patrick	1871 Reade, Chas. William
1847 Blair, Henry Martin	1862 Hall, Arthur	1872 Roberts, Clarence Armstrong
1830 Blair, W. T.	1835 Hamilton, T.	1873 Robinson, Jas. Douglas
1873 Blair, Wm. Thomas	1866 Harris, Geo. Anstruther	1866 Rohde, John
1854 Blane, Thomas Law	1874 Hodgson, William	1859 Roupell, Thomas Boone
1861 Bourdillon, James Dewar	1844 Hutt, J.	1859 Scott, Septimus
1867 Brett, Harry Augustus	1862 Irvine, Patrick	1858 Shubrick, Charles John
1854 Brown, Charles Philip	1865 Knox, Thomas John	1875 Sim, J. D.
1873 Cadell, William Mollie	1857 Lascelles, Francis	1844 Sinclair, A.
1875 Chase, Thos. Alex. Nicholls	1867 Levinge, Vere Henry	1858 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1863 Chatfield, Rowland Winsley	1847 Lewin, Frederick Mortimer	1856 Stokes, Hudleston
1846 Clementson, Frederick Fenby	1873 Lushington, Franklin	1863 Strange, Thomas Lumsden
1869 Clarke, Thomas	1876 Lushington, James Law	1874 Swinton, Robert Blair
1871 Clarke, Richard Gwatkin	1841 Macleod, Sir J. MacPherson	1870 Taylor, George Noble
1871 Collett, Charles	1862 Maltby, Francis Newcombe	1856 Thomas, John Fryer
1835 Combe, H.	1864 Maltby, Edward	1862 Thomas, Edward Brown
1862 Conway, Thomas Barlow A.	1872 Master, Robert Edward	1852 Thompson, Edward Penton
1870 Cook, H. D.	1859 Mathison, Archibald Stirling	1872 Walhouse, Moreton John
1867 Cotton, Robert Rolland	1851 Mellor, Abel	1868 Ward, Samuel Nevil
1853 Crawford, Stewart	1873 Minchin, James Innes	1848 Waters, George Jenkin
1862 Crozier, F. H.	1862 Mollie, William Macquarie	1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1863 Cunliffe, Brooke	1838 Montgomery, Sir H. C. Bart.	1862 Whittingham, Charles
1839 Dalzell, J. A.	1852 Morris, George Lee	
1853 Douglas, William	1873 Morris, Henry	

RETIRED ON INVALID PENSION.

1854 Ames, C. H.	1870 Hutchins, A. R.	1865 Pauncefoot, R.
1855 Arbutnot, W. H.	1867 Kerr, W. H.	1874 Roberts, P. L.
1876 Chamberlain, G. K.	1872 Lilly, W. S.	1864 Sim, W. C.
1868 Grame, H. M. S.	1869 Nesbitt, W. S.	1876 Storr, E.
1866 Hodgson, A. P.	1865 Nisbet, W.	

Subordinate Judges.

Salary Rupees 500.

Adiappa Chetty, Acting	Bellary.
K. Kunjan Menon	Calicut.
Venkata Gopal Row	Cocanada.
Mr. S. R. Dawes	Cochin.
G. Mootosawmy Chetty	Madura.
S. Narasimulu Nayudu	do. (additional.)
K. R. Krishna Menon	Mangalore.
R. Vasudava Row	Negapatam.
S. Rangiah Naidoo	Rajahmundry
	Salem.
Arunachella Iyer	Tanjore.
V. P. D'Rozario	Tellicherry.
A. Annosawmy Moodelly	Tinnevely.
T. V. Ponusami Pillay	Tuticorin.

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.
1	First Class.	Years			Rs.				
1	Alexander Smith	32	1859	21 June 1862	600	Chingleput	Treasury	Sydney	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept. & the office of the Mr. Attendant Cavanada.
2	Horbert Richardson	15	1860	23 May 1865	600	Godavari	Treasury	Cocanada	
3	S. R. Locke	19	1859	31 August 1869	600	Tinnevely	Treasury	Tinnevely	
4	W. E. Underwood	16	1859	21 Dec. 1869	600	Malabar	General duty	Manantoddy	15 months to Eur. on S. C., G., 30th May 1876.
5	R. Raghunatha Rau	20	1859	do	600	Madras	Quit rent and Abkary Dept.	Madras	On duty at Indore, 9th February 1875.
6	D. V. Narsinga Rau	27	1859	14 May 1872	600	Chingleput	Salt Department	Madras	
7	B. C. Leggett	16	1861	24 June 1862	550	South Canara	Treasury	Mangalore	15 months to Eur. on S. C., 28th Mar. 76
8	E. G. Ricketts	23	1864	23 May 1865	500	Tanjore	Salt Department	Adampattam	Ag. 1st Class Dy. Collr. 23rd Mar. 1875.
9	J. A. Marjolin	35	1861	13 March 1866	500	North Arcot	Treasury	Arnd	Do. 2nd May 1876.
10	A. Ramachandra Rau	24	1859	13 Apr. 1869	500	Tinnevely	General duties	Madras	Ag. Special Dy. Collector, Kurnool.
11	T. Rane Rau	37	1859	31 Aug. 1869	500	Madura	Treasury	Madura	
12	J. C. Winsom	5	1869	21 Dec. 1869	500	Combatore	Treasury	Combatore	
13	P. Venkatachalam Pussulu	40	1865	14 May 1872	500	South Arcot	Treasury	Cuddalore	
14	T. Pritchard	14	1865	25 Sep. 1874	500	Madura	General duties	Madura	
15	P. Sushagiri Rau	24	1859	23 Mar. 1875	500	Salem	General duties	Manacal	Ag. Treasury Dy. Collr. Salem, 14th Mar. 1876.
16	B. A. Blake	31	1859	3 Oct. 1875	500	Tanjore	Treasury	Manargudy	
17	John Ball	28	1859	22 Sep. 1876	500	Bellary	Treasury	Bellary	
18	T. K. Krishna Rau	31	1860	21 Dec. 1869	350	South Canara	Salt Department	Mangalore	
19	T. Krishna Rau	31	1860	21 Dec. 1869	350	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly	
20	C. Sri Balayya	18	1866	21 Dec. 1869	350	South Arcot	General duties	Trichinopoly	Leave for 6 months, on private affairs 18th August 1876. — Ag. 2nd Class Dy. Collr. 22nd Sep. 1876.
21	P. A. Cole	12	1863	1 Feb. 1870	350	Malabar	Treasury	Calicut	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
22	A. Srinivasa Rau	22	1860	3 Oct. 1871	350	Tanjore	General duties	Tanjore	
23	A. Narayana Rau	21	1860	7 Nov. 1871	350	Tanjore	Treasury	Nellore	
24	J. W. Johnston	12	1865	14 May 1872	350	Salem	Treasury	Salem	Ag. Supt. Contr. Jail Salem, 14th Mar. 76.
25	A. M. MacGregor	10	1865	30 July 1872	350	Combatore	General duties	Erode	Acting General Deputy Collector, Wynad.
26	C. Sundasawmy Mudali, na&ni	15	1865	25 Sep. 1874	350	Nellore	General duties	Nadicopeit	Ag. Dy. Collr. of the Town of Madras, 9th Feb. 1875.
27	A. Sudarsana Rau	23	1861	18 Feb. 1875	350	Godavari	General duties	Narsapur	Ag. Genl. Deputy Collr., Nellore, 9th Feb. 75.
28	C. E. Plunkett	18	1867	13 March 1875	350	Nellore	Salt Department	Nellore	
29	N. Gopalakrishnamah Chetty	18	1869	8 Oct. 1875	350	Kurnool	Treasury	Kurnool	
30	M. Suriamurti Pillai	18	1869	22 Sep. 1876	350	Madura	General duties	Kurnool	Actg. Treasury Deputy Collr. Tanjore, 17th October 1876.

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	1865	23 Mar. 1866	250	Kistna	Salt Department	Nizamapattam	Acting Supt., Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
2	P. Venkatasubrahma Rao	22	1869	13 April 1869	250	Godavari	General duties	Chitacole	
3	R. Dhurum Row Nayudu	19	1869	31 Aug. 1869	250	Bellary	Treasury	Bellary	
4	N. Murugesu Mudali	16	1869	21 Dec. 1869	250	Tanjore	General duties	Narsapur	Privilege leave for 2 mths., 17th Oct. 1876.
5	Y. Alagasingari Naidu	18	1869	do.	250	Godavari	Treasury	Tanjore	In charge.
6	Koti Subba Rao	21	1871	28 March 1871	250	Kistna	General duties	Manulipattam	
7	D. Parusottamanna	25	1871	3 Oct. 1871	250	Malabar	Salt Department	Velupudiangady	
8	O. Channan	24	1871	7 Nov. 1871	250	South Arcot	Salt Department	Cuddalore	
9	P. Subbayyar	24	1871	16 Feb. 1871	250	Madura	Treasury	Ramnad	
10	J. W. McMurray	24	1871	14 May 1875	250	Vizagapatnam	General duties	Sydney	
11	A. M. Jones	24	1875	2 July 1875	250	Chingleput	Treasury	Vizagapatnam	
12	M. Ramaswami Naidu	20	1875	8 Oct. 1875	250	Cuddalore	General duties	Cuddalore	
13	T. Appaji Rau	28	1875	do.	250	Kurnool	Salt Department	Kolkoonla	Acting Genl. Deputy Collector, Madura.
14	W. C. H. Sharkey	13	1876	11 Dec. 1876	250	Vizagapatnam	General duties	Walair	On Special Duty for Relief Works, Bellary, 26th November, 1876.
15	M. Venkatachalam Pillai	24	1876	1 Feb. 1876	250	Kurnool	General duties	Kolkoonla	
16	Wm. Edw. Ganapati Pillay	12	1876	9 March 1876	250	Tinnevely	Salt Department	Tuticorin	
17	Kanchi Subba Rao Pantulu	19	1876	12 May 1876	250	Kistna	General duties	Vinucondah	
18	Mir Anwaruddin Sahib	18	1876	22 Sep. 1876	250	North Arcot	do	Gudiatum	
19	G. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu	15	1876	do	250	Godavari	Treasury	Chettipore	
20	H. Subbarayer	11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
21		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
22		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
23		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
24		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
25		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
26		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
27		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
28		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
29		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
30		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
31		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
32		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
33		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
34		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
35		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
36		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
37		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
38		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
39		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
40		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
41		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
42		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
43		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
44		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
45		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
46		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
47		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
48		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
49		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
50		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
51		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
52		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
53		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
54		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
55		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
56		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
57		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
58		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
59		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
60		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
61		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
62		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
63		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
64		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
65		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
66		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
67		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
68		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
69		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
70		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
71		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
72		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
73		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
74		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
75		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
76		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
77		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
78		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
79		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
80		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
81		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
82		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
83		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
84		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
85		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
86		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
87		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
88		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
89		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
90		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
91		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
92		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
93		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
94		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
95		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
96		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
97		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
98		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
99		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		
100		11	1876	16 Feb. 1876	250	Godavari	Salt Department		

ACTING.

1	A. Krishna Rao, Tahsildar of Kudi, Cuddalore District.	19	...	30 July 1875	...	Cuddalore	General duties	Cuddalore	Acting for No. 14 in the 4th Class.
2	P. Rajaratna Mudali, Collr.'s Sheristadar, Kurnool	...	...	12 Oct.	...	Kurnool	Do.	Kolkoonla	Acting for No. 9 in the 2nd Class.
3	Mahomed Azeem Ghatala Sahib, Actg. Tahsildar of Walajah, North Arcot.	6	34	14 March 1876	...	Salem	General duties	Namcal	Acting for
4	V. Doraswamy Aiyar, Tahsildar of Maduranthalam, Ramanajulu Nayudu, Tahsildar of Dindigul	15	39	do	...	Trichinopoly	General duties	Keelapaloor	Do.
5		...	...	25 April	...	Tanjore	Salt Department	Adampattam	No. 2 in the 2nd Class, 25th April 1876.

No.	NAMES.	Total Ser-vice.	Ag. Deputy Collector	Date of Special appoint-ment.	Salary	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
	ACTING.—Continued.								
7	H. Venkat Rau, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Trichy.....	18	...	9 June 1876	...	Trichinopoly	Treasury	...	Acting for No. 1 in the 3rd Class—Privilege leave for 6 weeks, 31st Oct. 1876.
8	C. A. Mackenzie, 1st Class Police Inspector, Coimbatore	...	...	22 Sept.	...	Coimbatore	General duties	...	Do. No. 7 in the 3rd Class.
9	Redum Soorah Row, Inspector of Police, Vizag	...	...	24 October	...	Vizagapatam	Salt	...	Do. No. 15 in the 4th Class.
10	Pattabhiram Pillai, Collector's Sheristadar, Trichinopoly...	...	...	31 do	...	Trichinopoly	Treasury	...	
	SPECIAL.								
1	A. Ramachandra Rau, General Deputy Collector, Tinnevely.	24	...	16 Dec. 1874	...	Kurnool			
	TEMP. DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.								
1	S. Venkata Subbaya, Tahsildar Cuddalore	...	...	25 April 1876	...	South Arcot			
2	Hosur Subba Rao, Tahsildar of	...	...	do.	...	Cuddapah			
3	Pulivendla Pillay, P. A., Tahsildar Trichinopoly	...	...	do.	...	Madura			
4	A. Krishnaswami Aiyar, P. A., Tahsildar South Arcot	...	...	do.	...	Tanjore			
5	H. S. Sheristadar, South Arcot	...	...	1 August	...	Bellary			
6	K. Subbarayudu, Collector's Sheristadar of Salem	...	...	22 Sept.	...	Salem			
7	P. Rajagopala Chetty, Tahsildar of Tanjore	...	...	3 October	...	Kistna			
8	K. Subbarayudu, Collector's Sheristadar, Kistna	...	...	10 do	...	Chingleput	General duties		
9	V. T. Doraswami Mudali, Tahsildar of Nellore	...	...	5 Dec.	...	Nellore			
	Bacika Chari, Tahsildar of Ongole	...	...		...				

Privilege leave for 2 months, 28th Nov. 1876.

ALLOCATION LIST.

CLASS.		
	Arcot, North.	
Acting 1st	J. A. Marjoribanks.....	Treasury.
4th	Mir Ansurdin Sahib.....	General duties
	Arcot, South.	
2nd	P. Varada Chari.....	Treasury.
4th	W. Freer.....	Salt.
3rd	C. Sri Balaya.....	General duties.
Acting 4th	S. Venkatasubhaya.....	Temporary.
	Bellary.	
2nd	B. A. Blake.....	Treasury.
2nd	V. Venkatachalam Pantulu.....	General duties.
4th	N. Murugesu Mudali.....	General duties.
Acting 4th	K. Narsinga Rao.....	Temporary.
4th	W. C. H. Sharkey.....	On special duty.
	Canara, South.	
2nd	R. C. Leggatt.....	Treasury.
2nd	John Ball.....	Salt.
	Chingleput.	
1st	A. Smith.....	Treasury.
1st	D. V. Narasinga Rau.....	Salt.
4th	A. M. Jones.....	General duties.
Acting 4th	V. T. Doraswami Mudali.....	Temporary.
	Coimbatore.	
2nd	J. C. Winscom.....	Treasury.
3rd	A. M. Macgregor, (Acting in Malabar).....	General duties.
Acting 4th	C. A. Mackenzie.....	Acting do.
	Cuddapah.	
4th	M. Ramaswami Nayudu.....	Treasury.
4th	W. A. Symonds, (on Jail duty.) leave.....	General duties.
Acting 4th	A. Krishna Rau.....	Officiating do.
Acting 4th	H. Subba Rao.....	Temporary.
	Ganjam.	
4th	G. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu.....	Treasury.
4th	B. Dharma Rau Nayudu.....	Salt.
	Godavery.	
1st	H. Richardson.....	Treasury and Paper Currency.
	Vacant.....	Salt.
3rd	A. Sudarsana Rau (Acting in Nellore).....	General duties.
4th	Koti Subba Rau.....	Acting do.
	Kistna.	
4th	D. Purushottamaya.....	Treasury.
4th	P. Venkatanarasimha Rau.....	Salt.
4th	Kanchi Subba Rau Pantulu.....	General duties.
Acting 4th	K. Subbarayudu.....	Temporary.
	Kurnool.	
3rd	N. Gopalakistnama Setti.....	Treasury.
4th	T. Appaji Rau (Acting in Madura).....	General duties.

CLASS.		Kurnool—(continued.)	
Acting 4th	P. Rajaratna Mudali	Acting General duties.	
2nd	A. Ramachandra Rao	Special duty, (Irrign. Company.)	
4th	V. Venkatachellam Pillay	General duties.	
Madras.			
1st	R. Raghunada Rao, (on duty at Indore).	Quit-rent and Abkerry Department	
3rd	C. Kandaswami Mudali, B.A. & B.L.	Acting Do.	
Madura.			
2nd	T. Rama Rao	Treasury.	
4th	P. Subbaiyar	Salt.	
3rd	M. Suryanurthi Pillai, (Acting in Tanjore)	General duties.	
4th	T. Appaji Rao	Acting do.	
Acting 4th	Tillanayakam Pillay, B.A.	Temporary.	
Malabar.			
3rd	P. A. Cole	Treasury and Paper Currency.	
4th	O. Cannan	Salt.	
1st	W. E. Underwood, (on leave).	General duties, (Wynaad)	
3rd	A. M. MacGregor	Acting do.	
Nellore.			
3rd	A. Narayana Rao	Treasury.	
3rd	C. E. Plunkett	Salt.	
3rd	C. Kandaswami Mudali, B.A. & B.L. (Ag. in Madras)	General duties.	
3rd	A. Sudarshan Rao	Acting Do.	
Acting 4th	Basika Chari	Temporary	
Salem.			
3rd	J. W. Johnston, (on full duty)	Treasury.	
2nd	T. Pritchard, (Actg. Treasury Depy. Collr.)	General duties.	
Acting 4th	Mahomed Azem Ghattala Sahib	Acting do.	
Acting 4th	P. Rajagopal Chetty	Temporary.	
Tanjore.			
4th	Y. Alagasingar Nayudu, (on leave)	Treasury.	
3rd	M. Suryanurthi Pillai	Ag. do.	
Acting 1st	E. G. Ricketts, (on leave)	Salt.	
Acting 4th	Ramanujam Nayudu	Acting do.	
3rd	A. Sriolvasa Rao	General duties.	
2nd	P. Seshagiri Rao	Do.	
Acting 4th	A. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., (on leave)	Temporary.	
Tinnevely.			
1st	S. R. Locke	Treasury.	
4th	W. E. Ganapati Pillai	Salt.	
2nd	A. Ramachandra Rao (special Dy. Collr., Kurnool)	General duties.	
Acting 4th	H. Subbaraiyar	Acting Do.	
Trichinopoly.			
Acting 2nd	T. Krishna Rao, (on leave)	Treasury.	
Acting 4th	H. Venkatesh Rao, (on leave)	Acting do.	
Acting 4th	T. Pattabhiram Pillai	Acting do.	
Acting 4th	V. Doraswami Aiyar	Acting General duties.	
Vizagapatam.			
4th	J. W. McMurray	Treasury.	
4th	W. C. H. Sharkey, (on special duty, Bellary)	Salt.	
Acting 4th	R. Sooriah Row	Ag. do.	

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

CORRECTED TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

THE MOST GRACIOUS RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES

CHANDOS GREENVILLE, Duke of BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 28th August 1875; took his seat 23d November, 1875.

HIS EXCELLENCY LT.-GENL. SIR NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council; took his seat 2d February, 1876.

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 20 YEARS' STANDING.

HON'BLE DAVID ARBUTHNOTT

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 23rd January 1842. 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, 15th 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, 5th November 1854. Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kurnool, 10th June 1855. On sick leave to England, from 23rd 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 Madras, from 15th January to 8th April 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 9th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 24th January 1869 to 30th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Sea Customs and of the Collector and Magistrate and Acting Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 15th May 1871. Acting Agent of Tanjore, 4th March 1873. Collector and Magistrate and Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue from 22nd October to 21st December 1874. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue from 22nd May 1875 to 4th April 1875. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue from 6th to 9th May 1875. Acting First Member, Board of Revenue, from 9th May to 9th August 1875. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue from 10th August 1875.—32 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, 5th February 1850. Acting Sub Collector and Joint 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, 16th 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.—27 years, 10 months, 21 days.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.I.

1842. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th October 1843. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 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, 12th November 1852. Out of employ, 2nd December 1855. 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 8th November 1868. Resumed his seat as Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue on 11th November 1868. To be 2d Member, but to act as 2d Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1869. Acting 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 2nd November 1869. Inam Commissioner, without prejudice to his duties as Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th November 1869. Second Member, but to continue to act as 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th January 1870. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, 2nd November 1870. On furlough to Europe from 2nd April 1872 to 31st January 1873. Member of Council, 5th December 1873. Acting Governor, Port Saint George, from 28th April to 22nd November 1875.—20 years, 11 months, 19 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 1855. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 2nd December 1856. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 24th September 1858. 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 20th 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 15th July 1871. First Member of the Board of Revenue, 19th December 1873.—20 years, 4 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2d January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22d 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, 16th 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, Nandilal, 3rd June 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 25th March 1862. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 18th October 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 29th April 1867 to 2d January 1869. On sick leave to Europe from 1st February to 19th July 1875.—27 years, 3 months, 26 days.

ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C.B.

1844. Under the Principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th November 1849. Europe furlough, 14th October 1848. Out of employ, 29th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Acting Deputy Register of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 9th 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 1860. 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 1860 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, 18th 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.—25 years, 1 month, 13 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, 23rd 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, 18th November 1858. On furlough for the unexpired portion of the three years obtained by him on the 28th 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 18th 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 1864. Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 3rd 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. Actg. Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 10th August 1875. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 29th Mar. 1876. On furlough to Europe from 21st Apr. 1876.—25 years, 5 months, 15 days.

WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

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 Foujdaree 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, 28th 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, 30th 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 1858. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 6th 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, from 2nd June to furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868 to 5th November 1870. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, 20th April to 20th July 1871, and from 16th February to 15th May, and from 27th June to 10th July 1872, and from 29th 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 2d March 1874 to 24th February 1875. Temporary Member of Council, from 29th April to 22nd November 1875.—26 years, 8 months, 11 days.

JOHN HUNTER-BLAIR.

1845. Under the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, 17th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th November 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 17th March 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 4th February 1851. England, 12th January 1852. Out of employ, 25th December 1853. 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, 22nd April 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 20th September 1855. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 2nd December 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 11th January 1856. On furlough to Europe, from 10th May 1859 to 1th November 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 2nd February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 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 1865. 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, 28th 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 1873. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 15th December 1873 to 27th April 1874. On furlough to Europe from 15th April to 26th October 1874. — 24 years, 16 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, 2nd 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 Port Saint George in Ganjam, 22nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 1th 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 Port Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 2nd April 1868. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 11th May to 14th August 1870, and from 1st December 1870. — 23 years, 6 months, 13 days.

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, 35th 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 6th 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 1868. 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.

1848. 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 Foudraee Adawlut, 20th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudraee Adawlut, 8th November 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th Mar. 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 23rd January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2nd 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 Port St. George, in Vizagapatam, 23rd December 1856. Sub Judge, Calicut, 28th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 9th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 17th November 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 26th 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 1868 to 7th November 1869. Acting Chief Justice from 18th March to 22nd August 1873. On furlough to Europe from 35th March 1875. — 25 years, 6 months, 7 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

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 Foudraee Adawlut, 3d April 1855. Acting Assistant Judge, Combaconura, 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 3th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 21st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 16th January 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 2nd 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 28th December 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 7th January 1873. District and Session Judge, Coimbatore, but to continue to act in Bellary, 5th June 1874. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 28th June to 25th September 1875. — 20 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, 28th March 1859. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1859. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Port St. 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 Port St. George in Vizagapatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chingleput, 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 2d February to 2d May 1865, and from 13th May 1865. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 25th May 1865. Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, 2nd 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 Third 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 of the Board of Revenue, 16th December 1873. Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 6th April 1875 to 4th June 1875. 2nd Member Board of Revenue, from 21st November 1875. — 20 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 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th March 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 10th August 1858. 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, 23rd September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd April 1866. To be

Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 28th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 14th September 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd to 9th March 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 16th March 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1866. 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 15th 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 to 10th April 1876. Acting 3rd Member Board of Revenue, 21st April 1876.—21 years, 11 months, 5 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 24th April 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 28th September 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 20th February 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 22nd September 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 17th March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 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 25th March 1861 to 25th December 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 15th January to 31st May 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector, 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 Neigherry Hills from 26th June 1872. Granted furlough to Europe for 2 years, 10th October 1874.—22 years, 2 months, 25 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 Poudjare Adawlat, 13th June 1854. Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sudr Poudjare Adawlat, 10th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to England, from 25th March 1855 to 25th October 1855. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 2nd October 1855. Private Secretary to the Right Hon.ble the Governor, 25th March 1859 and 6th June 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1860 to 25th November 1861. Acting Sub Judge, Chitacole, from 19th December 1861. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge Chitacole, 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 6th 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 18th 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 February 1874. Fellow, University, Madras. Acting Chief Secretary to Government from 29th April to 22nd November 1875.—20 years, 4 months, 24 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 24th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1852. 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 Wynad 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, 5th November 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 23rd July 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 5th September 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 Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 14th December 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 23rd April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 29th May 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 13rd 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 Session Judge of Vizagapatam, from 6th September 1869. On six months' special leave, from 19th August 1870 to 11th February 1871.—20 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, 4th May 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th March 1858. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, South Arcot, 20th February 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th March 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th April 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 13th November 1859 to 3rd February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 17th February 1862. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 11th April 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, 31st July 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1863. On Special duty at the Board's Office from 17th January 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd July 1869 to 5th November 1870. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, 15th November 1874. Director of Revenue Settlement, 31st July 1875. On furlough to Europe from 17th July 1875 to 16th July 1876. Acting Additional Member, Board of Revenue 6th November 1876.—21 years, 6 months, 12 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 Raipore, 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, Bellary, 25th August 1861. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 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 1872. Political Agent, Sundar.—21 years, 7 months, 15 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

1852. Student at the College, 24th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 5th July 1853. Ag. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 26th August 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1864. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 30th September 1865. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th May 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 16th January 1859. Head 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, Madras, 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, from 18th July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 20th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 26th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 18th September 1868 to 3rd December 1868. District and Sessions Judge, Cuddalore, 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. District and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 10th July 1876.—21 years, 3 months, 14 days.

GEORGE VANSAGNEW.

1852. Student at the College, 30th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th January 1854. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th February 1855. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd December 1855. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd December 1855. Acting Sub Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vengalpatam, 23rd May 1859. Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vengalpatam, 23rd May 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, 2nd December 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, 17th April 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 22nd March 1861 to 20th March 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 5th April 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 11th May 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 8th September 1863. On special leave to Europe, from 15th June to 15th November 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th December 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 1st March 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 15th November 1868. Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th May 1869. Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1870—21 years, 7 months, 12 days.

JOHN DALRYMPLE GOLDINGHAM.

1853. Student at the College, 8th September 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th March 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 1st May 1857. Officiating Sub Judge, Bellary, 26th March 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madras, 19th July 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 25th January 1861. Sub Judge, Madras, 17th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th July 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 7th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 14th August 1863 to 23rd September 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 10th July 1865 to 10th August 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 29th September 1868. Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 29th April 1869. District and Session Judge, Nellore, 15th October 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 30th March 1874 to 23rd March 1876—18 years, 2 months, 15 days.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

1853. Student at the College, 2d December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 17th July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, January 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 24th June 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th September 1858 to 21st August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chittoor, 23rd August 1860. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vengalpatam, 5th October 1860. Principal Assistant at Vengalpatam, 17th May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, from 20th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 28th January 1864 to 21st December 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th January 1866 to 18th December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, from 1st October 1868. To be Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector of Tinnevely, 1st June 1869. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 10th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd March 1872 to 20th June 1874—17 years, 11 months, 13 days.

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

1854. Student at the College, 21st May 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 21st July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 15th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector, Guntur, 15th March 1859. Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1860. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 21st August 1860. Officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, 19th 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 February and 12th May 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1864 to 22nd April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 1st May 1869. On special duty in Godavary and Kistna, from 24th May 1869. To act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 18th October 1869. To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector of Nellore, 25th January 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 28th September 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 20th June 1871. To be Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 20th November 1871. Collector and Magistrate, Revenue Department, from 22nd February 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, 22nd February 1873. On furlough to Europe from 22nd March 1875 to 9th May 1876—18 years, 5 months, 12 days.

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

1855. Student at the College, 29th June 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3rd March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the Neigherry Hills, from 9th October 1858 to 19th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 29th June 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 16th August 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 3rd May 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, but to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 17th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector, 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, Godevannam, 25th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 7th May 1867. Collector and Magistrate, 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, Kurnool, but to continue to act at Tanjore, 25th May 1875—15 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, Godavary, 3rd December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavary, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavary, 11th March 1862. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavary, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, 11th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 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 Godavary 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, Cuddapah, 16th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th June to 10th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 19th October 1866 to 8th April 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 12th August 1868. On furlough, from 16th October 1870 to 25th June 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 26th June 1871. Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th February 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 12th March 1876—20 years, 4 months, 25 days.

GEORGE ROBINSON SHARPE.

1855. Student at the College, 15th November 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 24th May 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 15th 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, 10th August 1859. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 1st July 1862. On special leave to Europe, from 14th April to 19th October 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 25th July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 5th April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 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 Session Judge, Malabar, 11th January 1870. On furlough to Europe from 23rd November 1874. Forfeited appointment, on 22nd November 1876—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, 13th 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, 30th December 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 15th 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, Coimbatore, 24th July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 11th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 7th July 1867 to 20th 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—15 years, 6 months, 7 days.

FRANCIS CULLING CARR, (Barister-at-Law.)

1855. Student at the College, 20th 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, 18th 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 1863. 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, 14th February 1876. To be Sub Collector and Joint

Magistrate, Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 26th 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 4th March to 8th July 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 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.—17 years, 2 months, 7 days.

ATHOLL MACGREGOR.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madurai, 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 23rd March 1863 to 24th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 19th 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, 17th 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 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 13th July to 30th 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 1872. Agent for French Settlement of Mahé. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd May to 30th September 1875. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 11th Oct. 1875. Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 24th March 1876.—18 years, 8 months, 3 days.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1855. Student at the College, 24th 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, 3rd December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 2nd September 1861, 15th 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, 1st March 1864. Sub Collector, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1864. On leave, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1864. 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 19th April to 16th October 1873.—17 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 5th August 1864. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 25th 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, Madurai, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 25th 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.—21 years, 3 days.

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW.

1855. Student at the College, 11th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 18th 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 and Magistrate, 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 8th January 1864. On special leave, from 30th May to 28th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 23rd November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 3th 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, 16th July 1873. Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 10th December 1873. On furlough to Europe from 12th April 1875 to 8th March 1876.—15 years, 10 months, 3 days.

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, Chingleput, 29th September 1859. 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 26th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector of Madurai, 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, 15th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 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, 23rd January 1864. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Vellore, 27th February 1864. 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 16th 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 25th June 1869. District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, 25th June 1872. On furlough to Europe from 21st March 1874 to 27th March 1875. On special leave from 2nd to 12th November 1875.—15 years, 8 months, 9 days.

HONBLE 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 1865. 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 25th 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.—17 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, South Arcot, 13th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 31st August 1868. Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st October 1868. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 5th March 1867. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 18th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 4th May 1867 to 4th January 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 17th March 1868 to 2nd August 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd August 1871 to 21st February 1873. District and Session Judge of North Arcot, but to continue to act as District and Session 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.—15 years, 9 months, 3 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1856. Student at the College, 20th 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, Madurai, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 7th July 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madurai, but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, 12th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 23rd January to 23rd April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th September 1863. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th January 1864. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Gan-

jam, 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 15th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st June 1869. To act as Sub Collector of Nellore, 19th October 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, from 21st January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 28th April 1873 to 27th March 1874. Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 5th May 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput from 10th April 1875 to 19th March 1876. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras Town and Protector of Emigrants, from 18th March to 20th October 1878.—16 years, 13 days.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 20th 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 26th August 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of that District, 1st March and 16th December 1864. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Acting Sub-Collector, Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 27th March 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 21st January to 18th April 1871. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 15th April 1871. Special Agent, French Settlement and Political Agent for Pondicherry. On furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1872 to 6th January 1874.—17 years, 4 months, 13 days.

WILLIAM McQUHAE.

1857. Student at the College, 4th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 31st August 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th January 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 11th October 1864. Acting Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 6th January 1866. Acting Sub-Collector, Salem, 27th February 1866. Acting Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 27th March 1866. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1st June 1866. Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 25th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 28th June to December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 16th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 28th November 1868 to 20th October 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate, of Trichinopoly, from 25th December 1870 to 29th April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 12th May 1871. Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 6th May 1873. On furlough to Europe from 4th October 1875 to 29th November 1876.—16 years, 6 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 25th 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 28th April 1864. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 2nd 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 Port Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 19th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntour, from 4th June 1867 to 15th 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 to 17th September 1875.—15 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, 28th 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 Vizagapatnam, 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 26th 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, 10th December 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Collector of Madras, 16th December 1873 to 23rd April 1874. Acting Collector and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 15th 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 to 14th April 1876. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills, 10th October 1876.—15 years, 5 months, 18 days.

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

1857. Student at the College, 21st 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, 5th 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, 15th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 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 23rd December 1870. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 25th 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, 5th June 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, 15th August 1873.—14 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, 30th 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, Tellicherry, from 10th October 1868 to 17th April 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 5th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 5th July to 30th August 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 1th October 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntour, from 22nd February 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Guntour, 4th March 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 4th November 1873. On furlough to Europe from 8th February 1876.—16 years, 3 months, 3 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 28th September 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th

October 1863. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 25th 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, 28th March 1865. On sick leave to Europe from 14th March 1867 to 23rd October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 28th 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 Madras, 11th October 1872. District and Session Judge, Madras, from 1st April 1873. On furlough to Europe for 21 months, from 21st March 1874 to 23rd November 1875.—15 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, 11th October 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3rd July 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Madras District, 15th January 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 5th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th June 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Madras District, from 4th to 20th May 1867. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868 to 6th October 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge Cuddapah, from 15th 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, 6th June 1874 and 1st July 1875.—16 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 Dept. from 24th February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary 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 12th May 1866. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th April 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, but July 1867. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue and Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX of 1858, 15th 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 20th 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 22nd February 1875.—14 years, 4 months, 19 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 15th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 17th 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, 15th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 23rd 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 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. On special duty 13th November 1875.—11 years, 11 months, 16 days.

WILLIAM SHIRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 28th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 28th 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, 10th 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, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector.

for Bellary, 20th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 8th February to 2nd March 1868, and from 9th June to 8th July 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 11th August 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 21st February 1869 to 15th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th July to 16th October 1871. Acting Collector of Bellary, from 29th July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of 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. 14 years, 22 days.

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

1861. Student at the College, from 22nd January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 26th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 29th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 10th February 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Madras, 10th June 1865. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 10th June 1865. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 14th November 1865. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 23rd February 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th April 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 14th December 1866. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 2nd April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, 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 Session Judge of Tanjore, from 17th June 1872. Civil and Session Judge, North Tanjore, 29th May 1875. District and Session Judge of Cuddapah from 4th September 1876.—13 years, 8 months, 7 days.

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, B.I.

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 1866. 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 30th 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 13th May to 12th July 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 23rd July 1873. Political Agent, Pondicherry. On furlough to Europe from 8th May 1875.—11 years, 9 months, 19 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROOFE, 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, Vizagapatam, 16th December 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 8th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 15th January 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, 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, 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 Cause at Madras, 15th October 1872. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 28th January 1873. Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Madras, 6th June 1873. District and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 30th August 1873 to 14th March 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Madras, 3rd February 1874. District and Session Judge, Godavery, but to act as District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, 23rd July 1875.—10 years, 8 months, 9 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, Kalladghie, 2nd December 1864. Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ruinagherry, but to continue to act as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghie, 31st January 1866. Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghie, 3rd April 1866. Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 4th May 1866. Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 27th November 1866. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, but to act as Sub Collector of that District, 21st May 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 16th July 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 12th January 1868. To be Senior Assistant, but to

continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 20th April 1869. Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 14th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st January to 4th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1871 to 25th February 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th March 1873. Political Agent, Bauganapalli. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavari. Political Agent for French Settlement of Yaman, 2nd November 1875. — 12 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, 29th 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, 2nd August 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 14th February 1868. Acting Civil and Sessions Judge, Madras, from 2nd September to 12th October 1868. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge of Madras, 27th October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 21st October 1870 to 4th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 4th February 1871 to 21st January 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 30th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 15th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 24th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 24th April 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 24th February 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Nellore, 17th March 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 16th July 1875. — 12 years, 8 days.

HENRY JOHN STOKES, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 1st October 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Supernumerary 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgam, 2nd September 1865. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 29th 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, 3rd April 1866. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgam, 14th September 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgam, 13th February 1867. Acting First Assistant Collector of Belgam, 5th July 1867. To be Second Assistant Collector of Sholapore, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgam, 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 2nd 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 Collector 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 22nd Nov. 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, 22nd Nov. 1875. — 12 years, 1 month, 3 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, 13th August 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 28th August to 28th November 1867. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 25th January 1869. Furlough to Europe, from 5th 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 26th 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 Sessions Judge, Chingleput, from 26th July 1874 to 22nd August 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godavari, from 23rd August 1875. — 11 years, 8 months, 25 days.

WILLIAM EOGAN.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 18th 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, 2nd January 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th 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 5th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871 to 26th March 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, from 16th June to 22nd October 1873. Acting District and Sessions 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. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar from 21st March 1876. — 12 years, 1 month, 9 days.

JAMES WILLIAM EEST, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 30th June 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 1th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 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 15th 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 3rd July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 24th to 27th Aug. to September 1869 and from 16th May to 9th July 1870, and from 25th to 23rd February 1871. To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatnam, 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 12th January to 1st March 1873. On duty Board of Revenue from 10th to 18th 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. — 12 years, 11 months, 13 days.

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS SHARP.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 24th 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 20th 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, 12th 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, Madras, 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 2nd January 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 17th February 1874 and from 17th February 1874 to 12th February 1875. On furlough to Europe from 5th March 1875 to 23rd February 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 16th April 1876. — 11 years, 23 days.

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE.

1862. Student at the College, from 25th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 31st October 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th 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 15th February to 3rd March 1868 and from 29th August to 6th October 1870. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 12th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 23rd March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 5th July 1874 to 26th June 1876. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 15th July 1876. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, from 9th Aug. 1876. On special duty, Bellary, from 16th October 1876. — 12 years, 2 months, 15 days.

WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 8th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 24th 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 Head Assistant of North Arcot, from 7th June to 19th December 1867. In charge of Collectorate, North Arcot, from 17th June to 18th July 1867. Took charge Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, 15th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 24th December 1868 to 3rd March 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 17th 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 Sessions Judge, Tinnevely, 22nd May 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th November 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1875 to 19th June 1876. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madurai, from 4th July 1876. Sub Collector of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Judge, Court Small Causes, Madurai, 26th June 1876. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, from 12th July 1876. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills, from 21st October 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 21st November 1876.—10 years, 3 months, 6 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, 16th 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, Nellore, from 18th April 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 6th May 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Nellore, from 28th July to 27th October 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godavery, from 1st April 1874 to 11th June 1875. On special leave to Europe, from 11th June to 8th December 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 16th January 1876. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, from 15th May 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madurai, from 2nd September 1876.—11 years, 7 months, 13 days.

HENRY SEWELL, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 20th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madurai, 9th October 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 14th March 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 23rd January 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, South Canara, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Fellicherry, 26th Feb. 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 21st Sept. to 7th June 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23rd 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 16th August 1868 and from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatnam, from 7th February 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 22nd December 1869 to 20th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 25th December 1870 to 24th December 1872. On duty Board of Revenue, from 23rd January to 3rd February 1873. Acting Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 21st March 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Collector of North Arcot, 23rd May 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Collector, North Arcot, 30th May 1873. Acting Collector, 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 1875.—12 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 Kurnool, from 25th March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th April 1867 to 20th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 20th January 1868. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 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, Coimbatore, 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, Vizagapatnam, 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 Vizagapatnam, from 27th July to 26th October 1872. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 16th to 26th April 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 9th August to 19th September 1873. On furlough to Europe from 23rd Dec. 1873 to 6th Dec. 1875. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes, Madurai, from 20th Dec. 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 11th Feb. 1876. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 11th Sep. 1876.—12 years, 1 month, 12 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, Ottacamund, 13th November 1866. Special Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 1st 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 1868. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 24th April to 25th May 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 21st May 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 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 Sessions 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 Cuddalore, from 13th February 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 1st October 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 21st December 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, from 14th February 1876.—11 years, 11 months, 24 days.

"BOYD HORSBRUGH.

1862. Student at the College, from 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 22nd January 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 2nd October 1864 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 Collector's Office, Kistna, from 14th April to 7th July 1870. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent at Vizagapatnam, from 1st December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 19th February 1871 to 13th 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 Oct. 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, 24th November 1874. On furlough to Europe from 1st February 1875 to 20th January 1876. Sub Collector, Kistna, 27th January 1876.—10 years, 11 months, 25 days.

ANDREW JOHN STUART.

1863. Student at the College, from 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, but to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in that District, 25th October 1864. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th May 1865. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 17th December 1865. 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 13th February 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 25th February to 14th April 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 23rd April 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st to 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 12th 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, 2d May 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1873 to 12th 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 Sept. 1875.—10 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 3rd October 1868 to 20th 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 22nd March to 1st September 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 22nd September 1874. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, 2nd 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.—11 years, 3 months, 11 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 19th 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 18th September 1865. 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 Government of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatnam, 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, Vizagapatnam, 5th April 1867. Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd February 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, from 27th May 1868. Head Assistant Collector 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 24th September 1870 to 24th 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 30th July 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 14th September 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 10th September 1876.—12 years, 8 months, 26 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESDON.

1863. Student at the College, 4th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 7th March 1864. 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 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Nellore, from 22nd June 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Nellore, 31st October 1873. On furlough to Europe from 13th April 1875 to 25th November 1876.—11 years, 5 months, 5 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 25th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 15th 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, 17th 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, Vizagapatnam, from 2nd December 1873. In charge Collector's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 14th April to 12th May 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 15th August 1874 to 8th August 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Tinnevely from 21st August 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, but to act as Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 24th October 1876.—8 years, 13 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, 15th May 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1870 to 18th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in that District, 15th October 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Godavery, from 5th December 1872. Head Assistant, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery, 28th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 6th March 1873 to 3rd April 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool from 17th April to 25th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary from 25th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madras, from 25th September 1875. Acting

Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 6th January 1876. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely from 23rd August to 25th September 1876. Sub Collector, Bellary, from 7th November 1876.—11 years, 1 month, 5 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, 25th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 25th February 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 15th July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 16th to 27th September 1869. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatnam, from 18th March 1871 to 15th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 27th April 1872. Head Assistant, Trichingopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 25th 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 26th May to 26th August 1875.—11 years, 4 months, 25 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 8th August 1865. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 25th January to 11th March 1869. Out of employ, 15th September 1869. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 14th March 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 30th January 1871. Assistant Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 21st February and 14th March 1871. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, from 27th September 1871. Head Assistant, but to act as Sub Collector, Salem, 15th March 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 26th August 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 19th January 1874 to 17th November 1875. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 22nd November 1875.—11 years, 4 months, 35 days.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

1863. Student at the College, 5th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 2nd July 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 5th April 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th April 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichingopoly, 27th October 1867. Acting Registrar of Assurances, Trichingopoly, 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 22nd 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 25th to 30th 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 15th July 1875.—11 years, 7 months, 11 days.

SAMUEL TRANT MCCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th October 1865. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 18th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 31st July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 26th 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 18th 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 16th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput from 13th August 1875.—10 years, 30 months, 10 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, 22nd March 1866. Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 15th September 1866. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 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 24th March 1873. Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 16th April to 14th July 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 17th July 1873, Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 15th October 1873. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, from 5th November 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 19th August 1874 to 2nd November 1875. On Special leave from 3rd November 1876.—10 years, 10 months, 4 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, B.A.

1862. 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, Godavery District, 13th April 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, 15th January 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 19th April 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, from 23rd December 1867. To be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 11th August 1868. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 20th January to 23rd February 1869. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 23rd February 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 6th June 1871. On four months' special leave, from 23rd June to 22nd October 1871. Acting Registrar, 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.—11 years, 1 month, 10 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Salem, 25th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th November 1865. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 10th 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 15th to 31st November 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 26th November to 7th December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 16th June 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 8th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, from 14th November 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 8th March 1871. On furlough to Europe from 15th August 1871 to 8th January 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 21st January 1873. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 22nd May 1873.—11 years, 7 months, 8 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1863. Student at the College, 6th 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 1869 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 23rd 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, Vizagapatnam, from 10th August to 23rd October 1875. Acting District and Session Judge, North Malabar, from 21st May to 2nd August 1876.—11 years, 3 months, 28 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1863. Student at the College, 16th 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, 24th April 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 13th August 1876. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 27th August to 20th November 1867. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 10th December 1867. In charge of Sub Collectorate, North Arcot, from 20th December 1867 to 14th 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, Madras, from 22nd May 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 27th July to 27th September 1869. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 16th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 10th October 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collectorate from 16th to 20th March 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March to 23rd June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 21st August 1873.—10 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 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 26th March 1869. Assistant Collector of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 16th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna District, from 21st to 25th 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.—11 years, 9 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

1863. Student at the College, 25th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 15th 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, 15th 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 8th December 1869 to 1st January 1870. On special leave, from 17th April to 20th October 1870. Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 25th January 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, from September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 14th December 1871. In charge of South Arcot Collectorate, from 17th April to 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 15th February 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot from 11th February 1875. Acting Head Assistant Godavari from 15th August 1875. On furlough to Europe, for 2 years, from 29th September 1875.—11 years, 3 months, 27 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE (*Barriater-at-Law*).

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2nd May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 17th October 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 24th June to 13th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd November to 15th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 18th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1870 to 31st January 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 28th June 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th May to 8th July 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, from 26th July 1873 to 12th August 1874. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 27th 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 Madras, 22nd November 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 12th December 1876.—11 years, 4 months, 6 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th September 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th December 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 29th October 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 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, Madras, 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, Madras, 24th February 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras from 30th July 1875.—10 years, 1 month, 29 days.

GEORGE McWATERS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 14th January 1864. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 24th July 1866 and 10th July 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 25th May 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 5th September 1871 to 10th February 1873. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 14th May to 12th September 1872. On furlough to Europe from 12th September 1872 to 31st August 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th September 1874.—11 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 28th February 1868. Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 25th October 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 29th April 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 13th May 1870 to 2nd February 1875. Head Assistant, Godavari, but to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 16th March 1875.—8 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, 28th 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 6th October 1869. In charge of Junior Assistant'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. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, 25th January 1876. Head Assistant, Kistna, but to continue to act as Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, 23rd March 1875.—10 years, 6 months, 24 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 19th 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, Neilgherry, from 11th November 1868. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd January 1871 to 20th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd March 1873 to 19th March 1874. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 2nd 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.—12 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 26th 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 29th July 1872. Head Assistant, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 30th July 1875.—10 years, 10 months, 17 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPEL.

1864. Student at the College, 23rd November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavary District, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavary District, 19th April 1867 and 10th March 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Godavary, from 20th March to 18th June 1870 and from 3rd August 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavary, from 28th August to 15th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 1st July 1872 to 25th February 1873. Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, 25th February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 5th 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. On furlough to Europe from 9th January 1876.—11 years, 1 month, 14 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 5th March to 8th April 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, from 26th August 1872. Acting Canarese Translator to Government, 18th January 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 9th to 15th November 1873. Canarese Translator to Government, from 21st January 1874. Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, 30th July 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1875 to 7th November 1876.—10 years, 7 months, 15 days.

DAVID BLICK, LL.B.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865. Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, from 26th April to 29th June 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 14th June 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar 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 14th March to 26th May 1871 and from 10th July to 7th September 1871. Acting District Judge of South Malabar from 14th October to 15th November 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 16th 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.—10 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 6th 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.—9 years, 10 months, 11 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th May 1866. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 4th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 9th April to 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 1874. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 30th April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 19th January 1875 to 29th October 1875. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 2nd November 1875. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 21st March 1876. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Additional Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 24th October 1876.—10 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 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1867. On special leave to Europe, from 14th January to 16th July 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of 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 26th January to 25th 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. On furlough to Europe from 31st January 1876.—10 years, 6 months, 23 days.

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 13th April 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, under the Superintendents 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, 28th 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 18th April 1875.—10 years, 4 months, 23 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 6th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 22nd June 1868. On 1 year's furlough to Australia, from 26th December 1863 to 3rd December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869. On furlough to Australia, from 21st January 1871 to 27th February 1872. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherry Hills, from 16th November 1872. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiris, from 27th January to 13th March 1875. Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, 30th July 1875. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 10th February 1876.—9 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 12th July 1868 and from 15th August 1868 to 2nd April 1869, and from 2nd June 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 15th August 1872 to 11th 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.—9 years, 11 months, 10 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

1864. Student at the College, 26th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 23rd April 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1865. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 4th January 1866. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 9th to 15th June 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd February to 8th June 1872 and from 25th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 22nd September to 15th October 1871 and from 28th October to 28th November 1871. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 4th December 1871 to 5th January 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 15th 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 12th April 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Godavery, from 14th April 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, 22nd June 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 12th December 1876—12 years, 4 days.

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th January 1865. 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 15th April 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 24th March 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madras, from 11th October 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Madras, 7th December 1869. Acting Junior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatnam, 14th May 1870. Assistant Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 8th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 17th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 25th 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 2nd October 1873. On Special duty Relief Works, Kurnool, 25th November 1876—22 years, 1 month, 6 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

1864. Student at the College, 25th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 12th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 23rd March 1869. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Nellore, from 11th to 24th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Nellore, from 2nd 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 21st August 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 1st September 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 20th March 1874 to 20th March 1876. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 25th July 1876—2 years, 12 months, 6 days.

JOHN LEE-WARNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th April 1865. 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, 15th August 1867. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 23rd 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 25th March to 7th November 1869. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 21st 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, Vizagapatnam, from 7th February 1870. Acting Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 8th November 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 13th February to 18th March 1871. Special Assistant, Madras, from 18th December 1872. On furlough to Europe from 20th April 1875—10 years, 4 months, 13 days.

LEONARD ROBERT BURROWS, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 6th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 1th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 26th February 1865. 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, Madras, 27th October 1874. Acting Special Assistant, Madras, from 2nd April 1875. Acting President of Municipal Commission, Madras, 25th May 1876—10 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 23rd 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 5th April 1873 to 26th December 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 5th January 1875. Acting Special Assistant, Madras, 18th June 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, without prejudice to his duties as Acting Special Assistant, Madras, 16th June 1876—10 years, 2 months, 29 days.

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th January 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, from 21st August 1866 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 11th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 5th March 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th May to 2nd June 1871 and from 2nd 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. On furlough to Europe from 7th July 1876—10 years, 3 months, 24 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 14th November 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 28th 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 8th to 21st Aug. 1868. Assistant Collector of Salem, 2nd November 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 12th February to 21st March 1869 and from 22nd June to 20th July 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 26th October to 21st 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 25th August 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Salem, from 23rd August to 31st October 1870. Took charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, on 10th October 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, from 6th to 25th November 1870. Resumed charge Head Assistant's Office, on 26th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, from 28th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 17th August 1871 to 5th November 1872. Acting Senior Assistant in Gadnam, 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 of Collector's Office, South Canara, from 18th September to 14th October 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 12th October 1873 to 6th January 1876. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue from 18th February to 4th November 1876. On special duty, Kurnool, 5th November 1876—12 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 15th 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 25th June 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Cuddapah, from 20th May to 17th July 1875. On furlough to Europe from 20th December 1875—11 years, 1 month, 11 days.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

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 11th September 1873. On furlough to Europe, 2nd August 1874. Forfeited appointment, 2nd August 1876.—8 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, 22nd November 1875. On furlough to Europe from 23rd April 1876.—10 years, 5 months, 5 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU.

1865. Student at the College, 25th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 23rd May 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd August to 29th September 1869. On furlough to Europe from 30th September 1869 to 19th March 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 12th April 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 26th May 1872. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Salem, from 25th March to 3rd April 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput, from 29th April to 16th July 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, from 23rd August to 1st October 1874.—8 years, 8 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 from 6th December 1875.—10 years, 29 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 16th March to 29th April 1870. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public &c. Departments, from 4th May to 12th June 1870. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 17th 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 1876. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 15th June 1873. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public Department, 16th June 1875. Acting Canarese Translator to Government, 15th June 1875. On special duty, Madras, 14th November 1876.—6 years, 11 months, 29 days.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 24th December 1867. In charge of Principal Assistant Collectors' 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 12th February 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 13th from February to 15th May 1871. In charge of Senior Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1871 to 5th January 1872. To be Assistant Collector of Kistna, 5th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant Kistna, from 24th April to 25th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant of Thinevelly, from 25th September 1872. Assistant, but Acting Special Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 19th July 1873.—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 13th 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 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1876.—5 years, 9 months, 25 days.

CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE CUMMING, F.R.C.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 Collectors' Office, from 7th September to 6th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 14th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, from 5th April to 4th June 1872, and from 28th March to 2nd April 1873. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 13th June 1873. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 2nd February 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 10th to 13th August, 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 8th February 1876.—8 years, 9 months, 9 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 14th June 1872. Assistant Collector, but to act as Head Assistant of Nellore, 21st June 1872. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 10th March 1874.—9 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 26th June 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, from 16th July to 4th October 1874. On furlough to Europe from 20th June 1875.—9 years, 6 months, 4 days.

THOMAS JAMES MALTRY.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 13th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 30th January to 16th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 7th December 1870. In charge of Senior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 16th March. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 18th April 1871. On special leave for 6 months to Europe, from 29th August 1871 to 1st March 1873. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, from 17th July 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Ganjam, 25th November 1873. Assistant Collector, Godavery. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, 25th March 1876. On special duty, Ganjam, 10th June 1876. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, from 24th October 1876.—8 years, 7 months, 1 day.

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1868. In charge of Salem Collectorate, from 18th to 21st March 1875. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 3rd September 1873. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 10th March 1874. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills, 1st February 1876.—8 years, 22 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 3rd May 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Bellary, from 19th May to 13th 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.—8 years, 23 days.

LEWIS McIVER.

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st December 1868. Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 14th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, South Canara, from 14th January to 2nd March 1871 and from 27th October to 31st December 1871 and from 9th March to 9th April 1873 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. On Special duty, Madras, 22nd September 1876.—8 years, 1 month, 10 days.

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES, (*Barriater-at-Law.*)

1868. Arrived 3rd January 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st January 1869. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 20th to 22nd April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 17th November to 18th December 1870 and from 20th January to 7th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Madras, from 1st July 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 12th February 1872. Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 13th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 16th June 1873. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 23rd June 1876.—7 years, 11 months, 29 days.

MATTHEW RICHARD WELD, B.A.

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 1st December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 23rd August 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 3rd to 16th March 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 20th September to 16th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 4th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 21st November to 9th December 1872 and from 8th June 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 13th October 1876.—7 years, 10 months, 22 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1868. Arrived 19th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd December 1868. On leave to Europe, from 21st March to 15th November 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 25th February to 16th March 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 25th April to 2nd 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. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, from 2nd August 1875 to 11th March 1876.—7 years, 4 months, 14 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS STANDING.

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 35th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 12th August 1872 to 13th February 1873, and from 13th May 1873. Acting Special Assistant, Malabar, 22nd February 1875.—7 years, 1 month, 12 days.

GORDON THOMSON MACKENZIE.

1869. Arrived 19th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 30th November 1869. Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 16th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 26th 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 15th May to 26th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 16th March 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Nellore, from 9th April to 30th June 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 14th August 1876. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 30th July 1876.—7 years, 1 month, 12 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1869. Arrived 12th March 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 12th April 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 16th January 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 4th May to 18th July 1872 and from 27th July 1873. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizaga-

patam, 25th August 1874. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 16th March 1875. On Special duty, Salt Commission, from 10th January to 25th 22nd September 1876.—6 years, 9 months, 10 days.

LEWIS MOORE.

1869. Arrived 7th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th December 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 30th September to 7th October, 1871, and from 8th to 14th 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, Madras, from 16th March 1875.—7 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, Madras, from 16th February 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madras, from 16th August to 15th September 1872. Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 27th October 1874. On furlough to Europe from 5th January to 24th December 1875. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 4th January 1876. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 18th January 1876. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 22nd July to 14th October 1876.—6 years, 1 month, 8 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, 18th June 1873. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 26th July to 4th September 1873, and from 27th December 1873 to 25th 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. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th October 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, 15th October 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 15th December 1875.—6 years, 3 months, 14 days.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

1871. Arrived 3rd November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 7th November 1871. Assistant Collector of Godavery, from 27th August 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Godavery, from 28th 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 Madras and Trichinopoly in connection with the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 22nd November 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 27th November to 13th December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, from 15th December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 24th January 1876.—5 years, 1 month, 28 days.

JAMES THOMSON, M.A.

1871. Arrived 24th November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 22nd November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, 1st May to 8th October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 1st February to 9th March 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 31st March to 3rd June 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 4th June to 7th September 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, from 21st December 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 29th February to 2nd March 1876. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 1st April 1876. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 9th September to 2nd October 1876.—5 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, Madras, 24th March 1874. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 1st February 1876.—4 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. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 15th September to 24th November 1875. Assistant and Acting Senior Assistant and Agent, Ganjam, from 28th April 1876.—4 years, 2 months, 16 days.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

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. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 8th May 1876.—3 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 Sub Collector, Bellary, 1st June 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 1st April to 2nd May 1876.—3 years, 2 months, 6 days.

EGERTON EDWARD SPENCER.

1873. Arrived 31st October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 4th November 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Chingleput, from 12th July to 12th August 1875. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 30th September 1876. On Special duty, Cuddapah, 24th October 1876.—3 years, 2 months, 1 day.

SYDENHAM HENRY WYNNE, B.A.

1873. Arrived 31st October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th November 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 18th to 26th November 1875 and from 7th to 30th June 1876. On Special duty, Trichinopoly.—3 years, 2 months, 11 days.

WILLIAM JACOB TATE.

1874. Arrived 25th November 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavary, 1st December 1874.—2 years, 1 month, 6 days.

GEORGE WILLIAM FAWCETT.

1874. Arrived 6th November 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, 10th November 1874.—2 years, 1 month, 25 days.

PIERCE WILLIAM MOORE.

1874. Arrived 18th October 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George in Canjam, 27th October 1874.—2 years, 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 year, 1 month, 8 days.

JOHN DAVID REES.

1875. Arrived 10th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vinag, 16th November 1875.—1 year, 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 year, 1 month, 8 days.

WALTER MILLER THORBURN, B.A.

1875. Arrived 26th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 1st December 1875. On furlough from 15th April to 13th August 1876.—9 months, 19 days.

ARTHUR HENRY TEMPLE MARTINDALE.

1875. Arrived 10th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th November 1875.—1 year, 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. On special leave from 3rd February to 7th March 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st February 1876.—1 year, 4 days.

GUY FRANCIS THOMAS POWER.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 1st December 1875.—1 year, 1 month, 8 days.

JAMES PAULL FIDDIAN.

1875. Arrived 13th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th November 1875.—1 year, 1 month, 18 days.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, M.A.

1876. Arrived 20th November 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 21st November 1876.—1 month, 11 days.

PULICAT RATNAVELU CHETTI.

1876. Not arrived.

WILLIAM HENRY WELSH.

1876. Arrived 20th November 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 21st November 1876.—1 month, 11 days.

THOMAS MENDELSSOHN HORSFALL.

1876. Arrived 5th December 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 5th December 1876.—27 days.

ALFRED WILLIAM BUCKLE HIGGENS.

1876. Arrived 6th December 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 12th December 1876.—28 days.

EDWARD SIDNEY LAFFAN.

1876. Arrived 22nd November 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 28th November 1876.—1 month, 9 days.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

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

G. Thornhill, Esq. } Trustees of the Civil } Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael.
 Hon'ble L. C. Innes. } Fund for 1876. } C. A. Galton, Esq.
 " W. Hudleston. } } T. Weir, Esq.,
 H. E. Stokes, Esq. - - - - Secretary.
 Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Agents in England.

Committee of Retired Members in England.

R. Clark, 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 £300 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,			
a Donation of - - - - -	- - - - -	Rs.	1,500 0 0
On birth of each daughter, a Donation of - - - - -	- - - - -	"	300 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, 1876.

Rules for the grant of Leave of Absence for regulating Acting Allowances; and for limiting the period of Service of Covenanted Civil Servants, Judges of the High Court, Bishops, Chaplains, Military and Medical Officers, Law Officers, and Uncovenanted Officers.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Extent of Application. SECTION I.—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—

Mentenant-Governors;

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governors 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 his 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.

1A.—Subsidiary leave of absence under Chapter V, Privilege leave of absence under Chapter VI, and Examination leave of absence under Chapter VII of this Code, may be granted to a Military Officer in Civil employ, otherwise, leave of absence may not be granted, under the rules of this Code, to any Military Officer.

2. No leave, other than privilege under Chapter VI, may be granted to any Covenanted officer who has completed the term of service when, by any rule he is required to retire from the service. Any leave, other than privilege leave, granted to Covenanted officers before such date ceases to have effect on such date. An Uncovenanted officer is eligible, after he attains the age of 55 years, for privilege leave, and also for any special leave (Chapter IV and Sections 5 and 6 of Supplement F) to which he may be otherwise entitled. Any leave, other than privilege leave or special leave as above, granted to an Uncovenanted officer before the date on which he attains the age of 55 years ceases to have effect on such date.

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);

(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 Bangun;

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 and 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.

1. An Uncovenanted Officer who draws pension as well as pay under Section 92 of the Civil Pension Code, may, during leave of absence from his new office, draw so much of his pension as will raise his whole leave allowances to the amount which would have been admissible to him if he had taken leave of the same kind and under the same circumstances while holding his abolished appointment, provided that his allowances on leave shall never be less than his pension.

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. The actual date of the officer's departure from his station must, however, always be reported.

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

SECTION 7.—In these rules unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

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

(1) Privilege leave of absence.

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

(2) Subsidiary leave of absence.

* Applies to all officers in Civil employ. † Applies to all gazetted officers in Civil employ.

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

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, 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, 1868—the date of his actual arrival in India.

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

Since the 5th May, 1869;—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 him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

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

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

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

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

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

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868, 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.

(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.

(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.

Pay and Salary.

(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. (But see Rule 3 (c) under Section 24.)

(c). "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.

(f). The words "Accountant General" when used in reference to a public servant applying for leave, or on leave, mean the officer who audits the pay and allowances of such public servant.

CHAPTER III.

Furlough.

Note.—The Local Government may grant furlough in India to a military officer in civil employ, who is entitled to furlough under the rules published by G. G. O. in Military Department, No. 171, of 25th February, 1874, such furlough should be granted only upon a certificate by the Controller of Military Accounts of the Presidency to which the officer belongs, that he is entitled thereto; and a copy of the order granting the furlough should be sent to the Government of India in the Military Department.

A Local Government may not grant furlough out of India to any Military Officer.

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.

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.

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* Applies to all officers in Civil employ.

Amount admissible after 5 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 25, 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, Assam, Ajmir, Mysore and Coorg, and the Berars, if one-fifth of the whole number of officers, Covenanted, Military, and Uncovenanted, serving in the same commission, are already absent on furlough or special leave. In other Local Governments, it may not be granted, if one-fifth of the whole number of Covenanted Civil Servants serving under the orders of the same Local Government are already absent on furlough or special leave.

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

SECTION 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.

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.

And provided also that the leave allowances of an Uncovenanted Officer shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes furlough.

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, 1883, shall be understood to mean prior to his being relieved of his duties.

* Applies to all officers in Civil employ.

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(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.

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.

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.

Lien. 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.

(Note.—Subsidiary leave of absence is intended only for the purpose of enabling an officer to make the necessary arrangements for breaking up or reorganizing his household and for the journey to or from the seaport, as the case may be; and its duration should be limited to what is necessary for these purposes.)

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 exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up office to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the 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

* Applies to a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ.

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 of absence may be granted for more than thirty days wherever the Local Government is satisfied that an officer could not within thirty days, by the available means of conveyance and by the direct route, reach the port of embarkation or his station, as the case may be. Subsidiary leave may also be prolonged beyond thirty days if the Local Government is satisfied that an officer who has arranged to start by a particular vessel within the period of subsidiary leave allowed him, is prevented from doing so by a change in the date of the vessel's departure. Subsidiary leave may not be granted for more than thirty days on medical certificate or upon any other grounds than those set forth in this rule. Whenever a Local Government grants subsidiary leave for more than thirty days, a report of the grant, with the reasons for it, should be made to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

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 the Government of India in Persia or Arabia may leave the country in which he is serving, or return to it, by any port (except Aden) or frontier town he likes, provided that the journey to or from such port or frontier town 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.

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.

Proviso.—Provided that if an officer, who has obtained subsidiary leave, with the intention of taking furlough or special leave out of India, is prevented by sickness or other urgent or adequate reasons from embarking within the period of his subsidiary leave, the Local Government may order that his furlough or special leave shall begin in India at the end of his subsidiary leave and consequently without forfeiture of that leave.

Note.—Applies to a Military officer in Civil employ.

1. In the absence of such special order 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.

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. **SECTION 20.**—An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

Special leave. (a). If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the officer have not had leave subsidiary to a former special leave;—no allowance.

* Applies to a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ.

† Applies to a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code, excepting Supplement F.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1888, 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.

(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 :—as for example, if a Covenanted officer has been absent on extraordinary leave in extension of furlough 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 18, for which, if he were not on privilege leave, he would be admissible to him.

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 on 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.

The calculation should be as follows :—

One calendar month for every eleven full calendar months of duty, and one day for every eleven days of the balance.

(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.*

* Applies to a Commissioned Military officer in Civil employ.

1. I am directed to acknowledge your No. 882A, dated 18th March, 1873, and subsequent No. 463, 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, 1872.)

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. The remission herein allowed does not authorise the grant of pay for any period by which privilege leave is exceeded.

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.

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, subsidiary leave, leave on private affairs, or leave on 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.

3. (a).—A local allowance may be drawn by an officer on privilege leave, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum tenens*.

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 Govern-

ment 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, except those employed in the Public Works Department and in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General of India, for whom there are special Departmental Rules.]

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. Leave may not be given under this Chapter to an officer, to prepare for examination, or for recreation after examination. A reasonable time, including the day or days of examination, should be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination, and nothing more.

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.

2. (a.) One day's joining-time is allowed to an officer transferred from one office to another at the same station.

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 route 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.

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.

10. An officer who does not join his new appointment within the joining-time allowed to him is entitled to no allowances after the end of his joining-time, and after a week ceases to have a lien on any appointment. But if the Local Government considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control, it may exempt him from the loss of his appointment.

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:

* In 1871 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 Despatch, No. 65, dated 15th February 1872).

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. An officer on furlough or special leave out of India may draw his allowances in India either at his own head quarters, or at the chief town of the Province, or at the capital town of the Presidency in which he is employed. If the leave of an officer, whether in or out of India, is extended or commuted, the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the officer is employed must, on receiving advice of such extension or commutation, forthwith communicate it to the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction his leave allowances are drawn. He should also communicate any other circumstances connected with the leave which may be required to be known to the Accountant General who passes the officer's leave allowance.

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, 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.

1. Payment is made at the Home treasury as follows:—

On the fixed quarter days (namely, March 25th, June 25th, September 25th, and December 25th), a form is supplied on application to the India Office, containing,

* 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).

(1) a life-certificate to be filled up in the manner directed on the face of it.

(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 to 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 submits to the Accountant General a certificate by the Military Department of the presidency to which he belongs, in Form A, B, or C (as the case may be) contained in Appendix C.

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 Barmah, 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.

* 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.

for Europe. The Accountant-General or Treasury officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant-General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form E, Appendix 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 F, Appendix A, to the Accountant-General of the absentee's presidency.

CASE II (b.)

The Accountant-General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix 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 G, Appendix A; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form E to the Accountant-General of his own presidency, who will send it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant-General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form H, Appendix 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 for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form D to the Accountant-General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form L, Appendix 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 10th 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, or, if he is an officer employed directly under the Government of India, to the Government of India in the Department under which he is employed. An officer of the Bengal Civil Service employed directly under the Government of India, returning from furlough or special leave, 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 this 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.

6(a). So long as an officer retains a lien under this section, or if he is exempted under Rule 6 from loss of appointment, absence after the end of his leave, though not counting as continuous service, does not operate as a break of continuous service or continuous active service as defined in Section 7(c).

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 which 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.

2. 1). 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*.

(f). An application for privilege leave should not be made more than six weeks before the leave is granted.

Medical Certificate.

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 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.

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.

* Applies to all gazetted officers in Civil employ.

(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.

4 a). When a Military officer in Civil employ applies for leave of absence on medical certificate, or proceeds to a port of embarkation for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, he should communicate his intention to his immediate departmental superior when he sends in his application, or before he leaves his station, as the case may be. A copy of the order granting leave on medical certificate should be forwarded to such departmental superior by the Government which grants the leave.

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 1 (b).

Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or Commissioned Officers of the Army, or any of those specified in the following list:—
LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and officers of higher rank.

CUSTOMS.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Collectors of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

OPIMUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

POST OFFICE.—Presidency Post Masters, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

ADMINISTRATION.—Assistant and Under Secretaries to Government, Superintendent of Government Printing.

SURVEY.—Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue.—Assistant Surveyors and officers of higher rank.

GEOLOGICAL.—Officers on the graded list.

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. 2,234, 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."

1.(a). The deductions to which the allowances of a Covenanted Civil Servant are subject on account of annuity while he is on leave, should invariably be stated in his last pay certificate.

(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.

2.(a). 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.

(6). Whenever a corrected last pay certificate, whether original or duplicate, is furnished, it should invariably be marked "amended certificate."

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
- 3B Section and clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its supplements, under which the leave is granted..... 3B
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.

*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.

NOTE.—In the case of officers on other than private leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 5th and 7th spaces should be—"The date of the pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form :—

"This is to certify that (title and name) is a passenger on board the (name of vessel) proceeding to (destination), and left by me at sea this day."

(SIGNATURE)

Pilot.

(Place) the (date).

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave, 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
- 3B Section and clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its supplements, under which the leave is granted..... 3B
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.

To

(Place).

The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation).

SIR,

Dated (place) the (date).

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).

From

The Accountant General.

(Reverse).

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation).

(Name of absentee's presidency).

Sir,

Dated (place) the (date).

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
- 3B. Section and clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its supplements, under which the leave is granted 3B
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 month from the (date) to the (date).....	RS. A. P.
Rs.	a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0 0 0
	Total.....	0 0 0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him is half his monthly average pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from _____ to _____) the date on which he may make over charge of entered in accordance with his office, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege the rules of the service to leave, provided that the allowance does not exceed _____* or fall which the officer belongs, short of _____.

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE).

Accountant General.

Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on the (date); that he drew an (or no) advance of salary; and that the 5th, 8th and 9th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE).

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse).

From the Accountant General,

(Name of absentee's presidency).

To the Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation).

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ a month, less the deduction shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the _____ treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of _____ as shown below, and at the rate of half his monthly average pay and acting allowance as shown below for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation); that you will grant him an advance of _____, if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of absentee's) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(Signature).

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ treasury, at the rate of _____ less the deduction shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____. His average monthly pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rupees _____, and the 6th space in the certificate on the face of this form has been filled up accordingly.

(Place) the (date).

Collector of

Accountant General.

FORMS E, F, G, H, K, L.

These forms are not re-printed; they will be found in the Gazette of India, as follows:—

Form E is the same as Form C.

" F " " D } Printed with Resolution, No. 409, dated 7th May, 1869, in
" G " " F } Gazette of India, 15th May, 1869, pages 959 and 960.

" H " " G }
" K " " B } Printed with Resolution, No. 2,904, dated 11th October, 1869, in
" L " " C } Gazette of India, 23rd October, 1869, page 405.

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 audited 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. 58, dated 16th October, 1873.

APPENDIX C.

FORM A.

OVERSE.

Furlough Rules of 1854.

Certified that A. B. has _____ years _____ months _____ days' furlough on private affairs at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1854.

A. B. is eligible for such furlough for _____ years _____ months _____ days on English furlough pay, and to such extension on medical certificate without pay, as may be granted.

Should A. B. proceed on medical certificate, he will be eligible for furlough for twenty months on pay in the first instance, drawing for the first six months Indian pay (or pay and allowances) and half staff salary, and for the remaining fourteen months English furlough pay. Extension of this leave up to three years in all on English furlough pay can be given on medical certificate, but any further extension will be without pay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

The _____ 187 _____ Secy. to the Govt. of _____

NOTE.—On the back is noted the date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave and the rule under which it was taken.

Reverse.

LEAVE ALREADY TAKEN.		Nature of Leave.	Rule under which taken.
Date of beginning.	Date of ending.		
_____	_____	_____	_____

FORM B.

OVERSE.

Furlough Rules of 1868.

Certified that A. B. has _____ years _____ months _____ days' furlough at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

A. B. is eligible for furlough on "furlough pay" up to _____ years _____ months _____ days in all, on private affairs, also to _____ years _____ months _____ days more, if granted an extension on medical certificate.

But no pay can be granted to A. B. under any circumstances after he has been three years absent.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

The _____ 187 _____ Secy. to the Govt. of _____

NOTE.—(As in Form A.)

Reverse.

(As in Form A.)

FORM C.

OVERSE.

Furlough Rules of 1868.—Rule XI.

Certified that A. B. has _____ years _____ months _____ days' furlough at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Not being eligible for ordinary furlough.

A. B. can only obtain it under Rule XI for a period not exceeding six months on pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank.

This furlough cannot be extended beyond six months except on medical certificate, on the same pay and for such periods as the Secretary of State may think fit. But any extension allowed after three years' absence must be without pay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

The _____ 187 _____ Secy. to the Govt. of _____

NOTE.—(As in Form A.)

Reverse.

(As in Form A.)

No. 1500.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the orders published in the Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 845, dated 11th February 1876, ruling that a Commissioner Medical Officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, shall receive the difference between his civil and military pay only if he is prevented from resigning his appointment for public reasons to be approved by the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments, do not apply to any officer who was appointed to the medical service before the 7th November 1864.

SUPPLEMENT A.

Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council.

1. Leave on Medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieut. Governor. On resuming his duties after such leave, a Lieutenant Governor is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence. If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no absentee allowances. 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 Governors of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 26 of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

Section 28.—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 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the furloughs of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces; and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and Judicial Officers.

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules "actual service" includes:

- (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.) Duty 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.

N. B.—The words "furlough or extraordinary leave" in the above rule mean furlough under these rules, or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave:

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

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 the 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, 1863, 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, 1863, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N. B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August, 1863, 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 Panjab, who are Barristers of England or Ireland or members of the faculty of Advocates of the Court of Sessions of Scotland.

Recorders in Burmah.

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.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES

The 2nd December 1875.

No. 2788.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the President in Council directs that the following be substituted for Supplement C to the Civil Leave Code:—

The following Rules regulate the grant of leave of absence and acting allowances to Law Officers:—

1. In these Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the term Law Officer includes an Advocate-General, a Standing Counsel, an Administrator-General, an Official Trustee, an Official Assignee, a Receiver of a High Court, an Officer of a High Court who holds an appointment which, by law, can be held only by a Barrister-at-Law or a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department to a Local Government, a Remembrancer, or Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, a Government Advocate, a Clerk of the Crown, a Government Solicitor, a Government Pleader, and a Government Prosecutor.

2. The leave of absence and acting allowances of a Law Officer who is a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service are regulated by the provisions of the Civil Leave and Acting Allowance Codes.

3. The leave of absence and acting allowances of a Law Officer who is not a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, or a Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor, but whose pay is fixed, and his whole time retained for the service of Government, are regulated by the provisions of the Civil Leave and Acting Allowance Codes, as if he were a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

4. A Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor is entitled to such leave of absence and allowances when on leave, and to such acting allowances, as the authority who appoints him may think fit to grant; provided that no expense be caused to the Government.

5. The leave of absence and acting allowances of a Law Officer who is not a member of the Covenanted Civil Service or a Government Pleader or a Government Prosecutor, whose pay is fixed, but whose whole time is not retained for the service of Government, are regulated by the following rules:—

I.—“Active service” includes, besides time spent on duty, leave of absence taken under Rule III, and subsidiary leave of absence taken under Rule VIII.

II.—An application for leave of absence must be submitted, through the officer who passes his pay, to the authority to which the Officer is directly subordinate.

III.—Leave of absence during the vacation of the High or Chief Court within whose jurisdiction the Officer serves, may be granted without deduction of pay.

IV.—Leave may be granted on medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year; and leave so granted may, on medical certificate, be extended to twenty months.

V.—Leave of absence on medical certificate may not be granted again until after three years' active service.

VI.—Leave of absence on private affairs for a period not exceeding six months, may be granted once only to an Officer who has rendered six years' active service.

VII.—After four years' active service, furlough without pay, but with retention of appointment, may be granted for a period not exceeding one year.

VIII.—In very urgent cases subsidiary leave of absence may be granted under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code; provided that no expense be caused to the Government by the grant of such leave.

IX.—Excepting the case of subsidiary leave, no kind of leave may be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave; but any leave may be, retrospectively, changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted.

X.—If an Officer who has obtained leave of absence makes over charge of his office before noon his leave begins on, and includes, the day on which he makes over charge; otherwise, it begins on and includes the following day.

XI.—If an officer resumes charge of his office after noon, his leave of absence ends on, and includes, the day on which he resumes charge; otherwise, it ends on and includes the day before he resumes charge.

XII.—An Officer, while on leave under Rules IV., V. or VI., is entitled to half pay: Provided that his maximum leave allowance is, if paid in India, Rs. 833 a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter.

XIII.—An Officiating Officer is entitled to the pay of the appointment less the fraction of it drawn by the absentee in addition to the same fraction, of the pay of his own substantive office, if any. In calculating this fraction, the maximum leave allowance of £250 a quarter payable from the Home Treasury of the Government of India, is held to be equal to Rs. 2,500.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

A, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bombay (pay Rs. 1,000 a month), officiates for B, the Advocate-General (pay Rs. 2,000 a month), who is on leave with an absentee allowance of £1,000 a year = Rs. 833 a month or $\frac{5}{12}$ of the pay of the Advocate-General. A is entitled to $\frac{7}{12}$ of the pay of the Advocate-General = Rs. 1,166 and $\frac{5}{12}$ of that of Legal Remembrancer = Rs. 416, i.e., to a total of Rs. 1,583 a month.

Provisos:

(1.) The minimum salary of an Officiating Standing Counsel at Calcutta is Rs. 1,000 a month, and

(2.) The minimum salary of an Officiating Government Advocate at Lahore, Allahabad, Rangoon or Moulemein is three-quarters of the pay of the appointment.

6. Leave of absence may be granted under the Rules in Clause 3 to a Law Officer who is paid by fees, whether his whole time be retained for the service of Government or not, on condition that he makes such arrangements for the performance of his duties as are satisfactory to the authority by which he is appointed, and on condition that in case of his obtaining leave of absence on private affairs under Rule VI., the Officiating officer shall receive the whole of the fees attached to the office.

7. A Law Officer now in the service of the Government may at his option, if declared within six months from this date, remain subject to the Rules to which he is now subject.

Leave granted to a Law Officer under former rules will, in the event of his taking leave under the new rules, count against him; but that leave specially granted without pay will neither count against an officer when taking furlough under the new rules, nor as service for furlough, G. I. 16th May 1876, &c.—*Gazette page 329.*

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 333½ 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 333½ 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.

A Clergyman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society receiving Government Grants may be allowed by the Bishop leave not exceeding one month in every twelve on the understanding that the duty can be taken and is fulfilled by a *locum tenens*. Casual absence from sickness not exceeding two consecutive Sundays—the duty being similarly provided for—will not invalidate the claim to the allowance M. G.—31st May 1876. No. 139 Ecclesiastical.

SUPPLEMENT E.

Chaplains.

Preliminary.

SECTION 1.—The following rules regulate the grant of leave to Chaplains.

SECTION 2.—In these rules—

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

- (1). Privilege leave of absence.
- (2). Subsidiary leave of absence.
- (3). Time passed in India out of employ, but not on leave.

Extraordinary leave. (b). "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under these rules.

(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 had not such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service except privilege and special leave.

Furlough.

SECTION 3.—The amount of furlough admissible to a Chaplain, is limited to six years. All the rules in this Supplement are subject to this limitation.

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former rules are counted as furlough under this rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August, 1854, is not.

SECTION 4. (a).—The amount of furlough "earned" by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his active service, and three months in addition thereto.

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

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

SECTION 5. (a).—To a Chaplain who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally:

1. Section 25 of the Code, Rule 2, applies generally to Chaplains also.

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

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered seven years' active service;
- (3) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to Church of England Chaplains employed in the diocese of Calcutta, if 15 per cent. of the whole number of such Chaplains are already absent on furlough or special leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached.

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

(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.

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...	£ 300 a year	£ 450 a year
Senior Chaplains	£ 500 ..	£ 384 ..
Junior Chaplains	£ 250 ..	£ 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.

SECTION 8.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Amount admissible. Provided that the Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

SECTION 9. (a).—For the first period of a Chaplain's special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

(b).—In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Subsidiary Leave of Absence.

SECTION 10. (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails; and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the day before the arrival of the vessel in which a Chaplain is; and to the 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.

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.

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.

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, fuel 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,

cancelment, 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.

Leave to clergymen of the Colonial and Continental Church Society receiving Government grants.

Leave may be granted to a clergyman by the Bishop not exceeding one month in every twelve on the understanding that the duty can be taken and is fulfilled by a *locum tenens*.

Casual absence from sickness not exceeding two consecutive Sundays, the duty being similarly provided for, will not invalidate the claim to the allowance.—M. G. 31st May, 1876, No. 138.—*Ecclesiastical.*

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. L.*, 1st July, 1866, 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. L.*, 5th October, 1866, No. 2,902, *Financial*; *Gazette of India*, p. 1,605.

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, 1867, *Military*, Nos. 357 and 441; *Secretary of State*, 18th March, 1869, No. 34; *M. G.*, 20th April, 1869, No. 1,456.

NOTIFICATION.—SIMLA, the 17th August, 1866, No. 1,553.

I.—Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 Annas a mile per road, and 3 Annas a mile per rail, will be allowed a Chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantively or officiating, also to a Chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a Chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates above mentioned.

II.—If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an absentee at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rates in Rule I from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

III.—Travelling allowance at 12 Annas a mile by road, and 3 Annas a mile by rail, will be given to a Chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds farther 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.

Application of the Rules.

(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.

Exception.—(1.) A peon or a guard in permanent employ, whose case is not provided for in Exception 2, which sick in hospital of the station at which he serves may, without reference to the allowance paid to his substitute, be allowed half pay for a period not exceeding six months altogether, in any one term of three years, whether such leave be taken in one period or by instalments.

(2.) A Police Officer enrolled under any Act of the Legislative, or belonging to the Trans-Indus or Port Blair Police Forces, whose monthly pay does not exceed 20 Rupees, or an officer of the Inland Customs Department, whose monthly pay does not exceed 20 Rupees, may, while sick in hospital or while receiving medical aid as an out-door patient at the station or head-quarters of the district in which he serves, be allowed at the discretion of the authority granting the leave, and in addition to any leave admissible to him under the rules in this supplement, leave of absence from duty for six months altogether in any one period of three years, whether such leave be taken in one period or by instalments. For the first three months of such leave, the officer may receive full pay, and for the remaining three months, half pay, without the restriction contained in clause (b) of this section, viz. that no extra cost shall be imposed upon the State, provided always that this concession shall be confined strictly to cases in which illness shall be certified not to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits.

(Note.—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, cannot be admitted to the benefit of this Exception unless with the special permission of the Local Government.)

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. But a member of the subordinate Medical Department in the Warrant Grade (Apothecary class), who under the operations of paragraph 46, of the G. G. O. of the Military Department, No. 559, of 5th June 1868, is appointed to the grade of Assistant Surgeon, may count his service in the Warrant Grade towards leave under these rules, on the understanding that any leave taken by him during his employment as an officer of the subordinate Medical Department in the Warrant Grade will be treated as if it had been taken under these rules.

1 (a). The leave of members of the Pilot service in Bengal is governed by special rules.

1 (b). 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 had a substantive appointment.

2 (a). Service as an apprentice or in Bengal as a supernumerary Assistant Surgeon does not qualify for leave, but a supernumerary Assistant Surgeon may be allowed leave for six months in all on medical certificate without loss of allowances.

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 28, may qualify for leave under the rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from general revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these sources during the period qualifying for the leave. Provided that, if less than one-fourth of the aid allowances would under this rule be payable from any source, the whole of the allowances shall be charged to the other source.

Pay and Salary.

SECTION 2.—In these rules, "pay" means substantive monthly pay; "salary" means the sum of monthly pay and acting allowances. Provided always that the allowance of an officer during leave shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes leave.

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. But whenever leave is taken for not more than one month, or whenever the officer's pay is less than Rs. 30, the

pay of 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, for not more than three months, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

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

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.

Amount.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.
2. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for leave on private affairs.

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.

Amount.

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. 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. Fourteen days may be allowed to an officer proceeding on private affairs or furlough out of India.

Amount.

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 18(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 taking privilege leave, whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month, may, with the special sanction of the head of his office, receive an advance not exceeding two months salary, and, also, not exceeding the allowances which would become due to him for the whole period of leave on the expiration thereof.

1(a). 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.

5. A man transferred on or before the 3rd May 1861, from the Army on the Oudh Military Police, or any other Military body, to the Oudh Civil Police, is allowed to accumulate privilege leave on full pay to the extent of six months if his home is east of the River Indus, and seven months if his home is west of that River.

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 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

*Fourteen days may be allowed to an officer proceeding on private affairs or furlough out of India.

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.

1. Leave without allowances cannot be converted retrospectively with leave on medical certificate; but leave on medical certificate may be granted in continuation of leave without allowances.

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

Lien on appointment. (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 em-

Applications for leave. power 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.

Monthly Return. (b).—A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the form given in the Appendix to this supplement and should accompany each establishment pay bill:

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.

Medical Certificate. (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 or of the colony or country where the absentee may be.

(e).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 23, Rule 2, may be used as far as they are applicable.

(Statement.

APPENDIX TO SUPPLEMENT F REFERRED TO IN SECTION 16 (b). FORM.

NATURE AND TERM OF LEAVE GRANTED.	ACTUAL DATE OF		Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence.	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
	Departure	Return					
Sick, Section 3.	Month.	Day.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence.	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
	Month.	Day.					
Private affairs, Section 5.	Month.	Day.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence.	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
	Month.	Day.					
Furlough, Section 7.	Month.	Day.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence.	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
	Month.	Day.					
Privilege, Section 12.	Month.	Day.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence.	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
	Month.	Day.					
Other leave Section 9, 10, or 13.	Month.	Day.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence.	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
	Month.	Day.					
Pay of absentee.							
Post held by absentee.							
Name of absentee.							

* Certified that all leaves granted to any person in superior service on this establishment, and the total absence on such leave, or without leave during the month, and temporary appointments and promotions consequent on such absence, are detailed in the above statement; that no leave has been granted until, by reference to the applicant's service book and to the Civil Leave Code, I had satisfied myself that it was admissible; and further, that all grants of leave, and departures on, and returns from leave, and all appointments and promotions, temporary or permanent, have been recorded in the service book of the persons concerned under my initials.

N.B.—When leave is granted under Section 9, 10, or 13, the particular section should be noted across the other columns.

* Note.—The duty of signing this certificate may be delegated by the head of a department or a Secretary to Government and the Chief Assistant or Registrar of his Office.

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 case 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, Fin. Dept., No. 5,670; Fort Saint George Gazette, 18th November 1858, and M. G., 22nd May 1871, No. 206, Financial.*

Casual leave is confined only to those employed in Office Establishments and not to gazetted officers.—*G. L., 11th January 1869, No. 56, Department Public Works.*

District Moonsiffs are eligible to casual leave.—*M. G., 9th December 1869, No. 2,018, 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 1851, 682 and 912, 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:—

(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 absence."

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.

SECTION 3. (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer is the maximum 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.

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 Nuddea. B is Magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade. C is a Joint Magistrate. If A takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, B would obtain officiating promotion to the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and C appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Nuddea would officiate in the second grade.]

Officers without substantive appointments. SECTION 7.—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.

* 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.

† An Officer who on the 1st July 1863 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.

4. If any 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 it be had a substantive appointment, he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

CHAPTER IV.

Military Officers in Civil Employ (not being in the Public Works, the Survey, the Telegraph, or the Forest Department).

The allowances of a Military officer transferred from Military to Civil duty shall be paid by the Civil Department from the date on which he gives over charge of Military duty, and that when a Military officer is transferred from Civil to Military duty, his allowances shall cease to be payable in the Civil Department from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his Civil duty.

This same rule will also apply to the case of an officer transferred from any department to another department.

This order does not interfere with the rule by which, when the consolidated pay of a Military Officer in Civil employ is less than his Staff corps or other Military pay, the difference between the consolidated and Military pay is drawn in the Military department.—G. I. 27th September 1875, No. 3,325, Financial 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 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. If his pay is less than the following assumed subsistence allowance added to half the pay of the appointment then the officer is entitled besides his pay, 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.—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.

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 his 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.

* The military rules referred to are as follows:—

(1).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1868—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment. (Civil or Military) if he have one: provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 a month.

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 absence 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 1861, he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

CHAPTER V.

*The Public Works Department.**(Engineer Establishment and Superior Officers of Accounts Branch.)*

SECTION 13. (a).—An officer of a class divided into grades cannot officiate, in this 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 an officer officiating in an appointment of which the substantive holder 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.

Subordinates. 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 an 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.

Officers with substantive appointments.

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 Magerah, Shenida, 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, except in the Postal Department 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.

Munsifs in Madras. 2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of Munsifships 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.

(Note.—This explanation does not apply to appointments in the Postal Department.)

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 this aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he could 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 substantive *pro tem*" are to be held to be the same as substantive appointments in respect to pay and allowances and of all the other privileges attached to substantive appointments, except that the holder of a substantive appointment *pro tem* is liable to be displaced in favor of an officer having prior claims.—G. I., 30th September, No. 2,185, 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. 1,300, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

If he held A only, he would draw 1,000

If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance

Rs. 400 1,400

If he officiate in C only he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance

Rupess 200 1,200

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 $\frac{8200}{2} = 700$ for B, and $\frac{1200}{2} = 600$ 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.

Exceptions.

(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 Institution 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 performances of separate duties.

1. A regimental Medical officer appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of a station without relinquishing his regimental duties, is entitled to an acting allowance of one hundred rupees a month. With this exception, the allowance for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind described in section 12 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. Provided that the salary of an officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, shall never exceed the salary which he would receive for officiating in the office.

SECTION 25½.—When a Military Officer is appointed to officiate in the Civil office, without being relieved of Military duty, his allowance for his Civil duties shall be regulated by the Rules in this Code, and drawn in the Civil Department, and his allowances for Military duties shall be drawn in the Military Department under Military Rules.

Exceptions (1).—When a subordinate judicial officer is placed in charge of a District Judge's office, or when an officer is placed in charge of a Political Agency, 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, 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, receive a charge allowance of Rs. 150 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 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 his 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) —

1. 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, and, 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 has officiated 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 + $\frac{100}{2}$), 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 i of that section only so much as is continuous.

(b). An increment of salary accruing in any other month than March, must be postponed until the 1st of March next following.

SECTION 29.—An officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the "first" appointment under these rules.

Example.—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 26 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.

* The rule in Section 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, 1871, but no back pay before the 1st August can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 30 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.

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 Governors of Madras or Bombay, are regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 21 of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

SECTION 37.—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 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.

A Bishop of Madras, or Bombay exercising and carrying on the functions of the Bishop of Calcutta during the absence of the Bishop of Calcutta on furlough, is entitled to an Acting Allowance of Rupees 533-5-4 a month.

A Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta during a vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being, or otherwise, is entitled to the full pay fixed for the office, viz., Rupees 3,831-6-8 a month. G. I. 21st May 1876, No. 496 Financial.

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 substantively, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:

Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay	Rs. 2,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Punjab	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge) in British Burmah	2,500
Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad or Mysore	2,500
Controller of P. W. Accounts in Bengal, Madras or Bombay	2,500
Controller of P. W. Accounts in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab	1,900
Incovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station	350
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind	400
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah	750
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above	500
Assistant Superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades)	500
Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department	100

Probationary Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay.	Rs.
On first appointment	200
On passing first Examination	250
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.

If the Civil Surgeon retains visiting charge of the Station, the Assistant Surgeon is entitled to half these allowances.

(Note.—These allowances are local allowances.)

(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.

62. 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 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

* An Assistant Surgeon in charge of a Civil station may draw the Police and Dispensary 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.

a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

86. 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.

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, 26th 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 1795 and 1854.

The following G. G. Os. are cancelled prospectively from the 1st January, 1875:—

G. G. O., No. 630^a of 1868 (1st clause.)

G. G. O., No. 627 of 1870.

G. G. O., No. 613 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.

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.

3. 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.

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 1864 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.

Madras G. G. O., 29th June, 1869 No. 235. Madras G. G. O., 25th July, 1871 No. 186.

Do. 28th June, 1870 No. 195.

Do not apply to Officers of the British Medical Staff. Officers of the British Medical Staff are not entitled to this advantage.

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.

Royal Engineer Officers of 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.

Rules apply to Warrant Officers with Honorary Commissions. Their pay. Warrant Officers without Commissions can take furlough on medical certificate only, under these rules.

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. 515(a) and 531(b) of 1854, G. G. O., No. 1359(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.

(a) Madras G. G. O., 26th May, 1854, No. 126.
(b) Do. 9th June, 1854, No. 134.
(c) Do. 24th December, 1857, No. 414.
(d) Do. 4th February, 1868, No. 49.
(e) Do. 19th June, 1868, No. 232.

9. The term "Furlough Pay" having now changed and two-fold significance, 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. O., No. 59(d), dated 22nd January, 1868, and (for Medical Warrant Officers) paragraph 22 of G. O., No. 550(c) 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.

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 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.

Furlough pay how reckoned.

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.

(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."

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.

§ 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.

Regimental medical charges retained during furlough.

* G. O. No. 1860 (a) of 23rd December 1864, paragraph 29.

G. O. No. 370 (b) of 4th April 1867, paragraph 2.

The Staff salary how divided.

§ 3. Officers holding regimental medical charges will be allowed to retain such charges during the authorized periods of furlough, as if they were medical staff appointments, and the difference between the unemployed grade pay of the officer holding the substantive charge and the consolidated salary of the charge will be considered the staff salary divisible between the absentee and the officer officiating for him.

§ 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.

Applications of Officers who cannot be spared need not be forwarded.

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 every urgent necessity.

Furlough on private affairs limited to 2 years at one time.

Extension of such furlough.

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 at Rule IX).

Three years' service to intervene between two furloughs.

(a) Madras G. O. G., 6th January, 1865, No. 2. (b) Madras G. O. G., 26th April, 1876, No. 17.

But an officer who may be ordered to return to duty before the completion of his furlough for Exception in cases of officers ordered out on field service, 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 any officer's credit, as shown in Rule X. But furlough on private affairs under the Rules of 1786 will of course so reckon.

Furlough without pay not reckoned as "furlough taken." § 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.

How far previous furlough on medical certificate bars furlough on private affairs. § 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 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.

Service on duty in England how reckoned. 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 service by Rule XVI, (eight years on the whole) on the English furlough pay of their rank.

General Officers exempted from certain rules. 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.

Furlough may be taken by instalments. Illustrations.

1. An officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years furlough as follows.

Total service in India	..	..	14 years,
Furlough due on that service	..	..	3 ..
Furlough already taken	..	..	1 year,
Balance for which he is eligible	..	..	2 years.

2. An officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years furlough. He can only take, however two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

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 cause,—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 his leave can only be granted on medical certificate and on the same term as extension 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 less than six months 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 VII.

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.

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. XIII.—Furlough on medical certificate is obtainable as indicated in Notes 1 and 2 of Rule IX, and in Rule XIV. Absences 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.

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.

If he exceeds 3 years' absence on medical certificate, the officer may have to retire or go on half-pay.

Extension on medical certificate over 3 years to be without pay.

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.

§ 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 Rule,—or, if a Subaltern, by Regulations,—when proceeding on medical certificate.

"Furlough at credit" laps 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 one of this rule beyond two years for 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.

Furlough at credit must be exhausted before furlough on medical certificate can be given.

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 1796.

§ 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 thereto; if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his *bond fide* disembarkation in India for the purpose of rejoining his appointment or

Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of furlough, it can only be granted with out 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.

he took all needful precaution to ensure his arrival in proper time, and if delayed by the departure of the vessel being delayed, he should obtain the certificate of the owner or agent that she had been *bond fide* 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, will be granted from the date succeeding that of his disembarkation in India. This applies equally to furlough 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.

Detention when deemed a valid excuse.

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. 32(a) of 11th January 1863; G. G. O., No. 103(b), dated 26th January, 1869; General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 135, dated 11th June, 1870.

Applications for furlough how submitted.

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.

Leave preparatory to retirement.

Note (5).—Leave preparatory to retirement from the service does not reckon as service towards pension.

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.

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.

* 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.

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 to 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 precaution to ensure his arrival in proper time, and if delayed by the departure of the vessel being delayed, he should obtain the certificate of the owner or agent that she had been *bond fide* 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, will be granted from the date succeeding that of his disembarkation in India. This applies equally to furlough 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.

Preparatory leave.

Limited ordinarily to 30 days.

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.

G. G. O. granting furlough has effect for 3 months only.

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.

Detention when deemed a valid excuse.

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. 32(a) of 11th January 1863; G. G. O., No. 103(b), dated 26th January, 1869; General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 135, dated 11th June, 1870.

Applications for furlough how submitted.

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.

Leave preparatory to retirement.

Note (5).—Leave preparatory to retirement from the service does not reckon as service towards pension.

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.

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.

* 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.

XXII.—An officer acting in India for an absence 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 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.
20 " " 14 " "
24 " " 16 " "

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—	
In Europe say	6
In India	3
Of which he can reckon	4
Remaining to be deducted	6
Service counting for pension	24

XXIV.—In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under Rule IX he can lay claim. The balance (within the limit of 3 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,

(a) Madras G. O. G., 26th January, 1893, No. 29. (b) Madras G. O. G., 9th February, 1893, No. 48.

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.

This Chapter is not applicable to a Military Officer in Civil employ. But any officer so employed, obtaining this leave, which can be got only with the express sanction of the Civil Department, will be entitled to draw the pay of his rank and the difference between that sum and the allowance claimable under the Civil Leave Rules being paid in the Military Department G. I., 4th January, 1876, No. 21 Military, Fort Saint George, p. 98.

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 from 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.

Leave on private affairs or medical certificate limited to six months.

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 maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it 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.

If extended over 1 year, reckons as furlough.

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.

Short leave (not exceeding 3 months) allowed as heretofore.

XXVIII.—All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year to all officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

90 days allowed from certain stations. 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.

Assam, Shillong, Erinpore, Bunnio, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Deolee, Khairwara, Rhotra, Rajanpore, Jacobabad.

No restriction as to place.

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.

* 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, 1876, No. Financial.

XXXII.—Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained *Must be apart from furlough or* 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.

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.

With reference to Rule XXXIII of the Furlough Rules published with G. G. O. No. 171 of 25th February 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that furlough in India may be allowed under Chapter 1 of those Rules to a Military Officer in Civil employ, who is entitled to furlough out of India, under the same Chapter, by the Government to which he is subordinate and that such an Officer is further entitled to subsidiary leave and privilege leave under the Rules in the Civil Leave Code. If he is a Commanding Officer, he is also entitled under the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1793 of 11th March 1876 to Examination leave under the Rules in the Civil Code. A Military Officer is, under no circumstances entitled to any leave under the Civil Leave Code, excepting subsidiary leave, privilege leave and Examination leave.

When furlough in India is granted to a Military Officer in Civil employ by the Government to which the officer is subordinate, a copy of the order granting the furlough should be sent to the Military Department—G. I. 20th April 1876 No. 2294 Financial—Gazette, p. 685.

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.

Fund subscription during furlough. § 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 down 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 1868, and thenceforward under the rules of 1868; and the fact of the officer having been on furlough on 1st July 1868 and not then having elected the rules of 1868, will not affect the case. All periods of leave out of Indian limits taken previous to 1st July, 1868, will be wholly excluded from his service for pension; but he may reckon towards pension periods of leave taken subsequently to that date, according to the length of his service counting for pension, as shown in Rule XXIII.

His election of these Furlough Rules in no way affects his right to retire under the Pension Rules of 1796.

Retirement under 1796 Rules not affected.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE RULES APPLICABLE TO THE STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN LOCAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1. Officers included in Schedule A may receive, after five years' service in India or under the Government of India, one year's furlough, and an additional year for each subsequent five years' service. Furlough not taken at the time it becomes due is not lost, and can, subject to these rules, be taken later.

2. An Officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled. But except under Rule 8, he may not be absent from duty on any ground for more than three years consecutively; nor, on return from furlough, may he receive, except under Rule 8, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled until after the interval of two years.
3. It must be distinctly understood that furlough is subject to the exigencies of the public service. Officers commanding regiments, and Heads of Departments, will forward no application for furlough unless able to satisfy the superior authorities that the Officer's services can be spared without any inconvenience to the public service.
4. Furlough does not involve forfeiture of appointment, may be spent anywhere, and counts as service for pension.
5. An Officer on furlough receives (up to, but not beyond, the sum of 1,000*l.* a year) half the emoluments of his office, computed according to a rate of exchange to be fixed in each year by the Secretary of State; but in any case he does not receive less than 250*l.* a year. The emoluments of his office include all pay, staff corps pay, staff salary, and Indian allowances he would receive in respect to it if he were on duty, and for the purpose of each payment his office is the office he fills on the day when that payment becomes due.
6. Upon certificate of a Medical Board, an Officer not entitled to furlough, if he has served not less than two years in India, may receive it for any period not exceeding two years; but such furlough will be deducted from his next accruing furlough until it is paid off. An Officer will not be allowed to anticipate furlough under this rule to an aggregate amount of more than two years.
7. An Officer who has exhausted the furlough obtainable under these rules, and who may be certified by a Medical Board to be still unfit for duty, will be placed temporarily, or permanently on half-pay, according to the circumstances of the case.
8. Under very urgent circumstances special furlough may be granted for private affairs, which need not be paid back; but it will be in all cases without any kind of pay, and will not count for pension.
9. Advances for passage money, on need shown, will be granted to Officers on furlough, to be recovered in manner specified at the time of the grant: in India, at the discretion of the local Government; and in England, at the discretion of the Secretary of State.
10. Leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time, and may not, except for very urgent reasons, be specially reported to the Government of India, be renewed till after six months have elapsed from its expiration. It must be spent at some place east of the 40th degree of east longitude. Subject to these conditions, it may be granted or refused entirely at the discretion of the local authorities, who in granting it shall fix its duration, and may fix the limits within which it shall be spent, and whether during its continuance half pay and allowances are to be deducted for the payment of a substitute; and they may grant it as preparatory to furlough or for the purpose of a medical examination. Leave counts as service for pension and furlough. The local authorities shall be defined for the purpose of this rule by the Government of India.
11. Leave and furlough are reckoned from and to the close of the days named in the order granting them.
12. The position of Officers not included in Schedule A will be unchanged as respects leave or furlough.
13. Officers now in the service placing themselves from a given date, under these rules shall count service for pension up to that date under the rules to which they were then subject.

SCHEDULE A.

Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant Officers attaining that rank, after the 31st December 1875; and

Any other Officers, Commissioned or Warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical service, or Officers of the Staff Corps, who, after the 31st December 1875, shall before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to their local Governments to be placed definitively upon this Schedule; but their service for furlough under Rule I shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively.

Any Officers in Civil employment declared by the Government of India to be under Civil Leave Rules shall not be under these Rules.

* The last-pay certificate issued to an Officer to whom furlough or leave has been granted shall state the pay to which, under Rule 5, he is at that date entitled in respect to the office he is holding, noticing the date, if any fixed, at which he will vacate it.

With adherence to the foregoing rules, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify—

I. That no "extra or special allowances" drawn by an Officer, which are now excluded from the account in calculating furlough pay under the Rules of 1868, can be reckoned in calculating furlough pay under these Rules (Rule 5).

II. That the Governments of the three Presidencies, or their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in regard to officers serving directly under them, shall be held to be the "local authorities" named in Rule 10.

III. That, pending further orders, a Staff Officer granted leave under Rule 10 shall receive, as heretofore, the pay or staff corps pay of his rank and half the staff salary of his appointment during such leave; but full staff salary may be allowed him for the first two months (as now during privilege leave) when he makes approved arrangements for the performance of his duties during that period. In such cases the G. O. granting the leave must state that the first two months are to be on full staff pay.

N. B.—It is distinctly to be understood that the rule regarding the pay to be drawn on leave under para. 10 is liable to be modified at any time in any way that the Government of India may deem expedient.

IV. Pending further orders, these rules are not applicable to any Officer in civil employ.

The 1st January 1876.

* No. 556, dated the 25th June 1874.

No. 1 of 1876—With reference to G. G. Os. noted in

† No. 1, dated the 1st January 1875. the margin, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

I. During the year 1876 ninety (90) Officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£ 456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 25 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance, after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

For Bengal.....	40
„ Madras.....	30
„ Bombay.....	20
Total.....	90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants

* Madras G. O. G. No. 169, dated 4th July 1874. † Madras G. O. G. No. 203, dated 24th March 1876.

† Madras G. O. G. No. 1, dated 4th January 1875. § Madras G. O. G. No. 274, dated 12th October 1866.

|| Madras G. O. G. No. 382, dated 30th September 1862.

for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India submit their applications to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies, naming prospective dates for their retirements, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April 1876.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted, will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August 1866, † No. 180.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

1st.—Their rank and service.

2nd.—Their age (supported by certificate of birth, or in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd.—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of Officers returning out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

4th.—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly, or in part, in India, or in England.

IX. The Table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of Officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, Officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months, it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the capitalized value of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1s. 10½d. for the rupee.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalize such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual Officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an Officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the 12 years in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from Officers to cancel their retirement or to change the date of such retirement will be entertained after it has been announced in the official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

APPENDIX A.

FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER IN INDIA APPLYING FOR THE CAPITALIZED VALUE OF THE ANNUITY.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant-Colonel _____ of the _____ and find him to be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life. Station and date. Surgeon.

N. B.—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by, the Medical Officer in charge of the regiment; or if the Officer who applies to capitalize his annuity is not serving with a Regiment, then by some other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank of Surgeon-Major.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Years to serve.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.						
Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.							
12	2,310	42	176	10	2,231	43	172	13	2,160	44	168	9	2,095	45	168	17	2,037	46	164	16	1,984	47	168	6
11	2,508	43	194	6	2,425	44	190	5	2,351	45	187	4	2,283	46	184	16	2,220	47	183	5	2,174	48	182	9
10	2,726	44	213	17	2,640	45	210	4	2,564	46	207	8	2,496	47	205	10	2,439	48	204	11	2,390	49	204	9
9	2,967	45	236	6	2,879	46	232	18	2,801	47	230	12	2,735	48	229	8	2,682	49	229	8	2,640	50	230	9
8	3,236	46	261	15	3,145	47	258	19	3,069	48	257	8	3,008	49	257	5	2,962	50	258	11	2,930	51	261	6
7	3,536	47	291	1	3,446	48	289	14	3,375	49	288	14	3,321	50	289	19	3,288	51	293	4	3,244	52	295	8
6	3,874	48	324	18	3,790	49	324	4	3,737	50	325	7	3,687	51	328	16	3,650	52	331	9	3,593	53	333	5
5	4,260	49	364	8	4,185	50	365	7	4,137	51	368	19	4,081	52	371	13	4,042	53	373	18	3,949	54	375	3
4	4,704	50	410	14	4,646	51	414	6	4,599	52	417	1	4,568	53	419	6	4,431	54	421	19	4,363	55	421	14
3	5,222	51	465	14	5,143	52	468	8	5,068	53	470	10	4,993	54	472	1	4,876	55	473	4	4,775	56	474	11
2	5,781	52	525	8	5,690	53	528	7	5,578	54	529	14	5,467	55	530	12	5,358	56	531	7	5,243	57	531	7
1	6,385	53	593	18	6,291	54	594	17	6,195	55	595	8	6,098	56	595	17	5,883	57	596	5	5,750	58	595	18
0	7,038	54	668	12	6,930	55	668	12	6,742	56	668	12	6,597	57	668	12	6,452	58	668	12	6,302	59	668	12
£			£			£			£			£			£			£			£			
12	1,935	48	162	6	1,888	49	161	11	1,849	50	161	8	1,817	51	162	1	1,779	52	162	10				
11	2,128	49	182	6	2,085	50	182	1	2,062	51	183	0	2,012	52	183	4	1,965	53	182	15				
10	2,349	50	205	8	2,316	51	206	9	2,271	52	206	17	2,222	53	206	13	2,165	54	205	14				
9	2,608	51	232	13	2,562	52	233	7	2,509	53	233	7	2,440	54	232	18	2,383	55	231	5				
8	2,927	52	262	18	2,880	53	263	5	2,765	54	262	15	2,686	55	261	11	2,619	56	259	13				
7	3,189	53	296	12	3,120	54	296	8	3,043	55	295	7	2,962	56	293	14	2,875	57	291	7				
6	3,519	54	333	19	3,433	55	333	2	3,344	56	331	13	3,252	57	329	11	3,163	58	326	15				
5	3,968	55	375	7	3,773	56	374	2	3,672	57	372	3	3,566	58	369	11	3,456	59	366	13				
4	4,551	56	421	10	4,342	57	419	16	4,097	58	417	6	3,908	59	414	13	3,789	60	411	18				
3	4,667	57	472	19	4,542	58	471	15	4,414	59	468	5	4,285	60	465	17	4,151	61	464	2				
2	5,118	58	530	8	4,979	59	528	4	4,839	60	526	1	4,701	61	524	18	4,556	62	523	11				
1	5,610	59	595	3	5,458	60	593	9	5,305	61	592	0	5,152	62	592	2	4,998	63	591	4				
0	6,150	60	668	12	5,989	61	668	12	5,818	62	668	12	5,639	63	668	12	5,460	64	668	12				

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the Table the number of years the Officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance, and then in the same line of the Table the Officer's age—(in column 2).

The figure in the same line to the right of his age (in column No. 3, "Annuities") shows the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age (under column No. 1, "Values") shows the capitalized value of the annuity offered to him under this order.

EXAMPLE.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. applies to retire on the 1st April 1876. He will be 49 years of age on the 4th May 1876. He will become entitled to the Colonel's allowance on the 1st August 1881. For the purpose of making the calculation his age is 49, and the time he has to serve for the Colonel's allowance being five years and four months; the time he has to serve, for the purpose of the calculation under para. X. of the order, is five years. The annuity offered to him is £364-8-0, and its capitalized value is £4,260.

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 22nd November last, No. 259, 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. 9, 14th March, 1871, No. 249.

CONSOLIDATED, STAFF AND CIVIL SALARIES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 370 of 1867.—In continuation of Government General Order, No. 1,069* of 23rd December 1864, and in accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised scale of consolidated salaries for Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be opened to the Local Governments, to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as from time to time may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid, who may seek their service, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb, will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the case of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them, will be individually and specially considered.

Principals of Medical Colleges.

Principal Medical Storekeepers.

Resident Medical Officers in Colleges and Hospitals.

Secretaries and Statistical Officers to Inspectors-General.

Secretaries, Sanitary Commissioners.

Examiners, Medical Accounts.

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted, are debarred private practice. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency house-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns (a)

The grant of Presidency house-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per mensem (b)

7. The allotment of Civil Stations and Residency charges to their respective classes will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments, and Regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders, No. 1,069 of 1864, and No. 99 of 1866, (G. O. G., 19th November 1866, No. 421), have been included.

(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. 523, 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. L., 20th September, 1867, No. 2,638, Financial; Gazette, p. 1214.

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

(a) Surgeon Majors of 25 and 26 years.....	£s.	125	a month.
Surgeons of 15 and 16 years.....	"	100	"
Assistant Surgeons of 10 and 6 years.....	"	75	"
Do. of 5 and under.....	"	40	"

Local allowances cannot be drawn during absence on privilege leave.—*G. I., 18th August, 1870, No. 2785, 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. 1,069 of the 23rd December 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absence 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 revisions now brought into effect.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Staff.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector-General.....		Rs. 2,500		
Deputy Inspector-General.....		Rs. 1,800		
Secy. and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General.....	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Principal Medical Storekeeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Garrison Surgeons at other stations.....	1,050		850	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, 1868, 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 16th 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 16th 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, 1867, No. 1,123, 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 the 23rd December, 1864, should be determined by the General Orders of the 20th June, 1861.—*G. I., 26th July 1869, No. 2,095, Financial.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Staff.—Civil Appointments.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when in substantive charge .....	.....	.....	670	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when under a Surgeon.....	.....	.....	600	430
Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper.....	1,200	1,000	800	650
Medical charge of { Whether horse allowance in Cavalry a Native Regiment. { Regiments of Rs. 90 for a Surgeon Major or Surgeon; and Rs. 60 for an Assistant Surgeon.	1,000	800	600	450
Charge of a Stud Depot; or Remount Agency.)	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. 1,800			
Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College.....	1,200	1,000	850	700
Port Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College.....				
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.....	Rs. 200 Staff salary.			
Supt. of Lying-in Hospital, Professor of Midwifery.	Rs. 200 Staff salary.			
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence and Comparative Anatomy. (a).	Provided the aggregate salary of the officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.			
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 Asylum, Gun Powder and Gun Carriage Factories and Veterinary Dispensary.	1,500	850	600	500
3rd District—Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th District—With charge Triplicane Dispensary.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Superintendent at Port Blair.....	.....	.....	Rs. 1,200	.....
Surgn. to the Govt. with Medical charge of the Body Guard.	.....	.....	Rs. 1,200	.....
Superintendent General of Vaccination.....	1,250	1,050	850	750
Superintendents of Vaccination.....	950	750	550	400
Medical charge of { With an extra allowance for charge of 1st Class Civil Stations. { Lunatic Asylums, College or Administrative charge of Jails which will be fixed in the Civil Departments.	1,050	850	650	500
Ditto 2nd 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. 67, No. 1531, Public.*

(b) First Class Medical Stations.—Cochin, Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem and Vizagapatam.
Second Class.—Coonor and Kotagerry, Ootacamund, Madras, Cuddalore, Kurnool, Vellore, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Nellore, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Tinnevely, Chittoor.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

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- SUPPLEMENTA.—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.
- .. B.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.
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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 duty, or the specially arduous nature of the work.

g.—“General Revenues,” for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

h.—“Local Fund.”—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a “Local Fund.”

CHAPTER II.

Extent of Application.

Application of the Code. SECTION 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

- a.—Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers).*
- b.—The Subordinate Medical Department.

SECTION 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the undermentioned officers whose pensions are regulated as to amount by the special rules contained in the Supplements:

- a.—Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown of 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 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.

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.

* The Code applies to all officers employed under the Military Department whose service is not pensionable under Military Rules.

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 7 A.—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. 19,305, dated the 26th February, 1867. This order was withdrawn in 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.

Treasurer's Subordinates.

Subordinates appointed by treasurers on their own responsibility, *e. g.*, talukdars in the North-Western Provinces, and *fatadars* money-testers in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools. Exceptions.

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 23, 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 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 25, 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.

4. Service as a Teacher in a district or Anglo-Vernacular School in the Central Provinces paid wholly or partly by the contributions of Municipalities or local subscriptions, qualifies in the case of officers who were appointed to such service before the 29th January 1875.

Exception.—Service as a native accountant in a Silladar Regiment in the Bombay Presidency does not qualify in the case of officers appointed to such service on or after the 6th February 1875.

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, regulate its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

Registration Offices.

Allahabad Pay Office.

2. Service in the Allahabad Pension Pay Office, which was formerly paid from an establishment allowance, qualifies in the case of the 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:

Benars and Mysore.

(a.)—Service in the Benars 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:

Subbar 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 28th October, 1861, were in employment in any Department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and for that under the British Government, under the rules for invalid pensions to soldiers in local or irregular corps.

CHAPTER V. QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Second Condition.—Permanent and Substantive Employ.

Service permanent and temporary. SECTION 17.—Service qualifies only if the officer holds a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment.

1. Service in an appointment which, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies. But this rule does not apply to the case of an officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and is afterwards transferred to another substantive appointment.

2. An officer officiating in an appointment which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break or continuity; 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 deputated. Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputated to assess or collect the Income Tax. A Mahattir 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, deputated 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 been so attached.

Exceptions to the General Rule. SECTION 21.—In the following cases temporary service qualifies:—

a.—A Surgeon, or duly qualified practitioner, in charge of a Government vessel may count his service afloat, if he is, without break of continuity, transferred from it to the uncovenanted medical service.

b.—Claims by officers of the Public Works Department whose pay was charged to "Works," before the issue of the Public Works Department Circular, No. 6 of 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.

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 abovementioned 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.

2.—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 Specification of sources. 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:—

- From General Revenues.
- From Local Funds.
- From Funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.
- By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.
- By Commission.
- 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.

1.—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 services 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 Panjab—

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 one applies also to nab 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:
Mumlatdars 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 Peth which is under Government control.

SECTION 26.—When contributions are made by Railway Companies, or from Local Funds, or special sources, towards the cost of appointments and establishments which are maintained directly from the General Revenues, the numbers and pay being fixed by the Government, 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.

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 Sehor (Central India), School, the expense of which is reimbursed in part from local subscriptions.

e.—The following customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, six per cent. additional to cover cost of pension) is reimbursed by private companies:

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 Modde.
3. Victoria Land and Press Co.	321 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
4. P. & O. Company's Dock-yard at Mazagon.	621 8 0	P. & O. Company.
5. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	40 3 0	London Asiatic and American Company.
6. Friere Land and Pier Company's Bandar.	297 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company.
7. Arthur Bandar Fort Press Company.	50 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press.	138 0 0	Narsee Keshowjee and Company.
9. Arthur Cotton Press Company.	136 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
10. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	59 0 0	Hormusjee Dadabhoi Doobash.
11. Powder Works Bandar of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company.	249 8 0	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12. Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Dock-yard, Mazagon.	238 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of 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.

SECTION 27.—Except as provided in Sections 28, 29 and 30, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

SECTION 28.—If a Local Fund satisfies the two conditions following:—

Discretionary power of Government.

1. that its income is derived from taxation, or other permanent source, and not from charitable donations, or 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, 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 P. 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 Local 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. 382, dated 16th December 1864, which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service.

(b).—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipore Jail in January, 1860, and afterwards paid from the Convict Labor Fund.

(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.

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.

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.

Thoozyes.

3. Service as a Thoozyee (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).
Lascars,
Inspecting Schoolmasters,
Masters of Local Funds Schools of the middle and higher classes
Vaccinators and Superintendents of Vaccination.

Clerks and Peons, Moolchies 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,* or, in the case of teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba and Kolhapur States, on or after the 22nd October 1876, 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, on public grounds, and that the consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department be obtained before an officer is transferred for service under a Native State and not only in the private interest of the officer transferred.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 28, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this section.

Examples.—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

Contribution required. 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.

Provided always that the contribution from an uncovenanted servant shall in no case exceed 250 rupees a month.

b.—In return for this contribution the Government will accept the charge for his pension or gratuity, and also that for his absence 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 absence 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.

* For the rules applicable to the case of officers transferred before the 14th October, 1871, or, in the case of teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba and Kolhapur States before the 22nd October 1876 see Appendix D.

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 part only, not being less than two-thirds of their salary; provided that the pension, gratuity, or absence allowance will be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

2. A Native of India not a member of the Covenanted Civil Service may resign all claims to allowances from the British Government during leave. In such case, the contribution required will be 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth, and shall in no case exceed 136 Rs a month. In this case pension or gratuity will be calculated upon Eighty-eight per cent. (22-23ths) of the amount in respect of which contribution is received.

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.

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 contributions, except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absence allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

11. The pension leave and acting allowances of an officer transferred from qualifying service to service whether acting or permanent under a Native State, Municipality or other body financially independent of the Government of India or regulated by the rules which applied to officers of the Government of India. Any saving arising from the absence of a permanent officer accrues to his employers.

12. If an officer is, under this chapter, transferred from qualifying service to substantive service under a Native State, Municipality or other body financially independent of the Government of India, it must be arranged that he does not forfeit a lien upon his substantive office under the British Government which his *locum tenens* should hold substantively for the time only, under Section 4 of the acting allowance Code.

An officer so transferred cannot return to acting service under the British Government without reverting also to his substantive office under the British Government, the *locum tenens* of this office, thereupon, falling back on acting allowances. No officer, while acting in any appointment under the British Government, or the pay of which is regulated by the British Government is

entitled to allowances, on account of any office under a Native State, Municipality, or other body financially independent of the Government of India. But there is no objection to his being permitted to retain a lien upon such an office, or to the actual incumbent being appointed thereto, during his absence, substantially for a time only.

Excepted cases.

SECTION 36.—The rules in this Chapter do not apply to the following cases:—

Assistant Opium Agents.

(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, and vaccinators enrolled as officers of government and employed in military cantonments or under municipalities. These count service as if it were under government.

Charitable Dispensaries.

(a).—
(b).—

Colonial Governments.

(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.

Inferior Service.

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, chandharies of bazmurs, Messengers, orderlies and peons, Boatmen and seamen, Artificers, other than those specified in Rule I under Section 39, handicraftsmen and laborers, Inferior and menial servants of all sorts, Fotadars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighmen), Shroffs, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 15 a month, Dastaries and muchies, Talukies (village accountants in Bombay), Maistries in the Public Works Department, Distributors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments. Any class of servants who have been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government.

Superior service.

SECTION 39.—All other service is superior service.

I. The service of the following officers is superior if their pay exceeds 10 Government Rupees:—

High class Artificers.

(a).—Cutlers in the Medical Department.

(b).—Artificers, Asst. Artificers, Mounted Artificers and Livemen in the Telegraph Department.

(c).—Mint Artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

(d).—Workmen employed in the Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras

Gunpowder Factory Madras.

before the 25th January 1871, when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age.* These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed Rs. 10.

Divers.

(e).—Divers (in consideration of the dangerous nature of their employment)

Vaccinators.

(f).—Vaccinators including, in the Madras Presy, those whose pay is Rs. 10.

Book-binders.

(g).—Book-binders, whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere dastaries.

(h).—Shroffs whose pay exceeds Rupees 15 a month—also Shroffs in Madras, who were in the service on 22nd May, 1856, and those in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated 22nd October, 1856, changed into Kurkuns.

* For dockyard and military artificers there is no rule; but the Government of India, in the case of deserving men of long service, recommends the Secretary of State to award special pensions. In the year 1862, the Government of Bombay recommended to Her Majesty's Government that some rules might be laid down for the grant of pensions to the dockyard artificers in that Presidency. Though service of an artificer is treated as inferior, the local Government was of opinion that the nature of the service of the artificers employed in the Bombay dockyard is such as to entitle men of long service to special consideration. The Secretary of State in a despatch to the Government of Bombay, No. 166, dated 30th November 1863 expressed his unwillingness to lay down a general rule, but desired such case of lengthened and approved service to be submitted for special consideration. Some time after, the Government of India in the Military Department ordered, apparently with reference to the case of military artificers, that no application for pension to an artificer should be taken into consideration, unless the applicant had rendered forty years' meritorious service. But the Secretary of State (Despatch to the Government of India, No. 181, dated 15th May 1868), referring to his Orders of 1863, in the case of the dockyard artificers, Bombay, decided that no fixed rule should be laid down, but that such case should be decided on its merits.

Under present rules, inferior servants are eligible for pensions and gratuities as in Section 63. But with reference to the above-mentioned orders, the case of military artificers and Bombay dockyard artificers will be specially considered as regards their claim to pension.

Bazaar Kotwals.

(k).—Kotwals or bazars.*

Commissariat.

(l).—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors, and Victualling Goomasthas.

Vakils.

(m).—Vakils attached to the Barr Infantry (Mysore).

Printing establishments.

(n).—Workmen employed in printing establishments, except those whose work is purely mechanical, such as distributors and pressmen.

Section-writers.

(o).—Section-writers and press servants, admitted under Section 20, in those months only in which their earnings exceed Rupees 10.

(NOTE.—Service as maistry in the Maramut department under Civil officers in the Madras Presidency up to the year 1856 may, if rendered on pay exceeding 10 Rupees a month, be admitted as superior service under Section 39.)

(p).—Tomandars and Naib-Tomandars of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

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

(r).—Catamaran Maistries.

(s).—Quartermasters, Tindals, Scrangs, Marine Engine Drivers, and Stoker Tindals.

Service as Signal men in the Marine Department on pay exceeding 10 Rupees a month counts as superior service.—G. I., 28th February, 1874, No. 1,447, Financial.

Service as Maistry in the Maramut Department under Civil officers in the Madras Presidency up to the year 1856 may, if rendered on pay exceeding 10 Rupees a month be admitted as superior service.—G. I., 12th April, 1874, No. 2,173, Financial.

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding Rs. 10, he cannot count service as superior on the ground that the aggregate pay exceeds Rs. 10, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

Doubtful cases.

SECTION 40 (a).—When the regular duties of an officer whose pay exceeds 10 Rupees but who bears an inferior designation are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior servant, his claim to pension or gratuity should be specially referred to the Government of India.

b.—On the other hand an officer whose real duties are those of an inferior servant even though his pay exceed 10 Rupees is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Examples. A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 66, Rule I). But this concession shall not apply to an officer who was not in the service of the Mysore State before 1862, and who has not served continuously since that year.

2. A class of servants in the North-Western Provinces who were called "fotadars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under clause (a) of this section.

Fotadars.

CHAPTER IX.

Periods of Leave and Suspension.

SECTION 41.—Periods of absence on leave other than privilege or subsidiary are not reckoned as superior service. Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate is not reckoned as service in the case of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India.

Superior Service.

1. This section applies to leave on medical certificate taken even before 1856. Such leave was reckoned as service under the old rules, but is not reckoned under the new rules, the periods of service required by which are generally shorter.

Leave before 1856.

2. Leave during recess, on half pay, granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, being allowed for public reasons, is reckoned as service.

Exceptions.

3. Leave granted to an officer, who is permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such as Deputy Magistrates, is reckoned as service. (Sec. 13a of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.)

4. When an officer is deputed out of India on duty, the whole period of his absence from India counts. When an officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention counts.

* On 14th December, 1869, the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of bazars in Bombay, and officers who, on that date, filled these posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwal or as Chaudhari of any of the bazars enumerated: Poona (two), Belgaum, Deras, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malimgaum, Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.

Exception.—In the case of an officer appointed to the service under the regulations of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill and of an officer specially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under regulations made by the Secretary of State, furlough to the following extent counts as service:—

Service from date of appointment.	Furlough counts as service.
Under 20 years.....	None
" 20 ".....	2 years.
" 25 ".....	3 "
" 30 ".....	4 "
" 35 ".....	5 "

Inferior service. SECTION 42.—An inferior servant counts periods of authorized leave as service.

1. Leave not exceeding in amount that admissible under the Rules in Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, may, if granted by a competent authority, be considered "authorized."

SECTION 43.—The time passed under suspension pending inquiry into conduct, counts if the suspension is immediately followed by re-instatement. Time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty, does not count.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending inquiry into his conduct is re-instated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period does not count. But the authority who re-instates the officer, may expressly declare, at the time, that the period shall count.

CHAPTER X.

Forfeiture of past Service.

SECTION 44.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases:

(a).—Authorized 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, 1899.)

(c).—Suspension immediately followed by re-instatement, which need not necessarily be to the same office.

(d).—Abolition of office.

(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.

(h).—Transit from one appointment to another, provided that the officer is transferred under the orders of competent authority, or if he is a ministerial officer, with the consent of the head of both offices concerned.

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, 1893, if he was a superior servant, and before 1st September 1891, 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. The rule can be applied to only one resignation.

CHAPTER XI.

Conditions of Award of Pension and Gratuity.

SECTION 46.—Pensions and gratuities are of four classes:

A.—Compensation pensions & gratuities.

C.—Superannuation pensions & gratuities.

B.—Invalid pensions and gratuities.

D.—Sick leave pensions.

(NOTE.—Pensions or gratuity may not be granted to an officer when it is desired to remove for misconduct or inefficiency.)

1. A gratuity is paid in a single sum, and only by instalments.

2. An officer may be admitted to pension or gratuity while absent on leave in, or out of India.

A.

Compensation pension.

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 reason 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.

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.

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.

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 on the 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.

Note.—The certificate may be granted

At the Presidency.

By Superintendent Lying in Hospital
" Eye Infirmary.
" Surgeon, General Hospital.
" Fort Surgeon.
" District Surgeons.
" Regimental Medical Officers.

At up-country Stations.

By Garrison Surgeons.
" Assistant Do.
" Regimental Medical Officers.
" Civil Surgeons.

Each candidate should be furnished with a letter, showing that he will be appointed to a post in the event of his being declared physically fit for the Government Service, and only candidates so authorized will have a claim to be medically examined without payment of fee.—Government Notification of 19th June 1874, Gazette page 270.

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:—

(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 officer serving in the interior of the country under such circumstances that, in the opinion of the Local Government, he can be conveniently required to appear before a periodical Military Invaliding Committee: 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 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.

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. Without the further special sanction of the Local Government, service after the date of a medical certificate can in no case count for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative appointments. But an inferior servant or a police officer below the rank of head constable who, in the opinion of the head of his office, is fit for light work, may be retained in employment till his pension or gratuity is sanctioned, provided that his place is not filled up till he retires, and that his service counts only to the date of his medical certificate.

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.*

(a.) The Accountant General will inform the Local Government whenever any officer attains the age of 55 years, in order that the Local Government, being apprised of the fact, may take such action as it seems fit for the retention or otherwise of the officer in question.

2. If an officer whose age is less than 50 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.

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 and 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.

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 52) 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 a 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

* The Secretary of State wrote regarding this rule in Public Despatch, No. 87, dated 28th 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."

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 20, 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.

SECTION 59.—These limits do not apply to Covenanted Civil Engineers and to Civil officers of the Telegraph Department who executed their covenants before the

19th May 1855; and in the case of an officer whose covenant is dated after the 19th May 1855 (but before the 1st June 1863), the pension is limited to £400 a year, if his pay is not less than £200

and not more than £1,000 a month; and to £500 a year, if his pay exceeds £1,000 a month.

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, an officer 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 pensions. 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, not being natives of Asia 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 Colleges and High Schools.

(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 1st 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.

Officers appointed before June 1863.

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 1855. 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 pensions 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.

Native Judges.

(d).—Uncovenanted Officers who formed part of the garrison of Lucknow during the siege in 1857, count one year's additional service.

(e).—When on the ground of his previous experience a Civil Engineer is appointed specially to the service of the Government in the Department of Public Works with initial rank higher than that of a First Grade Assistant Engineer the Secretary of State will, at the time of the engagement of the officer, sanction such a departure from the rules of this Code in his favor as may be agreed upon.

Lucknow Garrison.

Barrister appointments. SECTION 62.—To the following officers, being Barristers of England or Ireland or members of the faculty of Advocates of one of the Courts of Sessions of Scotland, viz:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

First Judge of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns:

Recorder of Rangoon:

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 £400 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 and invalid pensions:

Service not less than 30 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.

4. An officer should not, without urgent necessity, be invalided when he has nearly completed 30 years' service. The Government cannot undertake to overlook a deficiency of service resulting from an officer being prematurely invalided. The principle of this rule applies to all analogous cases.

C. For Service partly Inferior and partly Superior.

Service partly inferior and partly superior.

SECTION 44.—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 45.—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.

Meaning of "pay" and "emoluments."

SECTION 46 (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.

Periods of leave, &c.

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 periods 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 47 (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 Theogyee;

- 4.—Field allowances (i. e. horse and tent allowances) of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors.
- 5.—Charge allowances to Signallers in the Telegraph Department;
- 6.—Bullock Train. And Punjab Military Horse Van Dak 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.

Acting allowances.

(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 13.)

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 services 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 monthly bills exceeding ten rupees.)

Section-writers.

(See Section 33, 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.

SECTION 48.—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 specially includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance these must be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission paid to a Theogyee 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 49.—Every non-gazetted officer with the exception of Police officers, whose pay does not exceed twenty rupees, and officers in the Post Office 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. | 3. Character of officer.* |
| 2. Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. | 2. Signature and designation of immediate head of the office. |
| 3. If acting, here state the substantive appointment. | 10. Date of termination of appointment. |
| 4. Pay. | 11. Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c.) |
| 5. Acting allowance. | 12. Signature of immediate head of the office. |
| 6. Date of commencement of appointment. | |
| 7. Signature of officer. | |

No entries need be made in column 3 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 entries 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.

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 was 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.

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 Office 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, &c.—

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 department.	" 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

* Circulars of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 15th June, 1869.

post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by his registers to have been filled by another man.

2. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account Officer, reference must be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states that he served during the period in doubt.

3. 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 92), 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.

4. 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

Form of application. 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. 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.

* See foot-note on pages 129 and 200.—Sec. 39.

SECTION 77.—All claims to pensions 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.

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."

* See foot-note on pages 192 and 206.—Sec. 39.

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.*

(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.

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.

Transfer in India.

[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 the 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

* See Appendix C, Extract 3.

local government. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

SECTION 80.—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.

CHAPTER XIX.

Commutation of Pensions.

SECTION 80.—Life pension not exceeding twenty rupees *per 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 rates shown in the table printed as appendix F. The pension of a pensioner whose age is more than 70 years, cannot be commuted except by special orders of the Government of India.

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. 2,003, Financial; M. G., 36th August, 1872, No. 332, Political.

90A. A gratuity may, at the discretion of the Government of India, or, with the sanction of the Government of India, on the application of the recipient, be converted either to a life annuity, or to a temporary life annuity, or to an annuity payable for a certain number of years, with remainder to the recipient's heirs in case of his death.

1. The amount of a life annuity will be determined in accordance with the rates shown in table A. printed as Appendix F.

2. The amount of a temporary life annuity will be determined by the formula given in the note to table A. in Appendix F.

3. In calculating the amount of an annuity for a fixed number of years, the savings bank rate of interest will be employed. For the present that rate is 3½ per cent. — Vide table B Appendix F.

4. The Government of India will never insist on the conversion of a gratuity into a life annuity or temporary life annuity unless the expectation of life of the recipient be reported by competent medical authority to be equal to the average.

Note.—These rules for the commutation of gratuities do not in any way modify the period of service for pension required by the existing rules.

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 scribe 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.

3. An officer who under this section draws pension in addition to pay shall, during leave of absence from his new office, draw so much of his pension as will bring his whole allowance during leave up to the amount which would have been admissible to him if he had taken leave of the same kind under the same circumstances while holding his abolished appointment provided that his allowances or leave shall never be less than his pension.

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.

After superannuation 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, Boilermakers, 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.

6. Saving as provided in Rules 1 and 2, an officer who, having been discharged with a pension or gratuity, is subsequently re-employed, may, under any circumstances, count his new service for a separate pension or gratuity. If pension or gratuity is admissible at all in respect to such new service, it is admissible only for the new service combined with the old, the whole being counted as one service.

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 1846 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 Fort 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.

Exception.—Members of the Police forces, employed by small municipalities in Sindh and by village committees in the district of Hyderabad in Sindh, are not entitled to pensions and gratuities.

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 and the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railways and in Bombay, is treated as service under Government, though such Police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

Railway Police.

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.*

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department Order, No. 3,298, 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 Punjab 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 Sergeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd-Class Sergeants 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.

* 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 1859, 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 XLII of 1854, 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.

(c).—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July, 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Polies, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers on 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 Rs. 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.

5.—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 after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpur Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that Force, or from the Malki-Horse, count their service in those forces and also that in the forces of the late Rajah of Nagpur.

(c 1). Men who served with the First Regiment, Nagpur Irregular Infantry, or with the Malki 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.

Previous superior service.

(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.

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.

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 Fund did not always provide for compensation pensions or gratuities, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1863:

(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 13th 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 105, 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 code, 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.

Service Rolls.

1. 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.

2. 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.

Paper 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 case 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) by 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. (a) If a pension as granted to a family under this Section, it is allotted towards the support of the family, to the eldest surviving son; failing sons, to the eldest widow for the same purpose; failing both sons and widows to the eldest surviving unmarried daughter for the same purpose; these failing, to the father for the same purpose; and, failing all others, to the mother for the same purpose.

(b.) To a male, pension is given as follows:—

If the pensioner is under six years of age; till he is eighteen years old.

If above six and under fifty years; for twelve years; If not under fifty years; for life.

(c.) The pension to a female is for life or until marriage, but on a suitable marriage, she may, at the discretion of the local Government, have a dowry equal to five years' pension.

(d.) A pension is given to only one member of each family, and no transfer of the pension to another member is permitted on its lapse either by the demise of the pensioner or for any other reason, or, on its remaining in abeyance under other operation of the Rules in Chapter XX.

(Note.—The words "towards the support of the family" should be inserted in every order sanctioning a pension under this section.)

Amount of pension. SECTION 115.—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by—

- the character and service of the man injured or killed;
- the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;
- the nature and extent of the injury received;
- 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 preliminary enquiry, taking evidence on the following matters:

- the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;
- 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.—The Government of India may grant a pension, not exceeding 35 rupees a month, to a Government officer injured, or the family of a Government officer killed, in the execution of his duty, as follows:—

- To an officer wounded in the first or second degree a pension not exceeding full pay.
- To an officer wounded in the third or fourth degree, a pension not exceeding half pay; or, if the officer is entitled to an invalid pension of half pay under Section 53 or 63 of this Code, then not exceeding three-quarter pay.
- To the family of an officer killed in the execution of his duty, a pension not exceeding half the pay of the deceased officer, and not less than Rupees 24 (two and three-quarter rupees) a month.
- These rules apply to the case of a Village watchman or his family, even though he receives no pay from the State.
 - 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.
 - 2nd Degree.*—Men losing one limb or one eye; or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not requiring the care of another person.
 - 3rd 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 unfit, from wounds, for the ordinary duties of the service.

E.—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.	Sabdar.
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 21. (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.

- Name of applicant.
- Father's name.
- Sex or caste.
- Residence.
- Present or last employment.
- Date of beginning of service..... 1st May, 1831.
- Date of end of service..... 30th June, 1871.
- Length of service including breaks..... Y. M. D.
 of which superior..... 20 2 0
 inferior..... 17 2 10
 non-qualifying and breaks..... 1 5 0
- Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*
- [Average] emoluments or pay.
- Proposed pension.
- Proposed gratuity.
- Date from which to commence.
- Place of payment.
- Date of applicant's birth by Christian era.†
- Height.
- Marks.
- 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	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1st May 1851	12th Aug. 1851	Y. M. D. Y. M. D.	0 3 15	Inferior grade		
Do.	Do.	15	15	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sept. 1852	1 1 15	Under 22 years of age.		By Accountant General, Bengal.—See Enclosure A.	
Do.	Do.	15	15	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1856	3 7 7	0 6 0			
On sick leave				31st May 1856	7th Nov. 1856					
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir	15	15	8th Nov. 1856	12th Jan. 1859	2 2 8	0 0 0	Resigned to join new appointment.		
Out of employ				15th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1859					
Post Office	Dy. Post Master, Burdwan	25	25	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	6 5 24			Completed by Post Office Accountant.—See Enclosure B.	
Under suspension				12th July 1865	1st Sept. 1865		0 1 20	Suspension adjudged as a penalty.		
Post Office	Dy. Post Master, Burdwan	25	25	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd March 1868	2 6 2				
Do.	Do. Offr. Post Master	25	25	4th Mar. 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	1 9 6				
Out of employ by abolition of appointment				4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870		0 10 20			
	Clerk	40	40	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	0 7 20			Accountant General, Bengal.—See Enclosure C.	
	Total period of superior service					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 1, 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 provided 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.)

PENSIONER'S BILL.				COLLECTOR'S BILL.			
NAME OF PENSIONER				Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon —			
Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Age when pensioned.	Sect or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.	Personal identification.	Height.	Feet. Inches.
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Calcutta. No. 157.				ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Calcutta. No. 157.			
Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to the sum of Rupees _____ pension, as being the amount of _____ pension, as				Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to the sum of Rupees _____ pension, as being the amount of _____ pension, as			
upon the production of this Bill and a separate receipt according to usual form.				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 _____ 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.				To the Collector of _____ NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person.			

(Reverse.)

REVERSE OF PENSIONER'S BILL. Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the disbursing Officer.						REVERSE OF COLLECTOR'S BILL. 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 53 (b).

VI.—Invalid do. do. 49 and 53 (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 53.

XI.—Invalid do. do. 49 and 53 (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).

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 Monthly Pension granted.

Gratuity.

(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 _____, 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.
 - 6.—Present occupation and pecuniary circumstances.
 - 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased.
- (B.) Description of deceased.
- 8.—Name.
 - 9.—Occupation and service.
 - 10.—Length of service.
 - 11.—Pay when killed.
 - 12.—Nature of injury causing death.
 - 13.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed.
- (C.)
- 14.—Remarks.

FORM E.

RETURNS OF PENSIONS PAID AT _____ DURING THE YEAR 187-8
Pensions exceeding Rs. _____ and not exceeding Rs. _____

	PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONERS.						REMARKS
	51 to 60 inclusive	61 to 65 inclusive	65 to 70 inclusive	71 to 75 inclusive	76 to 80 inclusive	81 to 85 inclusive	
1. Number of pensioners in the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return.....							TOTAL
2. Deduct the number transferred into the next period of age.....							86 and upwards.
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 THE LIST. (By renewal after being struck off.....)							
7. (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 DURING THE YEAR. (a.) Known to be dead.....							
11. (b.) Others.....							
12. Total of headings 9, 10, 11, being total number accounted for.....							

Notes.—Headings 2 and 3 show transfers 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(b). Dismissed 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 mendicants 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 authorised 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 authorised 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, 1834, the following further rule is prescribed:—

"We authorise you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognised 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. "Authorised 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 35 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 Mooniff. Goung Gyoun in Burma 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 degrees 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. 2,177, 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 it then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from Imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employees, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employees a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in local funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions within, 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. 4,356, 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 34 per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance being one twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.* This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1,626, 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 Officer to which it is subordinate.

1.—For pensions not exceeding Rupees 15

2.—For pensions exceeding Rupees 15, 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.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by this means on the action of local officers. The instances in any single 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 23rd November, 1870, in the case of service under the courts of wards, and from the 6th July, 1871, in the case of service in Jagir States, or under the talukdari settlement officer.

APPENDIX F.

Table A.—Calculation of present value of a monthly pension.

Age,	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
A.—Civil Pensioners, Wardens, Official Funds, chiefly clerks.	6.67	..	1.405	2.551	2.551	2.518	5.301	4.126	3.514	1.976	1.156	2.410
B.—Civil Pensioners, chiefly clerks, superannuated on Medical Certificate.	4	7.042	10.225	3.637	4.133	5.138	3.704	8.151	4.474	2.929	3.226	7.895
C.—Native Military Pensioners and a few others.	1.920	2.760	3.764	4.319	5.200	6.534	8.318	9.831	11.730	12.32	14.199	20.453
D.—Uncovenanted Service Fund.	1.79	2.12	2.94	3.99	4.15	7.25	8.46	..	..	..	..	..

* Applies to transfers before the 22nd October 1875.

Age	Probability of dying in one year.	Probability of living in one year.	Logarithm of ratio with interpolations.	Logarithm of living 1	Logarithm of living 2	D	N	Logarithm of N	Logarithm of N	Value of annuity.	Adjusted value.	Value of pension at 1s. 1s. month.
35	..	..	9.9823	4.6000	3.4404	2.4404	2.757	3.1893	4.5037	1.0633	11.569	12.036
36	..	..	9.9823	3.9723	4.244	4.067	2.631	2.9342	4.5037	1.0633	11.569	12.036
37	..	..	9.9823	3.646	4.084	3.730	2.560	2.6942	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
38	..	..	9.9823	3.324	3.904	3.403	2.484	2.4758	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
39	..	..	9.9823	3.002	3.724	3.056	2.408	2.2574	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
40	..	..	9.9823	2.680	3.544	2.720	2.332	2.0390	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
41	..	..	9.9823	2.358	3.364	2.384	2.256	1.8206	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
42	..	..	9.9823	2.036	3.184	2.064	2.180	1.6022	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
43	..	..	9.9823	1.714	3.004	1.744	2.104	1.3838	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
44	..	..	9.9823	1.392	2.824	1.464	2.028	1.1654	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
45	..	..	9.9823	1.070	2.644	1.144	1.952	0.9470	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
46	..	..	9.9823	0.748	2.464	0.818	1.876	0.7286	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
47	..	..	9.9823	0.426	2.284	0.496	1.800	0.5102	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
48	..	..	9.9823	0.104	2.104	0.174	1.724	0.2918	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
49	..	..	9.9823	0.000	1.924	0.070	1.648	0.0734	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
50	..	..	9.9823	0.000	1.744	0.000	1.572	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
51	..	..	9.9823	0.000	1.564	0.000	1.496	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
52	..	..	9.9823	0.000	1.384	0.000	1.420	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
53	..	..	9.9823	0.000	1.204	0.000	1.344	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
54	..	..	9.9823	0.000	1.024	0.000	1.268	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
55	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.844	0.000	1.192	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
56	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.664	0.000	1.116	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
57	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.484	0.000	1.040	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
58	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.304	0.000	0.964	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
59	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.124	0.000	0.888	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
60	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.812	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
61	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.736	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
62	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.660	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
63	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.584	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
64	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.508	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
65	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.432	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
66	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.356	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
67	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.280	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
68	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.204	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
69	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.128	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
70	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
71	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
72	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
73	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
74	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
75	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
76	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
77	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
78	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
79	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
80	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
81	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
82	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
83	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
84	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
85	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
86	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
87	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
88	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
89	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
90	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
91	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
92	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
93	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
94	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892
95	..	..	9.9823	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	4.511	1.081	11.431	11.892

* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to get the value of the annuity payable monthly up to the date of death.

[NOTE.—To calculate the amount of a temporary life annuity granted under Section 20 A, the following formula will be employed:—

$$Y = 12 \left\{ \frac{Ax - Ax + n}{Dx} \right\}$$

y = amount payable monthly on account of annuity.

G = amount of gratuity.

x = age last birthday.

n = number of years for which the annuity is payable.

Ax and $Ax+n$ are the numbers shown in column headed "Adjusted value" opposite Age x and Age $x+n$ respectively.

Dx and $Dx+n$ are the numbers shown in column headed Dx opposite Age x and Age $x+n$ respectively.]

Table B.—Showing monthly payments, independent of any life, equal to a present Capital Payment.

Capital Sum.	MONTHLY PAYMENTS.									Capital Sum.
	For 5 years.	For 6 years.	For 7 years.	For 8 years.	For 9 years.	For 10 years.	For 12 years.	For 15 years.	For 20 years.	
100	1.8278	1.5505	1.3527	1.2046	1.0896	.9978	.8695	.7242	.5897	100
200	3.6556	3.1010	2.7054	2.4092	2.1792	1.9958	1.7240	1.4484	1.1799	200
300	5.4834	4.6515	4.0581	3.6138	3.2688	2.9931	2.5815	2.1726	1.7681	300
400	7.3112	6.2020	5.4108	4.8184	4.3784	3.9912	3.4420	2.8968	2.3588	400
500	9.1390	7.7525	6.7435	6.0230	5.4480	4.9890	4.3025	3.6210	2.9485	500
600	10.9668	9.3030	8.1162	7.2576	6.5476	5.9868	5.1530	4.3452	3.5982	600
700	12.7946	10.8525	9.4989	8.4822	7.6272	6.9846	6.0235	5.0694	4.1279	700
800	14.6224	12.4340	10.8216	9.6288	8.7168	7.9824	6.8810	5.7936	4.7176	800
900	16.4502	13.9545	12.1743	10.8414	9.8064	8.9802	7.7445	6.5178	5.3073	900

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT A.

Covenanted Civil Servants.

SECTION 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following rules:—

"Active service."

SECTION 2.—"Active service" includes the following periods besides time spent on duty:

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

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

Before the 1st January, 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 1st January, 1868, to the 4th May, 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached, or if he was attached to the North West Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India via Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

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 capacity 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 certifi-

cate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as active service.

c. Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding "Special leave" under the rules in force before the 1st July, 1868.

d. Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July, 1868.

e. Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the rules in force before the 1st 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, 1868. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

SECTION 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted at the time of payment from every officer's pay and from such of his other public emoluments as are mentioned in the last column of the following Table:—

If the Officer is already in the service or is appointed to it after passing a competitive examination held before the end of the year 1875, and belongs to the—	Bengal Establishment.	Every allowance, excepting (1) minimum furlough allowance, (2) subsistence allowance while on furlough, (3) establishment allowance, (4) sumptuary allowance of Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, and (5) travelling allowance.
	Madras Establishment.	(1) Acting allowance, (2) deputation allowance, (3) personal allowance, (4) fees, (5) allowances while on privilege or subsidiary leave, (6) subsistence allowance when not on leave other than privilege and subsidiary leave, and (7) local allowances other than travelling allowance and tentage.
	Bombay Establishment.	Ditto and (8) sumptuary allowance.
If the Officer is appointed to the service after passing a competitive examination held in or after the year 1875.		Every allowance, excepting (1) minimum furlough allowance, (2) subsistence allowance while on furlough, (3) establishment allowance, (4) sumptuary allowance of Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, (5) travelling allowance, and (6) tentage.

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 33 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 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 demands 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.

Invalid annuity. SECTION 5.—An officer who, being declared by a medical certificate in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows:—

a.—If he have been in the service for less than five years, —a gratuity of £300.
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 arrears, 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 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch by the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

SECTION 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years a Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 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). Only 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 a 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 Justiceship 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.

Compulsory retirement.

Invalid pension.

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	3 "

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 Pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

Branch Pilot.....	Rs. 200 a month.
Master.....	100 "
First Mate.....	60 "
Second Mate and Volunteer.....	30 "

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot.....	Rs. 100 a month.
Do. Master.....	50 "
Do. First Mate.....	30 "
Do. Second Mate & Volunteer.....	15 "

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age.....	Rs. 14 a month.
After 10 years until married.....	20 "
Boys until 15 years of age.....	12 "

1. The widow of a Pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

SECTION 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 demise, 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 alternate 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 are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased member of the Pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the Pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Accountant-General.

SECTION 8.—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the Pilot service who joined the service on or before the 1st July, 1835, and pensions to them and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sica Rupees. All other contributions, allowances and pensions, will be paid in Government Rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sica Rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 1s. 11d. for each Government Rupee, Government Rupees 104 being taken as equivalent to Sica Rupees 100.

Subsistence Allowance 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, 16th October, 1865, page 530.*

When an Officer is acquitted of an offence by a Court or competent jurisdiction, he is entitled to re-instatement, provided the acquittal is *bona fide* on the merits of the case and not in consequence of a mere technicality, a legal flaw in the evidence, collusion with the witnesses, or some similar 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 24th 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., 31st 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. 2,524, 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 Government 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. 1,236, Financial.*

ments, 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, 1855, 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.
11. 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. 39, 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 Parglough 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, either 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 principal 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, 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.

* That the Supreme Government be moved to declare the retention of Civil appointments by Military Officers terminable after a certain number of years, as in the case of Civilians.

Referring to the above correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government.

After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil Office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

Persons retiring from the service under the above Orders, 25th January, 1865, need not submit a Medical Certificate of incapacity before retirement.—G. F., 21st August, 1867, No. 2494, Financial.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 3,335, 7th December, 1865.

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 11th 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 a y such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision for the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.”

Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3,335, dated 7th December, 1865, 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, 1865, 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 23rd February, No. 22, of 1870, proposing the discontinuance of the reference to the Secretary of State in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In reply I have to express my approval of the proposed discontinuance of the reference.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public) to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Simla, 25th August, 1870, No. 3,945, is published for 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. - Octocamunda, 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 16th 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. L., No. 2,197, dated 24th April, 1868, and these will include the road fund and probably the funds under Act III of 1871. - M. G., 16th August, 1871, No. 337, Financial.

Revised rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service.

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

Rules of 1861.

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 Case.....	50	35	
B.	1.-Penal Code.....	80	160	100
	2.-Code of Criminal Procedure.....	80		
C.	1.-Decision of Magisterial case.....	50	35	
	2.-Law of Evidence.....	80	50	
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.-Conversation.....	50	35	
	2.-Translation.....	30		
	3.-Dictation.....	30	110	65
	Reading & explanation of Arzís.....	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.....	50	35	
B.	1.-Penal Code.....	80	160	100
	2.-Code of Criminal Procedure.....	80		
C.	1.-Decision of Magisterial case.....	50	35	
	2.-Law of Evidence.....	80	50	
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.-Conversation.....	50	35	
	2.-Translation.....	30		
	3.-Dictation.....	30	110	65
	Reading & Explanation of Arzís.....	50		
In any other Ver. acular.	1.-Conversation.....	30	15	
	2.-Reading Arzís.....	30		
	3.-Explanation of do.....	30	90	45
	Dictation or 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.

M. G., 8th July 1865 No. 821, Pub.

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.

M. G., 21st July, 1868 No. 878, Pub.

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.

Rules of 1864.

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.

Do.

29. Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined under these Rules, and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

Do.

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., 1866, No. 1,379 and 13th 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 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 Hoozoor and the Native Accounts, Talook and Village of the Hoozooramash 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

* Collector,	at Rs. 3 per diem.
Sub-Collector,	do. 6 do.
Head Assistant,	do. 4 do.

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, the power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language, and read ordinary Arzals. 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. L., 10th Feb., 1871, No. 717, *Pub. Enc.*, dated 20th Jan., 1871, No. 326, *Home Department*.

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 Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., which are prescribed for the encouragement of the Junior Civilian Members of the Madras Civil Service. The following Rules* are prescribed for the Government according to what are called 1st and 2nd Junior Members of the Madras Civil Standards.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz.:

	LANGUAGES.		DONATIONS ON PASSING.
	Vernacular.	Classical	
I. High Proficiency.	Tamil.....	1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Telugu.....	1,000	
	Canarese.....	1,000	
	Malayalam.....	1,000	
	Uriyah.....	1,000	
	Hindustani.....	1,000	
II. Honors.	Tamil.....	2,000	With Diplomas signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu.....	2,000	
	Canarese.....	2,000	
	Malayalam.....	2,000	
	Hindustani.....	2,000	
	Sanskrit.....	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 18 to page 43.
Telugu.....	1. Vemana. As in the New Edition.
	2. Vikramarka.
	3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
Canarese.....	1. Panchatantram, Bangalore Edition.
	2. Kathasangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 214 inclusive.
	3. Prakkanya Malika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 258 to 303, 663 to 683.
Malayalam.....	1. Vetala Charitram.
	2. Karalapati, first half.
	3. Marutapati, first half.
Uriyah.....	1. Hitopadesa.
	2. Batrish Simhasana.
	3. Ramayana, Balakanda.
Hindustani.....	1. Ikwan-us-Safa.
	2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
	3. Arutsh-i-Mubfil.
Persian.....	1. Gulistan.
	2. Bostan.
	3. Anwar-i-Sohilee.

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 Mahabharata in Prose.)
	2. The first 100 stanzas of Kristnan Tudu.
	3. The first 24 chapters of Kurai.
Telugu.....	1. Nityahandrika (Mithrabhedamu.)
	2. Kacyutra.
	3. Sabha Parvam of Mahabharata.
Canarese.....	1. Aranya Kandana of Ramayanam, by Bhaskara.
	2. Kasha Sangraha, Bangalore Edition.
	3. The Shikavagita.
Malayalam.....	1. Prakkanya Malika, or large Canarese Anthology, Stanzas 51 to 100, 799 to 851, 1,302 to 1,410.
	2. Nalacharitam.
	3. Chanakya Sutram.
Hindustani.....	1. Karalapati, (the whole.)
	2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
	3. Fisanah-i-Rajab.
Persian.....	1. Devani-Atash, (1st half.)
	2. Kulliyat-i-Saudi (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)
	3. Akhlaqi Julah.
	4. Inshai Abulfuzl.
	5. Sikandar Namah.
	6. Devani Hafiz.

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a Text Book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of Spelling and Grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

12. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

13. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859 cancelled in para. I, will be eligible for the Honors Examination now laid down, and on passing it will be entitled to receive the difference between the reward already paid to them and the aggregate rewards now offered for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations.

The following are the Tests in Sanskrit.

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned Books:—

(1) Hitopadisa.

(2) The Raghuvama (the first nine Cantos) expurgated Edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test books.

III. Translating into Sanskrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness, a paper of questions on the elements of Sanskrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned Books:—

(1) The first and second Adhyayas of the 1st Ashtaka of the Rigveda Samhita; Edition about to be published.

(2) The Kiratarguniya (Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive) expurgated Edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.

(3) Sakuntala Nataka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test book.

III. Translating into Sanskrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of Spelling and Grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammars.

A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Oriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000.

1. Vivā voce Translation of passages from Test Book.
Oriya—Niti Kotha.

1. Written translation into English.
2. Do. into Oriya.
3. Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
4. Vivā voce translation of an Oriya 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:—
Sanskrit, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam.
2. The following Test Books in the several languages have been prescribed:—
IN SANSKRIT.—1. Nalopakhyanam, edited by Monier Williams. 2. Selections from the Māhābhārata, edited by Francis Johnson. 3. Hitopadeśa. 4. Meghaduta.
IN PERSIAN.—1. Gulistan. 2. Bustan. 3. Anwar-ooz-schahīr.
IN HINDUSTANI.—1. Chahar Darvish. 2. Gooli Buckawallie. 3. Ukhwanooz Sufi. 4. Gulistan.
IN CANARESE.—1. Aesop's Fables. 2. The Third Book of Lessons. [For the present.] Kuthamangiri. 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. A'uthoot'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. 1,009, dated 3rd December, 1860, 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. 2,346.

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 vivā voce Examination.

7. Manshi allowances for six months, or one hundred and eighty Rupees will be allowed to every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who shall pass an examination as Interpreter in any Native language.

8. When the Board of Examiners are of opinion that the candidate has made creditable progress—evincing diligent attention to the study of the language for not less than six months—they are authorized to recommend him for the Manshi 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 above-mentioned, provided that one of the two languages shall be either Hindustani, or one of the four principal Hindi languages spoken in this Presidency, shall receive an honorary reward of Rupees 1,000.

Form.

Report upon the Examination in the Hindustani language of the Reverend _____
(Here enter station and date.)

Written Exercises.

I. Hindustani into English of the "Hindustani Selections."	An ordinary octavo page.	Exercise attached marked A.—Time occupied.
II. English into Hindustani, page in length from Orme's Hindustani or as the case may be.	Extract of an ordinary Wellington's Despatches.	Exercises attached marked B.—Time occupied.
III. English into Hindustani.	A paper of short sentences.	Exercises 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.		

Vivā Voce Examination.

V. Reading and translating portion of the "Hindustani Selections."	Read fluently, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.
VI. Reading and translating written manuscripts in Hindustani, Urdu, Native Letters, or as the case may be.	This was correctly done, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.
VII. Pronunciation.	Good—requires improvement, or as the case may be.
VIII. Conversation with the Examiners or with two or more Natives.	Understood all that was addressed to him and replied in idiomatic and good language, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.

Opinion of the Committee.

If at the College.
If at an Out-Station.

(Here enter details.)

(The opinion of the Committees on the Candidate's vivā voce Examination.)

The foregoing form is equally applicable to examinations in other languages mentioned in the Rules.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

I.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—Fort 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 Rs. 25, 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. 225, 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 50.

IX. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the

* 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. 217.

† Not printed in this Manual, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fees.

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, 1862, No. 115, Public.*

The fee for admission to the *English Branch* only will be Rupees 50; and for the *Vernacular Branch* only Rupees 25. But the fee for admission to the *Anglo-Vernacular Branch* will be Rupees 50.—*G. O., 27th August, 1874, No. 226, Educational Department.*

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Fort Saint George, 29th July, 1859.

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. Penmanship Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test for Members in District Magistrate Courts. |
| IV. Do. do.—Salt Department. | X. Police Test. |
| V. Do. do.—Sea Customs. | |
| VI. Account Test. | |

Calcutta, May 27, 1873.

It is hereby notified that from this date the Penmanship 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.
Header in District and Sessions Court, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Sheristadar.
Manager.
Record-keeper.
Examiner of Correspondence.
Indexer.

} High Court, Appellate Side.

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-keepers, 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.

Buzoor Sheristadar.

Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.

Tahsildars.

Sub-Magistrates.

Abkarry Superintendent, Madras.

Manager and Accountants drawing salaries of Rs. 50 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 Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendents and Accountants drawing salaries of Rs. 50 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 Rs. 50 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 Rs. 50 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 Ameen.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.* | f. Strang's Manual of Hindu Law and First Volumes of Benger's Hindu Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | g. Sadagopa Chenna's Manual of Mohammedan Law. |
| c. Rules of Practice (Civil). | h. Gokarnik's Doctrine and Practice of Equity, pp. 55 to 225 and 267 to 301. |
| d. Indian Contract Act I 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 Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.
3. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

G. O., 16th June 1872.

By Orders of 15th May 1867, Judicial Department, and 16th May 1869, Revenue Department, Government have twice decided that *even 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.

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.

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; Taluk Sheristadar and 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 continuous in the public service since 1st January, 1853, 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 Taluk and Village Accounts. |
| b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. | d. Rules of the Stamp Department. |

Remarks.

1. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.—(See Note, p. 259.)
2. Persons who have passed in either grade of the General Revenue Test (III.—A. or III.—B.

* 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.

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 Assistant in any Office.

3. This Test cannot be taken up with any Judicial Test. — (See G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 255.)

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.

Office.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Huzur Sheristadar. | 5. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar. |
| 2. 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate. | 6. Head Assistant's Head Clerk. |
| 3. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar. | 7. Deputy Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras. |
| 4. Taluk Sheristadar. | |

Nature of Test.

Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue.

Materials.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders, &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in Offices above named, to which this Test is made applicable.

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the cases of persons continuously in public service since 1st January, 1853, 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. 255, *Madras Department*.

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.

Office.

Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rupees 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

- a. The Salt Laws b. Salt Manual.

Remarks.

- There is no lower grade in this examination.
- 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 employed in the public service since the 1st January, 1853, may pass this Test in English or in a Vernacular at their option.
- This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test V, but not in conjunction with any other examination.

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 District in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

V.—Revenue Test—Sea Customs' Department.

Office.

Superintendent of Sea Customs.
Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, when the salary of the office amounts to Rupees 50 per mensem, or more.

Nature of Test.

- The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the conservancy of Ports.
- The Sea Customs' Manual.

Remarks.

- There is no lower grade in this examination.
- The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.
- This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test IV, but not in conjunction with any other examination.

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.

- (a.) Superintendents, Accountants and Clerks in the Accountant General's Office, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards per mensem.
- (a.) Accountant in the Board's Office.
- (b.) Accountant in the English Department of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
- (d.) Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint & Assay Offices.
- (d.) Accountant, Marine Office.
- (d.) Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
- (d.) Accountant in the Stamp Office.
- (d.) Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (a.) Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. | (c.) Taluk Manual. |
| (b.) Huzur Manual. | (d.) Village Manual. |
| | (e.) Accountant General's Manual. |

Remarks.

- The portions of the Manuals which relate to accounts only will form the subject of examination.
- The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted to pass in a Vernacular, by special order of Government.
- Candidates for this Test may pass in Firdis-writing at the same examination, but in no third Test.
- 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.

- Translators and Interpreters in the High Court, and District and Sessions Courts.
- Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras; Office of the Commissioner of Police; and Police Courts.

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate an Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.
do. do. from English into Vernacular.
Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English.
do. do. from English into Vernacular.
Interpretation *vis-à-vis* from Vernacular into English.
Interpretation *vis-à-vis* from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

- Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
- 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.
- Candidates for this Test are required to execute the two sets of papers in two different languages.
- Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular languages, required in the Offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.
- In sending in application for examination, candidates must specify the Languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.
- This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.
- 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.

- Subordinate Judges.
- District Munsiff.
- Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
- Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement and Collectors' Offices.
- English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.
- Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
- Head Assistant's Head Clerk.

(a.) For these Offices the following Chapter, of the Accountant General's Manual has been laid down for Examination:—
Chapter II—Budget Estimate.

III—Classification (omitting notes.)

IX. Section 1—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 Taluk 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.

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., IIA., IIB., IIIB., 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.

Ability to translate Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.
Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

1. Vide VII. A. Remarks 2, 3 and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.
2. Candidates for this Test can only pass in one language at the same examination.
3. Candidates for offices designated under I.B., IIB., 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 Test 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

Sea Customs Office

Accountants and Clerks.

Stamp Office

Manager, Clerks, and Accountants.

Office of Chépak Agent and Pay-master of Carnatic Sircars

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

Office of the Commissioner of Police

Managers.

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.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction

Head Clerks and Assistant Head Clerk in Egmore Police Court.

Presidency and Medical Colleges

Record-keepers.

Offices of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations

Managers and Clerks.

Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants

Managers and Clerks.

Revenue Departments, Collector's Office

Clerks and Record-keepers, Sub-Collector's Sheristadar and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.

Do. Akbary

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 14th

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.)

5. 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 Offices for which this Test is prescribed, see under the corresponding heading under VIII. A.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Remarks.

This examination will be in the Vernacular, and will be confined to the cases of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January, 1859, may apply for examination in the Vernacular, and of those who have been permitted, by Special Order of Government, to pass I, II, III or IV in the Vernacular. All persons not coming within these descriptions, must pass the higher test.

IX.—Test for Pleaders in District Munsiff's Courts and Sub-Magistrates' Courts.*

Nature of Test.

a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.

c. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law.

b. Code of Civil Procedure.

d. Sadagopah Chetty's Manual of Mahomedan Law.

Examination fee, Rupees 6.

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., IIA., IIB., 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. 256, 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.

* Vide G. O., 16th February, 1870, No. 225.

List of Appointments in the several Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces to which the Special Test Examination Rules are made applicable.

DEPARTMENT	OFFICES	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.							
		Judicial Test.	Judicial Test.	Revenue Test.	Revenue Test.	Revenue Test.	Account Test.	Translation Test.	Free-writing Test.
		Civil.	Criminal.	General.	General.	General.	General.	General.	General.
		A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B
	Fees..	10 6 7 6 5 5	4 5 6 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	
Judicial...	Sheristadar in the High Court, Appl. Side	1	1					1	
	Manager in the do. do.							1	
Police...	Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks, on receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards, in the High Court, Appl. Side							1	
	Indexer in do. do.							1	
Financial...	Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts							1	
	Interpreters in Small Cause Courts, Madras							1	
Revenue...	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner and Clerks in the Madras Small Cause Court							1	
	Principal Sadr Atain, District Munsiff							1	
Police...	Peader in District and Sessions 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	
Police...	Translators or Interpreters in the High Courts, and District and Sessions Courts							1	
	Head Writer in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges Courts							1	1
Police...	Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges Courts	1	1					1	
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Head Clerk in the Correspondence Department, in all the Courts							1	
Police...	Head Clerk in the Office of Registrar-General of Assurances							1	
	Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police	1						1	
Police...	Police Inspector	1						1	
	Interpreters in the Office of the Commissioner of Police							1	
Police...	Interpreters in Police Courts							1	
	Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police							1	
Police...	Clerks, Book-keepers, Asst. Book-keepers, and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police							1	
	Record-keepers in the Police Courts							1	
Police...	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							1	1
	Accountants, Deputy Accountants, and Book-keeper in the Assay Office							1	1
Revenue...	Board of Revenue							1	
	Uncovenanted Assistant							1	
Revenue...	Head Sheristadar							1	
	Accountants							1	
Revenue...	Translator							1	

List of Appointments in the several Departments, &c. (continued).

DEPARTMENT	OFFICES	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.							
		Judicial Test.	Judicial Test.	Revenue Test.	Revenue Test.	Revenue Test.	Account Test.	Translation Test.	Free-writing Test.
		Civil.	Criminal.	General.	General.	General.	General.	General.	General.
		A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B	A B A B A B
	Board of Revenue								
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Indexers, Examiners, Record-keepers, Referencers, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards								1
	Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement								
	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keepers, and Gomastah							1	
	Translator							1	
	Districts								
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate	1						1	1
	Accountant, English Dept., Collr's Office							1	
	Huzur Sheristadar							1	
	Translator in Collector's Office							1	
	Clerk and Record-keeper in Collr's Office							1	
	English Record-keeper in Collr's Office							1	
	Sub Collector's Sheristadar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk	1	1					1	1
	Taluk								
	Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class							1	
	Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate							1	
	Taluk Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate							1	
	Magistrate	1	1					1	
	2d Class Sub-Magistrate and Dy. Tahsildar							1	
	2d Class Sub-Magistrate							1	
	Abkarry								
	Superintendent and Deputy Supt., Madras							1	
	Sea Customs								
	Managers and Clerks, Madras							1	
	Accountants							1	1
	Districts								
	Superintendent & Asst. Supt., Sea Customs							1	
	Marine Office Madras								
	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Clerks							1	
	Accountants							1	1
	Salt								
	Superintendent or Asst. Supt. of Salt Division, drawing 50 Rs. a month							1	
	Stamp Office in Madras							1	
	Accountants							1	1
	Forest Conservancy Department								
	Clerks							1	1
	Accountants							1	1
	Managers and Clerks in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction								
	Clerks in the Presy. and Medical College								
	Managers and Clerks in the Office of the Commr., Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants							1	
	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks in the Office of Chepauk Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends							1	
	Manager, Stipendiary Pay Office, Arcot							1	

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 40 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 *ad hoc* 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, Reductions, 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 Examiners will be ranked according to the merits of their paper, 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, 1862.*

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.

With reference to G. O. 23rd May 1876, No. 630, Revenue Department, it is hereby notified that the next examination will be held in February, 1877, when such officials as were in the service of Government before the 1st June 1867 will be allowed to appear again in the subject or subjects (if not more than three) in which they failed at the last Test General Examination (February 1876).

2. All applications for examination under the above cited Government Order must be made direct to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations on a special form which will be provided by this office.

3. The fee for examination will be Rupees 3 (three.)

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with G. O., 3rd December 1875, No. 492, Educational Department, Matriculated Students will be required to pass the General Test Examination in *Spelling and Writing* before they can become eligible for employment under Government and before they can be allowed for any of the Special Tests. This Order does not apply to those persons who have already passed the Matriculation Examination.

2. The fee for the above examination has been fixed at Rupees two. The first examination for passed Matriculated Students will be held in February 1877.

21ST JANUARY 1876.

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with G. O., 3rd December 1875, No. 492, Educational Department, Matriculated Students will be required to pass the General Test Examination in *Spelling and Writing* before they can become eligible for employment under Government and before they can be allowed to appear for any of the Special Tests. This order does not apply to those persons who have already passed the Matriculation Examination.

2. The fee for the above examination has been fixed at Rupees two. The first examination for passed Matriculated Students will be held in February 1877.

28TH JANUARY 1876.

With reference to G. O. 23rd May 1876, No. 630, Revenue Department, it is hereby notified that the next examination will be held in February 1877, when such officials as were in the service of Government before the 1st June 1867 will be allowed to appear again in the subject or subjects (if not more than three) in which they failed at the last General Test Examination (February 1876).

2. All applications for examination under the above cited Government Order must be made direct to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination on a special form which will be provided by this office.

3. The fee for examination will be Rupees 3 (three.)

DISMISSAL OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble, the Governor-General in Council, forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Cooper'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 suggestion 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 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 habits 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 Office 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 awards 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 ought to be extended to some other responsible situations, such as Taluk, Sheristadars, Peishcar, Huzar 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 proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built; but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, not but less leading to a moral conviction. The rule, therefore, on this head, ought not to be rigorous.

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of officers introducing their own dependents or followers from other districts into higher 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 on 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 in 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 others of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to officers which are subject to no controlling authority, the Government will directly exercise the same measure of control as it proposed to be exercised by the High Court and the Board of Revenue respectively, in regard to the Heads of Officers 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. T. G. BLAKE, Deputy Collector.....	700	0	0
Mr. W. E. FOX, Appraiser.....	500	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—Summary and duplicate Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, 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.

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 (Congreve), Nitro-Glycerine, Phosphorus, Pitch, Sulphuric Acid, Tar, Turpentine, and other dangerous substances.

18. Prior to the issue of a General Pass, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act, the Agents or Owners of the vessel or vessels shall deposit with the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras such sum as may appear reasonable with reference to the number of the coasting steam vessels of the Owners, and the estimated transactions within the Presidency; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras, or the Chief Customs Authority in the Presidency shall be authorized at their discretion to carry to the credit of Government such part thereof as may be requisite to meet any claims or duties and dues which may be payable, and such fines and penalties which may be inflicted at any port in the Presidency for contravention of any of the above Rules, or for irregularities in respect to the Accounts or other vouchers which are required to be delivered under these Rules.

20. Appeals from parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any of the proceedings of any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall lie to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency.

21. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency shall have authority to revoke any General Pass, for negligence or other causes on the part of Commanders or Agents of coasting steam vessels.

22. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be held to exempt coasting steam vessels from the operation of the General Customs Laws obtaining for the time being.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR, Ag. Secy.

A.

General Pass.

This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____ under the provisions of Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863, and on the conditions prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Madras Presidency in the Rules for Coasting Steamers, dated the _____
This Pass holds good for the period of one year from _____ throughout the ports and coasts of the Madras Presidency.
Dated at Madras, this _____

(By order.)

Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

B.

LIST of Cargo per Steamer _____ discharged at the Port of _____ on the _____ 187____

Marks, number and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
B. D. and F. 10 Bales.	From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept., 1864. Silk goods.	Messrs. Burjorjee Byramjee.	
 15 Cases.	Wine, Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.	
Total 25			
None A. F. and Co. 100 Bags. 50 Pieces.	From Rattagherry, sailed the 18th Sept., 1864. Linsced. Timber.	Keshon Laljee. W. Nicol & Co.	
Total 150			
 50 Boxes. 10 Bags.	From Goa, sailed the 18th Sept., 1864. Wine. Rice.	Manockjee Linjee. Unknown.	
Total 60			
Grand total 235			

Dated _____ And so on as the case may be.

(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.	Warehouses 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 MERCHANDISE.—

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
Madras, 25th April 1876.

NOTICE.

Under orders of the Government of India and the instructions of the Local Government and the Board of Revenue, notice is hereby given to the Trade that the present forms of Shipping Bills and Bills of Entry will not be admitted at the Custom House from and after the 15th June 1876. Blank Forms of Bills to be used are herewith attached for information.

2. They consist, for imports, of a Bill of Entry and Import Summary, and for Exports of a Shipping Bill and Export Summary.

3. The Bills of Entry and Shipping Bills should, from the 15th June, be presented in duplicate* accompanied by the respective summaries, which latter, however, need not be in duplicate. Thus for imports, the Bill of Entry in duplicate and the Import Summary should be presented. Similarly for exports, the Shipping Bill in duplicate and Export Summary, in each case, making three documents.

* The duplicate takes the place of the present Pass.

4. All goods imported or exported must be accurately described under the headings or sub-headings of Schedule A,† and all particulars mentioned in the 1st and 2nd columns of that Schedule must be given.

5. Further, Importers and Exporters will be required to state whether the ship is a steamer or sailing vessel, the flag it sails under, and whether it has passed or is intended to pass through the Suez Canal. The detail of port or place of destination or from whence the vessel has arrived must be filled with due advertance to Schedule B.‡ These particulars should be entered in the headings of the Bill of Entry and of the Import and Export Summaries, and in columns§ 1, 2, and 4 of the Shipping Bills.

6. In columns 5 and 6 of the Bill of Entry, the rate of value and the total value, either market or tariff, on which the duty is collected must be entered, and in column 7 the declared real value under Section 26 of Act VI of 1863. Where the duty is leviable on the market value, column 7 will simply reproduce the figures in column 6. These remarks apply to columns 9, 10, and 11 of the Shipping Bill.

7. The declared real value, under Section 26 of Act VI of 1863 must be accurately and faithfully entered, whether the duty is collected on that amount or not, and whether the goods are free or dutiable. Any misstatement on this point will render the declarer liable to penalties under Section 216; the provisions of which will be strictly enforced.

8. The columns headed rate of duty and amount of duty in the Import and Export Summaries should be left blank, and will be filled in by the Officers of the Custom House.

9. All documents not filled up and presented strictly in accordance with the foregoing rules will be rejected, and examination will be made of any goods respecting which the necessary information cannot be otherwise ascertained.

To the Collector of Government Sea Customs.

Import New Form.

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into Town the undermentioned goods landed from the _____, Captain _____, under _____ colors, and arrived from _____.

Number and description of packages.	Marks and number upon packages.	Goods.		Rate of value in Rupees of each class and description of goods.	Total value in Rupees of each class and description of goods.	Declared real value under Section 26, Act VI, 1863.	Name of Proprietor, Importer, or Consignee.
		Description and contents of each package.	Total quantity.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

do hereby declare that the goods specified above are of the growth, produce, and manufacture of _____, and are of the value of Rupees _____ as entered above.

Witness _____ hand.

Witness to signature _____

Declared value _____

duly authorized to act on behalf of _____

Appraiser _____

Import Summary.

Shipr. *Duke of Lancaster.*Master, *Brown.*

at London via S. C.

Country and description of vessel. *B. Shipr.*

Quantity according to usual denomination.	Description of goods.	Quantity as required by Column 1, Schedule A.	Value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 26.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
5,000 pce....	Grey Cotton piece-goods.	200,000 yds..	27,500 0 0	30,000 0 0		1,375 2 0

(Signed) SMITH JONES & Co.,

Importers.

Particulars correct.

(Signed) J. BROWNE,

Appraiser.

Dated 16th February 1875.

Form of Shipping Bill.

(See Section CXXIII.)

Shipping Bill..... { 1. Ware-house or drawback Goods.
2. Foreign Goods and drawback.
3. Goods Exported under special rule of restriction.
4. Country Goods subject to duty.
5. Country Goods not subject to duty.

(State, as described, the class to which the goods to be exported belong.)

Ship's Name.	Whether British or Foreign. If foreign the country.	Master's Name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.	Quantity, quality, and description of goods.	Rate of value for duty.	Total value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 26.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

claim drawback on

declare the value of the goods above described to be

Name of Exporter or Agent,

Calcutta,

day of

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Export Summary.

Ship *Riversdale.*Master *Blake.*For *London.*Country and description of vessel. *B. S. F.*

Quantity according to usual denomination.	Description for goods.	Quantity as required by Column 1, Schedule A.	Value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 26.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
500 cwt....	Shellac.....	500 cwt....	14,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		560 0 0

(Signed) SMITH JONES & Co.,

Exporter.

Particulars correct.

(Signed) J. BROWNE,

Appraiser.

Dated 16th February, 1875.

A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ARTICLES.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
I. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	No.	Value.	XIX. COIR--	Cwt.	Value.
II. ANIMALS, LIVING--			1. Unmanufactured	"	"
1. Horses	"	"	2. Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	"	"
2. Other kinds	"	"	XX. CORALS, DEAD	lbs.	"
III. APPAREL (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	"	"	XXI. CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE (excluding jute)	Cwt.	"
IV. ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)--			XXII. CORNS	Cwt. & denm.	"
1. Fire-arms and parts thereof.	No.	"	XXIII. COTTON--		
2. Gunpowder, common.	lbs.	"	1. Raw	Cwt.	"
3. Do. sporting.	"	"	2. Twist and yarn.	lbs. & denm.	"
4. Other sorts	"	"	3. Manufactures--		
V. ART, WORKS OF	"	"	i. Piece-goods--		
VI. BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER (including maps & charts)	Cwt.	"	a. Grey (unbleached)	Yards and denm.	"
VII. BORAX.	"	"	b. White (bleached)	"	"
VIII. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS--			c. Colored, printed, or dyed	"	"
1. Asphalt	Cwt.	"	d. Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	"
2. Bricks and tiles	No.	"	e. Other sorts	Yards and denm.	"
3. Cement	Cwt.	"	ii. Lace and patent net.	"	"
4. Chalk and lime	"	"	iii. Hosiery, pure & mixed.	lbs. & denm.	"
5. Clay	"	"	iv. Thread, sewing	lbs. & denm.	"
6. Earthenware piping	"	"	v. Canvas	Yards and denm.	"
7. Other sorts	"	"	vi. Other sorts	lbs. & denm.	"
IX. CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	"	"	XXIV. DRUGS AND MEDICINES, (excluding Chemicals)--		
X. CANDLES OF ALL SORTS	lbs.	"	1. Camphor	Cwt.	"
XI. CANES AND RATTANS	Cwt.	"	2. Peruvian bark	"	"
XII. CAOUTCHOUC--			3. Other sorts	"	"
1. Raw	Cwt.	"	XXV. DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS--		
2. Manufactures	"	"	1. Aniline dyes	"	"
XIII. CARRIAGES, CARTS, &c., (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof	No.	"	2. Cochineal	Cwt.	"
XIV. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS--			3. Indigo	"	"
1. Brimstone	Cwt.	"	4. Madder or munjeet	"	"
2. Quinine	"	"	5. Myrabolams	"	"
3. Other sorts	"	"	6. Safflower	"	"
XV. CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE (including lacquered ware, but exclusive of earthenware and porcelain)*	"	"	7. Other sorts	"	"
XVI. CLOCKS AND WATCHES	No.	"	XXVI. EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN†	"	"
XVII. COAL--					
1. Coal	Tons.	"			
2. Coke	"	"			
3. Patent fuel	"	"			
XVIII. COFFEE	Cwt.	"			

* See also entry, No. XLVI.

† Exclusive of earthenware piping which is classed under VIII, Building and Engineering materials.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XXVII. EXHIBITIONS, ARTICLES FOR.		Value.	XXXVIII. HOPS.	Cwt.	Value.
XXVIII. FEATHERS	lbs.	"	XXXIX. HORNS.	"	"
XXIX. FIREWORKS	"	"	XL. ICE	"	"
XXX. FLAX--			XLI. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS--		
1. Raw	lbs.	"	1. Musical	"	"
2. Twist and yarn.	lbs. & denm.	"	2. Photographic	"	"
3. Manufactures--			3. Scientific, philosophical, &c.	"	"
i. Piece-goods	Yards and denm.	"	XLII. IVORY--		
ii. Thread, sewing	lbs. & denm.	"	1. Unmanufactured	lbs.	"
iii. Canvas	Yards and denm.	"	2. Manufactured	"	"
iv. Other sorts, including bags and sacks	lbs. & denm.	"	XLIII. JEWELLERY, &c.--		
XXXI. FRUITS & VEGETABLES--			1. Precious stones and pearls, unset	"	"
1. Fruits--			2. Jewellery	"	"
i. Bidniakh and buzarbuto nuts	Cwt.	"	3. Plate	"	"
ii. Cocoanuts	No.	"	XLIV. JUTE--		
iii. Other sorts	"	"	1. Raw	Cwt.	"
2. Vegetables, fresh	Supl.	"	2. Manufactures of--		
1. Sheet and plate	feet.	"	i. Gunny { power loom. No. "		
2. Beads and false pearls.	Cwt.	"	bags { hand loom. Yds. "		
3. Bottles, common	gross.	"	ii. Gunny { power loom. and denm. "		
4. Other ware	Cwt.	"	cloths { hand loom. Yds. and denm. "		
XXXII. GRAIN AND PULSE--			iii. Rope and twine	Cwt. and denm.	"
1. Gram	Cwt.	"	iv. Other kinds	Cwt. and denm.	"
2. Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	"	XLV. LAC--		
3. Rice not in the husk	"	"	1. Dye	Cwt.	"
4. Wheat	"	"	2. Shell	"	"
5. Pulse	"	"	3. Stick	"	"
6. Other sorts	"	"	4. Other kinds	"	"
XXXIII. GUMS AND RESINS--			XLVI. LACQUERED WARE (OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE)	"	"
1. Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	"	XLVII. LEATHER--		
2. Rosin	"	"	1. Unwrought	Cwt.	"
3. Other sorts	"	"	2. Manufactures of--		
XXXIV. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including plated ware).	"	"	i. Boots and Shoes	Pairs.	"
XXXV. HEMP--			ii. Saddlery & harness	"	"
1. Raw	Cwt.	"	iii. Other sorts	"	"
2. Manufactures of (excluding cordage)--			XLVIII. LIQUORS--		
i. Cloth	Yards.	"	1. Ale, Beer, and Porter.	(Galls.	"
ii. Bags and sacks	No.	"	2. Spirits--		
XXXVI. HIDES AND SKINS--			i. Brandy	"	"
1. Hides, raw	Cwt. & No.	"	ii. Rum	"	"
2. " dressed or tanned.	"	"	iii. Other sorts	"	"
3. Skins, raw	"	"	3. Wines and Liqueurs--		
4. " dressed or tanned.	"	"	i. Champagne	"	"
			ii. Claret	"	"
			iii. Port	"	"
			iv. Sherry	"	"
			v. Other sorts	"	"
			4. Other sorts	"	"

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XLIX. MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK—			4. Lead—		
1. Steam-engines and parts—			i. Ore	Cwt.	Value.
i. Locomotives (excluding those for railways)		Value.	ii. Pig	"	"
ii. Other sorts		"	iii. Wrought—		
2. Agricultural (not being steam)		"	a. Sheets, pipes, and tubes	"	"
3. Other sorts		"	b. Sheets for tea canisters	"	"
L. MANURES—			c. Other sorts	"	"
1. Animal bones	Tons.	"	iv. Other sorts	"	"
2. Guano	"	"	5. Quicksilver	"	"
3. Other kinds	"	"	6. Steel—		
LI. MATCHES, LUCIFER & OTHER			i. Cast	"	"
LII. MATS—			ii. Other sorts	"	"
1. Floor-matting (China)	Sq. yds.	"	7. Tin—		
2. Other sorts	"	"	i. Unwrought	"	"
LIII. METALS—			ii. Wrought—		
1. Brass—			a. Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)	"	"
i. Unwrought	Cwt.	"	b. Other sorts	"	"
ii. Wrought	"	"	8. Zinc or Spelter—		
2. Copper—			i. Unwrought	"	"
i. Ore	"	"	ii. Wrought or manufactured	"	"
ii. Old, for re-manufacture	"	"	iii. Other sorts	"	"
iii. Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.)	"	"	9. Metals, unenumerated	"	"
iv. Wrought—			LIV. MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS		
a. Coin	"	"	LV. MUSE	Ozs.	"
b. Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing	"	"	LVI. NATURAL CURIOSITIES	"	"
c. Sheets and other manufactures	"	"	LVII. OILS—		
3. Iron—			1. Animal	Galls.	"
i. Ore	"	"	2. Essential	"	"
ii. Old, for re-manufacture	"	"	3. Mineral	"	"
iii. Cast (pig)	"	"	4. Vegetable, not essential	"	"
iv. Wrought—			LVIII. OIL AND FLOOR CLOTH	Sq. yds.	"
a. Bar	"	"	LIX. OPICUM	Chests & Cwt.	"
b. Angle, bolt, and rod	"	"	LX. PAINTS AND COLORS	Cwt.	"
c. Sheets & plates (including tinned plates)	"	"	1. Painters' materials	"	"
d. Galvanized (other than wire)	"	"	LXI. PAPER AND PASTEBOARD—		
e. Hoops	"	"	1. Printing paper	Cwt.	"
f. Anchors, cables, and kentledge	"	"	2. Writing paper and envelopes	"	"
g. Nails, screws, & rivets	"	"	3. Other kinds of paper	Cwt.	"
h. Wire	"	"	4. Pasteboard, millboard, &c.	"	"
i. Other manufactures of wrought or cast-iron, or of iron mixed with steel	"	"	LXII. PERFUMERY (other than musk)	"	"
			LXIII. PATCH, TAR, AND DAMMER	Cwt. & denom.	"
			LXIV. PLANTS, LIVING	"	"
			LXV. PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS (other than paper)	"	"
			LXVI. PROVISIONS—		
			1. Beche de mer	lbs.	"
			2. Butter	"	"

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
LXVI. PROVISIONS—(continued)			LXXVII. STATIONERY (excluding paper)		Value.
3. Salted Fish	lbs.	Value.	LXXVIII. STONE AND MARBLE—		Value.
4. Fruits and Vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved	Cwt.	Value.	1. Jado	Cwt.	Value.
5. Other sorts of provisions	"	Value.	LXXIX. SUGAR AND SUGARCANDY	Cwt.	Value.
LXVII. RAGS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER—			1. Other saccharine products	Cwt.	Value.
LXVIII. RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—			LXXX. TALLOW	Cwt.	Value.
1. Locomotive engines and tenders	No.	Value.	LXXXI. TEA	lbs.	Value.
2. Carriages and trucks	"	Value.	LXXXII. TELEGRAPH, MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF	"	Value.
3. Materials for construction	Cwt.	Value.	LXXXIII. TOBACCO—		
LXIX. SALT	Tons.	Value.	1. Unmanufactured	lbs.	Value.
LXX. SALTPETRE	Cwt.	Value.	2. Manufactured—		
LXXI. SEEDS—			i. Cigars	lbs.	Value.
1. Essential (to be enumerated under respective names)	Cwt.	Value.	ii. Other sorts	lbs.	Value.
2. Linseed	"	Value.	LXXXIV. TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES	"	Value.
3. Mustard	"	Value.	LXXXV. UMBRELLAS	No.	Value.
4. Poppy	"	Value.	LXXXVI. WAX (excluding candles)	Cwt.	Value.
5. Rape	"	Value.	LXXXVII. WOOD—		
6. Teel or gingelly	"	Value.	1. Teak	Cubic Tons	Value.
7. Seeds imported by any public Society for gratuitous distribution	Cwt.	Value.	2. Other timber	Tons	Value.
8. Other sorts	"	Value.	3. Firewood	Tons	"
LXXII. SHELLS AND COWRIES—			4. Ornamental—		
i. Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	No.	Value.	a. Sandal	"	Value.
ii. Cowries	Cwt.	Value.	b. Ebony	"	Value.
LXXIII. SHIPS, AND PARTS OF	"	Value.	c. Other kinds	"	Value.
LXXIV. SILK—			5. Manufactures of	"	Value.
1. Raw	lbs.	Value.	LXXXVIII. WOOL—		
2. Manufactures—			1. Raw	lbs.	Value.
i. Thread for sewing, &c.	lbs. & denom.	Value.	2. Manufactures of—		
ii. Piece-goods	Yds. & denom.	Value.	i. Piece-goods	Yds. & denom.	Value.
iii. Goods of silk mixed with other materials	"	Value.	ii. Shawls	No.	Value.
iv. Other sorts	lbs. & denom.	Value.	iii. Braids	lbs.	Value.
LXXV. SOAP (of all kinds)	Cwt.	Value.	iv. Other sorts	lbs.	Value.
LXXVI. SPICES—			LXXXIX. ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—		
1. Betel-nuts	lbs.	Value.	1. Unmanufactured	"	Value.
2. Cassia	"	Value.	2. Manufactured	"	Value.
3. Cinnamon	"	Value.	XC. TREASURE—		
4. Ginger	"	Value.	1. Gold	"	Value.
5. Pepper	"	Value.	2. Silver	"	Value.
6. Other sorts	"	Value.			

1. Articles are invariably to be shown in yards, cwt., lbs., or gallons, &c., as indicated opposite each in the 2nd column; and besides this, the real value, whether determined by appraisers, in the case of goods dutiable at valorem, or declared under Section XXVI of the Consolidated Customs Act, is to be shown. In the case of some articles, column 2 is blank; of these, the value only need be shown.

2. Where in the 2nd column of this list the word "denomination" occurs, it is intended that, besides the weight, measure, or quantity now specified as obligatory, the rate or denomination hitherto in use in the trade, such as "pairs," "pieces," "dozens," &c., should also be shown, so as to facilitate comparison with the returns of former years.

B.

LIST OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO BE ADOPTED FROM 1ST APRIL 1875.

Europe.		
1. UNITED KINGDOM.	(including Port Elizabeth.)	35. ARABIA--
2. AUSTRIA--	20. EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA (comprising the coast between Natal and Abyssinia.)	i. Territories of the Imam of Maskat
1. Trieste.		ii. Other Arabian States.
3. BELGIUM.		36. BORNEO.
4. DENMARK.		37. CEYLON.
5. FRANCE.	21. EGYPT--	38. CHINA--
i. Dunkirk.	i. Alexandria.	i. Hong-Kong.
ii. Havre.	ii. Port Said.	ii. Treaty Ports.
iii. Brast.	iii. Suez (for local trade.)	39. JAPAN.
iv. Nantes.		40. JAVA.
v. Bordeaux.		41. MALDIVES (EXCEPT MINICOO, WHICH IS TO BE REGARDED AS A BRITISH INDIAN PORT SUBORDINATE TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.)
vi. Marseilles, &c.	22. MADAGASCAR.	42. MEHRAN AND SONMIANI
6. GERMANY.	23. MAURITIUS.	43. PERSIA.
i. Hamburg.	24. NATAL.	44. PHILIPPINES.
ii. Bremen, &c.	25. REUNION (ROUBON)	45. SIAM.
7. GREECE.	26. ST. HELENA.	46. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
8. HOLLAND.	27. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.	47. TURKEY IN ASIA--
9. ITALY--		i. Smyrna.
i. Ancona.	America.	ii. Beyrout, and so on.
ii. Brindisi.	28. CANADA.	48. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA.
iii. Palermo.	29. CENTRAL AMERICA.	
iv. Messina.	30. SOUTH AMERICA--	
v. Leghorn.	i. Demerara.	
vi. Genoa.	ii. Rio de Janeiro.	
vii. Venice, &c.	iii. Buenos Ayres.	
10. MALTA.	iv. Callao.	
11. NORWAY.	v. Valparaiso, &c.	
12. PORTUGAL.		Australia.
13. RUSSIA--	31. UNITED STATES--	49. NEW SOUTH WALES.
i. Odessa.	i. New York.	50. QUEENSLAND.
ii. Riga, and so on.	ii. Boston.	51. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
14. SPAIN--	iii. Charleston.	52. VICTORIA.
i. Barcelona.	iv. New Orleans, and so on.	53. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
ii. Cadiz.		54. TASMANIA.
iii. Gibraltar, and so on.	32. WEST INDIES--	55. NEW ZEALAND.
15. SWEDEN.	i. Jamaica.	56. AGGREGATE RETURN OF TRADE PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.
16. TURKEY IN EUROPE.	ii. Cuba.	
17. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.	iii. Trinidad, and so on.	
	33. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA.	
Africa and adjacent Islands.		
18. AFRICA.	Asia.	
19. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	34. ADEN.	

N. B.--1. Endeavours should be made to show the trade with chief countries in detail separately for each port as well as in a total for the country, wherever this is possible.

2. Transit trade passing via Suez should no longer be shown under that head, which disappears from the list, but under the countries of destination.

3. The present heading "Mediterranean Ports" also disappears, each port being classed under the country to which it belongs.

4. Trade with an inland country must be classed under the country to which belongs the port at which the articles are landed.

5. Trade with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as well as with the Laccadives, and with Minicoy (one of the Maldives), to be treated as Coasting or Interportul.

6. Trade with ports in India subject to Foreign Governments, European or Native, to be treated as "Foreign Coasting" under a separate head from the Coasting Trade of British India.

7. The present heads "Persian Gulf" and "Red Sea" disappear, the trade being classed under the countries to which the ports of the adjacent coasts belong.

8. Under "Siam" is to be classed the trade between British Burmah and the Island of Junk Ceylon or Salang.

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.

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	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen.....	0 8 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead.....	0 6 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 3 0	Do. do. do. 6 or 3 dozen do.....	0 3 0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	1 0 0	Do. do. do. 3 do. or less.....	0 2 0
Tierce do. do. or provisions.....	0 12 0	Do. do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.....	0 6 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles.....	0 6 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size, 0 4 0	
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less.....	0 4 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.....	0 6 0
Wines, butt or pipe.....	2 0 0	Do. do. do. of smaller size.....	0 4 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead.....	1 0 0	Metals, per bazaar maund.....	0 0 6
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 8 0	Canvas, per bale.....	0 3 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size.....	0 8 0	Silk, per bale.....	0 6 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozens.....	0 6 0	Silk piece goods, per case.....	0 6 0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do.....	0 3 0	Indigo, per chest.....	0 6 0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen.....	0 2 0	Opium.....	0 6 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen.....	0 1 0	Cotton hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs.....	0 4 0
Do. one dozen boxes.....	0 0 9	Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds.....	2 8 0
Spirits, per pipe.....	2 0 0	Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds.....	2 0 0
Do. hogshead.....	1 0 0	Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest.....	0 4 0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen.....	0 1 0	Vermillion, per box.....	0 2 0
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen.....	0 1 6	Arsenic, do.....	0 3 0
Do. 3 dozen.....	0 2 0	Brass leaf, do.....	0 2 0
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen.....	0 3 0	China paper, per case.....	0 2 0
Do. 6 dozen.....	0 4 0	China, cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case.....	0 3 0
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size.....	0 0 9		

Rates for Godown Rent—concluded.

Per month. RS. A. P.	Per month. RS. A. P.
Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 0 0	Turpentine, Linseed or other vegetable oil, per jar..... 0 2 0
Peelcut, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6	All cordage, per cwt..... 0 1 0
Cloves, do. do. 0 1 0	Rosin or Dummer, per bazaar maund. 0 1 0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumminseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale..... 0 2 0
Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead..... 0 8 0	Gunnies, per large bale..... 0 8 0
Do. do. do. do. per tierce..... 0 4 0	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 6 0
Sugar-candy, per tub..... 0 0 6	Cow Hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0
Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 8 0
Do. per smaller box..... 0 1 0	Goat Skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Paint, per keg of 56 lbs..... 0 0 6	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 0
Salmons, herrings, or other fishes, per keg..... 0 0 6	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.

You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles.
	Sundry Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats. All Goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the Goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export Goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according to the following Form.

Parties will be allowed to produce invoices in support of the quantities and weight of Goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Sections 26 to 28, Act VI of 1863.

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, 3rd November 1863, page 797.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Ports under certificate and seals.—Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July 1862.

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the Government Gazette, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—Government Order, 14th February 1863.

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 Concipolies 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 Concipolies 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, 20th August, 1854, No. 1557.

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	Betel-nut, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Do half pipe, or hoghead..... 0 6 0	Spirits, hoghead..... 1 0 0
Do quarter pipe..... 0 3 0	Do in bottle case of 1 dozen..... 0 1 6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware..... 1 0 0	Do above 1 and 3 dozens..... 0 1 6
Tierce do do or provisions..... 0 12 0	Do 3 dozens..... 0 2 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles..... 0 6 0	Do above 3 and under 6 dozens..... 0 3 0
Small do 6 or 8 dozens more or less..... 0 4 0	Do 6 dozens..... 0 4 0
Wines, butt, or pipe..... 2 0 0	Do for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size..... 0 0 9
Do half pipe or hoghead..... 1 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens..... 0 8 0
Do quarter pipe..... 0 8 0	Do do per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0
Do chests above 12 dozen size..... 0 8 0	Do do 6 do or do 3 do..... 0 3 0
Do do of 12 do or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0	Do do 3 do or less..... 0 2 0
Do do of 6 doz. or 3 dozens..... 0 3 0	Do do per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do quarter chest, or 3 dozens..... 0 2 0	Do do per bale of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Do all boxes, under 3 dozens..... 0 3 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do and above one dozen..... 0 1 0	Do do of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Do one dozen boxes..... 0 0 9	Metals, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Spirits, per pipe..... 2 0 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hoghead..... 0 8 0
Canvas, per bale..... 0 3 0	Do do per tierce..... 0 4 0
Silk, do..... 0 6 0	Sugar-candy, per tub..... 0 0 6
Silk piece goods, per case..... 0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0
Indigo, per chest..... 0 6 0	Do do smaller box..... 0 1 0
Opium..... 0 6 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs..... 0 0 6
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 900 lbs..... 0 4 0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg..... 0 0 6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 8 0	Turpentine, linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar..... 0 2 0
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 0 0	All cordage, per cwt..... 0 1 0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest..... 0 4 0	Rosin or dammar, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0
Vermillion, per box..... 0 2 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale..... 0 2 0
Arsenic, do..... 0 3 0	Gunnies, per large bale..... 0 8 0
Brass leaf, do..... 0 2 0	Do smaller bale..... 0 6 0
China paper, per case..... 0 2 0	Cow Hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0
Do cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case..... 0 3 0	Do do smaller bale..... 0 8 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 3 0 0	Goat skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Cloves do do..... 0 1 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumminseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0	Tin plates, per box..... 0 0 6
	Bricks, per 1,000..... 1 0 0

SCHEDULE A.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per °	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1	APPAREL, INCLUDING HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY, BUT EXCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES, AND HOSIERY.		RS. A.	
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES—		Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
	Fire-arms, and parts thereof			
	Gunpowder, common	lb.	0 5	
	“ sporting	“	1 0	10 per cent.
	All other sorts		Ad valorem.	
3	BRUSHES, ALL SORTS		“	
4	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS—			
	Asphalte		“	
	Cements, all sorts		“	
	Earthenware Piping		“	
5	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE		“	
6	CANDLES—			
	Paraffine	lb.	0 5	
	Spermacetti	“	0 8	
	Wax	“	1 0	
	All other sorts, including composition	“	0 5	
7	CANES, RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN AND BASKET-WORK			
	Canes, Malacca	Dozen.	1 0	
	Rattans	Cwt.	7 0	
	All other sorts, except common			
	Bamboos, which are free		Ad valorem.	
8	CARRIAGES AND COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, EXCEPT RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND TRUCKS		“	
9	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, Sulphuric	lb.	0 2	
	Alkali, country (sajji khār)	Cwt.	2 0	
	Alum	“	4 0	
	Arsenic	“	25 0	5 per cent.
	“ China mannil	“	16 0	
	Brimstone, flour	“	7 0	
	“ roll	“	6 0	
	“ rough	“	4 8	
	Copperas, green	“	3 0	
	Sulphuric acid	“	25 0	
	All other sorts		Ad valorem.	
10	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, INCLUDING LAQUERED-WARE, BUT EXCLUDING EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND PORCELAIN			
11	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME-KEEPERS		Ad valorem.	
12	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR—			
	Matting		“	
	Yarn of all kinds		“	
	Other articles made of Coir, except Cables and Rope	Cwt.	9 0	
13	CORAL, REAL		Ad valorem.	
14	CORDAGE AND ROPE MADE OF ANY VEGETABLE FIBRE EXCEPT COTTON AND JUTE—			
	Coir Cables, tarred	Cwt.	10 0	
	Coir Rope	“	10 0	
	Cordage, Hemp, European	“	20 0	
	“ Manila	“	25 0	
	Twine, European, Sail	lb.	0 8	
	All other sorts		Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, BEADS, FALSA, PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS—(contd.)		Rs. A.	
	Pearls, false.			
	Eupia	Lakh	8 0	
	Boris	Thousand	1 4	
	Jours	Lakh	8 0	
	Nathia	Thousand	6 6	
	Tachen	"	1 0	
	Watanah	Lakh	10 0	
	All other sorts of Beads, false Pearls and Glass, except Bottles used to bottle Beer, Wine, Spirit, or distilled waters, which are free.		Ad valorem.	
24	Gums, Gum Resins, and Articles made of Gum or Gum Resin—			
	Copal	Cwt.	65 0	
	Cutch and Guttafer	"	10 0	
	Gum Ammoniac	"	12 0	
	" Arabic	"	14 0	
	" Mellian (Sourwood Gum)	"	5 0	
	" Benjamin	"	40 0	
	" Balsam (Cassia Myrrh)	"	12 0	
	" Olibanum or Frankincense	"	12 0	
	" Myrra	"	30 0	
	" Ferrian (false)	"	5 0	
	" Resin	"	5 0	
	All other sorts		Ad valorem.	
25	Handmade and Cutlery, including Ivory, Ivory and Silverware, but excluding Machine and the Components parts thereof, which are free, and Ammunition, Instruments, which also are free.			
26	Handmade and Cutlery, including Ivory, Ivory and Silverware, but excluding Machine and the Components parts thereof, which are free, and Ammunition, Instruments, which also are free.			
27	Hides and Skins, except Raw or Salted Hides or Skins, which are free—			
	Hides—			
	Bovine	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	39 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	
	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	

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—(continued.)			
	Elephants' Tusks, each less than 10 lbs.	Cwt.	175 0	
	Sea-cow or Moya Teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	"	175 0	
	Sea-cow or Moya Teeth, each less than 4 lbs.	"	60 0	
	Articles made of Ivory		Ad valorem.	
30	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE—			
	Silver-ware, Plain	Total	1 2	
	" Embossed, or Chased, European	"	1 8	5 per cent.
	All other sorts, except Precious Stones & Pearls, which are free.		Ad valorem.	
31	LEATHERS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF LEATHER, INCLUDING BOOKS, BINDS, HARNESS AND SADDLERY, BUT EXCLUDING BELTING FOR DRIVING MACHINERY, WHICH IS FREE.			
32	Liquors—			
	Ale, Beer and Porter	Impt. Gallon or six quart bottles		One Anna.
	Cider & other fermented Liquors	"		Rupess 1.
	Liquors			
	Spirit for use exclusively in Arts or Manufacture or in Chemistry, which has been rendered officinally and permanently unfit for human consumption		Ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Spirit, other sorts	Impt. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof		Rs. 1, & the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impt. Gallon or six quart bottles		Rupess 2-8.
	Claret and still wines	"		Rupess 1.
	All other sorts of Still Wines	"		Rupess 1-8.
33	Metals, Unwrought, Wrought, & ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—			
	Brass—			
	Boards, Chingri, China	Thousand	0 14	
	Old	Cwt.	25 0	
	Sheets, rolls, very thin	"	90 0	
	Wire	"	0 8	
	All other sorts		Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
	Copper—			
	Australian Cake	Cwt.	50 0	
	Bolt	"	50 0	
	Brazil's	"	32 0	
	China Cash	"	30 0	
	Japan	"	68 0	
	Nails and Composition Nails	"	48 0	
	Old	"	48 0	
	Pigs and Slabs, foreign	"	46 0	
	Sheet, Sheathing, and Plate	"	52 0	
	Thos, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks	"	48 0	
	Other sorts, unmanufactured		Ad valorem.	
	China White Copper-ware	lb	1 2	
	Foil or Dalkana	100 leaves	3 0	
	Wire	lb	0 10	
	All other sorts		Ad valorem.	

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	
	" Mineral	"	Ad valorem	
47	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—			
	Bacon in Cans, Jowls and Cheeks	lb	0 9	5 per cent.
	Beef and Pork	Pieces 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	
	Groceries not otherwise described	Cwt.	35 0	
	Pork Hams	lb	Ad valorem	
	Salted Fish*	"	10 0	12 annas.*
	Tongues, salted	Cwt.	10 0	
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Keg of six.	1 8	
	" Persian	Impl. Gallon.	0 10	
	" Country	"	0 6	5 per cent.
	All other sorts, except Beech-dinner, Fish-maws, Shark-fins, Singally, and Scizille, which are free	"	Ad valorem	
48	RAILWAY MATERIALS—			
	Of Iron	"	"	
	Steel Rails, and other articles made of Steel intended for the Permanent-way of Railways	"	"	1 per cent.
	All other sorts, including Carriages and Trucks	"	"	5 per cent.
49	SALT—			
	Imported into British Barmah	Indian maund of 3,200 lbs.		3 annas.
	" " Bengal	"		Rs. 3-4.
	" " any other part of British India	"		Rs. 1-15.
50	SEEDS—			
	Castor	Cwt.	4 8	
	Cumin	"	13 0	
	" black	"	4 6	
	Fenseed	"	5 8	
	Methoe	"	2 0	
	Mustard, Rape or Sanson	"	4 8	
	Quince Seed or Bini-dana	"	30 0	
	Scizille	"	20 0	
	All other sorts, except Seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution which are free	"	Ad valorem	5 per cent.
51	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—			
	Large Shells, for Camsons	Hundred	10 0	
	White, live	"	6 0	
	" dead	"	3 0	
	Cowries—			
	From Mozambique and Zanzibar	"	3 0	
	" other places	"	0 8	

* Duty to be levied only on Salted Fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, except Sindhi, 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—(concluded.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	SHELLS & COWRIES—(continued.)		Rs. A.	
	Cowries—			
	Bazaar, 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	
	" nakli	"	1 0	
	All other sorts, including Nakli	"	Ad valorem	
52	SILK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb	8 0	
	Piece Goods	"	Ad valorem	
	Raw Silk—			
	Chacham and Cocham-China	lb	4 0	
	Mathow	"	1 12	
	Other kinds of China	"	7 0	
	Panjam and Kachara	"	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.	32 0	
	Betelnuts—			
	Goa	"	12 0	
	In the husk	Thousand	2 0	
	White Scivardlian	Cwt.	18 0	
	All other sorts	"	6 0	
	Chillies, dried	"	8 0	
	Cloves	"	40 0	
	" in seeds, Narlavang	"	16 0	
	Mace	lb	1 2	
	Nutmegs	"	1 0	5 per cent.
	" in shell	"	0 8	
	Pepper, black and long	Cwt.	25 0	
	" white	"	32 0	
	All other sorts	"	Ad valorem	
55	STATIONERY (RECEIPT PAPER, WHICH IS FREE)			
56	SUGAR—			
	China, Candy	Cwt.	20 0	
	Leaf	"	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			
60	TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES			
61	UMBRELLAS—			
	China Paper Ketticals	Box of 110	30 0	
	Cotton, steel-ribbed	Each	0 13	
	" cane-ribbed	"	0 12	
	" oiled, other than European	"	0 10	
	All other sorts	"	Ad valorem	
62	WOOLLEN GOODS—			
	Brail	"	"	
	Hosiery	"	"	
	Piece Goods	"	"	
	All other sorts	"	"	

**SCHEDULE B.
EXPORT TARIFF.**

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1	DYING AND COLORING MATERIALS— Indigo— Leaves, green or dry	Ton *	Rs. 4.	
	Manufactured	Indian mstrand of 3,200 tolsins.		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	1 per cent.
	Stick	"	35 0	
	All other sorts, except Lac-dye, which is free		Ad valorem.	

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Customs.

No. 2346.

SIMLA, THE 5TH AUGUST, 1875.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3, 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 exported 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 hundred weight.
- (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.

" E.—Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

(Signed) R. A. DAVIDSON, Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Customs House Manual," compiled by Mr. W. G. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-6 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Customs Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and all Clerks on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards employed in the Sea Customs Department.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

OFFICE—No. 22, Birchbampton Chetty Street, Black Town.

*J. C. Lees, Esq.—President, (on leave.)
L. R. Burdett, Esq., M. C. S.—Acting President.*

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—The Honorable J. G. Coleman, P. Ponnosawmy Chettyar and N. Ramalingam Pillay.

No. 2 Division.—V. Krishnaiah Chariar, C. V. Iyengar Mondelliar, Mr. Cownjee Eduljee and Y. Venkataraniiah Garu.

No. 3 Division.—P. Somasom Tharam Chettyar, P. Vitharungum Mondelliar and C. Kalyanasundaram Chettyar.*

No. 4 Division.—Dr. J. M. Joseph, Mr. Cyrus Grant, V. Vanoogopals Chariar and E. Theeroovengadam Mondelliar.*

No. 5 Division.—Commissioner of Police, Honorable V. Ramalingar, C. S. L. The Honorable H. S. Cuzaingham and P. Ibrahim Naidoo Garu.*

No. 6 Division.—Mr. B. Lowry, Mr. J. P. Nicholas and Mr. G. Hannett.

No. 7 Division.—Mr. J. Deschamps, Meer Hossain Ally Khan, Honorary Surgeon Mudeen Sheriff and Captain C. H. P. Christie.

No. 8 Division.—Hyder Jung Bahadur and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Strahan.

Officers.

Mr. S. Lee (on leave).....	Exec. Engineer.	S. Jasudassan Pillay.....	Collector of Taxes.
Mr. W. Stephenson, Acting Exec. Engineer.		Mr. N. Bazar.....	Office Assistant.
Mr. G. H. Ross.....	Sany. Inspector.	Mr. W. H. Axelby.....	Manager and
P. Ramaswamy Chettyar.....	Assessor.		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, Vardamoottiappan 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, Vardamoottiappan 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 Cochrane's Canal, 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 Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Paulhan's Ponnemmen Civil 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 Cochrane's Canal.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Cochrane's Road and Namasevaya Chetty Street, on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbakum Road and Cudumbakum Road, on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Paulhan's Ponnemmen Civil Road, Flower's Road and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South of the Cochrane's Canal, the road leading from Harris Bridge to the Mount Road, the Mount Road, General Pater'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 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

* Means that a vacancy exists.

Westcott's Road, Wood's Road, General Patten'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, Nungumbakum Road and Coombakum Road, on the South by the Adyar River, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by the Mysapore 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.....	3 0
For every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by one Horse or a pair of Horses under thirteen hands, or by Bulle 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.....	22 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 5

Registration of Carts and other Vehicles without Springs.

Registration fee, not exceeding.....	1 0
Do. of each transfer of a Cart, &c.....	3 4

Tolls payable on entering the Municipal Limits.

	Rs. & P.
On every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs.....	0 1 6 each.
Do. 2 do. do.....	0 2 3 do.
Do. bullocky or cart drawn by men, bulle, bullocks, heasses, asses or mules, laden.....	0 2 5 do.
Do. do. do. not laden.....	0 1 5 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 5 do.
Do. do. of, or under thirteen hands, or ass, laden or ridden.....	0 0 4 do.
Do. Elephant.....	0 8 0 do.
Do. Camel.....	0 1 0 do.

License Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings.

	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. do. is 5 lakhs or under.....	150
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rupees 2,000 a month or upwards.....	
CLASS II.	
Merchants, Bankers, Sowers, 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 Vakils of the High Court.....	
Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers.....	100
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.....	

CLASS III.

Yearly—Rupees.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowers, 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 Vakils not assessed under Class II.
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,500.

CLASS IV.

Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors.
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 20 or more Rupees, and less than 50 Rupees a month.
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight.
Merchants and Commission Agents whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class III.

CLASS V.

Hotel-keepers, Boarding and Lodging House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 8 or more Rupees and less than 20 Rupees a month.
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class IV.
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 250 a month and is less than Rupees 750.

CLASS VI.

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 Rupees 250.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

CLASS I.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits.
Keepers of Patal and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards for each shop.

CLASS II.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I.
Keepers of Patal and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons for each shop.
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.

CLASS III.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I and II.
Keepers of Colombo and Patal 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.

Yearly—Rupees.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I, II and III.
 Keepers of Patal and Colombo Attack Shops, whose Bowls, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 2 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.

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Table of Fees payable on Distraints under this Act.

SUM DISTRAINED FOR	PER.	SUM DISTRAINED FOR	PER.
RS. A.		RS. A.	
Under 5 Rupees	0 8	35 and under 40 Rupees	5 0
5 and under 10 Rupees	1 0	40 " 45 "	5 8
10 " 15 "	1 8	45 " 50 "	6 0
15 " 20 "	2 0	50 " 60 "	7 8
20 " 25 "	2 8	60 " 80 "	9 0
25 " 30 "	3 0	80 " 100 "	10 0
30 " 35 "	3 8	Above " 100 "	

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 out 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 be 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 7½ 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 Hacks 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. One rupee per head per annum for all above ten.
5	For License for places for keeping more than 10 horned cattle.		
6	For License for Hoards, Scaffolding or Fences on public streets.	181	Four annas per 100 square feet per diem.
7	For permission for deposit of materials or earth on, or making holes in, public streets.	183	
8	For License for Slaughter-houses or Markets.	185	
9	For Registration of places used for offensive and dangerous Trades or Depots.	191	At the discretion of the President, provided that the maximum fee shall not exceed 100 rupees per annum.
10	For License for places newly opened for offensive and dangerous Trades or Depots.	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 hereinafter 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 74.—"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, Port Saint George, 4th March, 1878.

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 155 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 4½ feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.

2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave.

3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened without the sanction, in writing, of the President.

4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.

6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 191 of the Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, bakery, coach building-yard or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be deposited in such places as the Commissioners may approve, and provisions for boiling or preparing the food of the cattle and attendants shall be so made as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

2. No owner or occupier of any Tannery within the prescribed limits shall remove, or allow to be removed, any hide or skin from any pit in such Tannery for the purpose of exposing the same to the air, or for any other purpose, at any other time than between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

3. Every cart-stand, stable, cattle-shed 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 of 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 jukka with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn or driven between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras which is situate between the China Bazaar or Mudivaly street and the Church Missionary Society's premises in Popham's Broadway.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever, whether on or without springs, shall be pushed, drawn or driven, nor shall any animal be led, ridden, or driven on any footpath expressly intended or made for foot-passengers, on any side or sides of any road or street, or through any esplanade, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part or parts thereof, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles or thing or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot-passengers.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Bye-law of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:

"That no new buildings shall be erected in certain streets hereinafter named, unless they are of an altitude and facade which shall be approved of by the President, viz:—

The North Beach, 2nd Line Beach, the Esplanade front of the Town, Popham's Broadway, the Mount Road, Saday Street from Andeppan Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armenian Street, Thimboor Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeppan 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 or 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 exists 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 304 hereina are not payable for licensed carriages and animals, nor for registered carts, nor more than once in one period of 24 hours, counting from mid-night 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 situated 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 Magistrate. 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's 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-European*, and those of *pure Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Seedees* be reported as such, and not as *Musulmans*.

This report, when filled in, to be delivered to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths. The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divisions:—

Mr. G. D. Vaz	1st Division—Central Police Station, Trivettur High Road.
" P. Linga Reddy	3d do. Tannah Station at Elephant Gate Bridge, Wallajah Road.
" C. Rajaratnam Moodley	3d do. Municipal Commissioners' Office, (Tax Road).
" M. Kistnaswamy	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 Moodley	7th do. Tannah Station, Wallajah Road.
" James Duncan	8th do. Police Station, Royapettah High Road.

N. B.—No Fee is charged for Registration.

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, Tamboo Chetty Street.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
	2	Town Police Court.						
	3	Custom House, Beach.						
	4	Tannah, Madhy Bazaar Street.						
	5	Tannah, near Mint.	6		11	45	2	45
	6	Tannah, Percherry Bazaar.						
	7	Tannah, General Hospital.						
	8	Tannah, Satay Street, Sowcarpet.						
	9	Googaly Bazaar.						
	10	Veeralandra Pochiar Cova Street.						
Royapooram P. Office.	11	Gowda Modern Street, Cassimode.						
	12	Trivapoor High Road, Tondiarpet.	4	40	10	45	2	
Perambore P. Office.	13	Jemadar's Tannah, Washermanpet.						
	14	Railway Station, Perambore.	5	10	11	15	2	10
	15	Park Gate, Salt Cotnars.						
Pursewankum P. Office.	16	Perambore Barracks Road, near Dispensary.						
	17	Choolay Road.	4	55	11		1	55
Egmore P. O.	18	Rundalla Road, near late Police Court.						
	19	Police Station, New Town.						
	20	Begum Bagh, Poonamallee Road.	4	40	10	45	1	40
	21	Elipath Garden Road.						
	22	Orro's Road, Kilpakk.						
Nungunbankum P. O.	23	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road.						
	24	Junction of Greene's Road.	4	25	10	30	1	25
	25	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road.						
Teynampett P. Office.	26	Tannah, Pully Teynampett, Momi Road.	4	25	10	30	1	25
	27	Mowbray's Road.						
Adyar P. O.	28	Lux Church Road.						
	29	None.						
Mylapore P. Office.	30	Jemadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road.	4	40	10	45	1	40
	31	Tannah, Neelakoopur, S. Beach Road.						
Royapettah P. Office.	32	Saint Thome Station.						
	33	Ristampett, Ice House Road.	4	55	11		1	55
	34	Ice House Road.						
	35	Neill's Statue, Mount Road.						
Mount Road P. Office.	36	Bell's Road.						
	37	Revenue Board Office, Chempak.						
	38	Jemadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road.	5	10	11	15	2	10
	39	Tannah, Jan. Bazaar, Pyrooff's Rd.						
	40	Harris Road, Poodoopett.						
Central Railway Station.	41	Jemadar's Tannah, Chintadrepett.						
	42	Periamettoo, opposite S. W. Gate, People's Park.						
	43	North Madan Street, Triplicane.						
Sydapett Post Office.		Cleared by the Company.						
		Opposite the Office.	5	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 Tuesdays, Thursdays 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 and Delivery only.
		1st Delivery.	2nd Delivery.	3rd Delivery.		
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Mootialpett, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Percherry, Sowcarpet, John Pereira, Googaly Bazaar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c.	8-30	1-15	4-15	8-30	
Royapooram Post Office.	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookapett, Washermanpet, and Tondiarpet.	8-0	1-45	4-45	9-0	
Perambore Post Office.	Perambore, Vasanapady, Coshapett, Choolay, Narrainapollum and Veeranathothum.	8-55	1-40	4-40	8-55	
Pursewankum Post Office.	Vepery, Pursewankum, Locog's Gardens, New Town, Periamettoo, the Poonamallee Road.	9-10	1-55	4-55	9-10	
Egmore Post Office.	East of the Scotch Kirk.	9-25	2-10	5-10	9-25	
Nungunbankum Post Office.	Egmore, Poodoopett, Pantheon Road, Chetpat, the Poonamallee Road, West of the Scotch Kirk.	9-25	2-10	5-10	9-25	
Teynampett Post Office.	Nungunbankum and Mackay's Gardens.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40	
Mylapore Post Office.	Teynampett, Holmes' Gardens, and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40	
Adyar Post Office.	Saint Thome, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	9-25	2-10	5-10	9-25	
Royapettah Post Office.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40	
Mount Road Post Office.	Royapettah, Ristampett, Meersapettah, Club, and Hotels in the neighbourhood, & the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	9-10	1-55	4-55	9-10	
Sydapett P. Office.	Camp Equipage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chempak Palace, Chintadrepettah, Nursingapooram and Mundy Bazaar.	8-45	1-40	4-40	8-55	
	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 8 A.M. South Indian Mail Train.	For 9 A.M. Mail on Runner Line for Poodoopett, Pulicat, Pennari, Tada and Seelocorp.	For 6 P.M. Mail Train.
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Previous day	Previous day	
Madras General Post Office	5	8-0	4-0
Royapooram Branch Post Office	4	7-0	3-35
Perambore	4	7-10	3-30
Pursewankum	4	4	3-15
Egmore	4	4	3-0
Nungunbankum	3-4	4	2-45
Teynampett	4	4	2-45
Adyar	4	4	2-30
Mylapore	4	4	3-0
Royapettah	4	4	3-15
Mount Road	4	7-10	3-30
Sydapett	3-5	2-5	3-5
Fort St. George Receiving House	4	7-20	3-40

List of Postal Stations.—continued.

List of Stations on the South-West Line, &c.—continued.

Cannanore.	Karikal.	Cotacamund.	Tanjore.
Caroor.	Koyalpatnam.	Palancottah.	Tellicherry.
Colar Road.	Kistnigherry.	Palghat.	Teppacolum.
Colar Station.	Kanaradcoody.	Perpungoody.	Terupoor.
Chowghat.	Kovarypauk.	Palmanar.	Tranquebar.
Coopum.	Kodical.	Perambalor.	Trevandrum.
Cochin.	Kotitali.	Polacky.	Trichinopoly.
Coimbatore.	Kutalura.	Poonangoor.	Tripatore.
Combacorum.	Keelikkari.	Poloor.	Trivellore.
Chittoor.	Kotigherry.	Ponany.	Tuticorin.
Cunabum.	Kuttiparamba.	Pootoor.	Talaparamba.
Coomoor.	Laalgoody.	Pothanore.	Trivellore.
Cassargode.	Ma'lura.	Puttoocottah.	Tencassey.
Chinnamanoor.	Mana Madura.	Pannben.	Ternchooly.
Colasagrapatnam.	Mangnappooram.	Pellicondah.	Teroomungalum.
Cottayam.	Mallapuram.	Poonamallee.	Terupavenum.
Collegal.	Manaboddy.	Paracolum.	Timnevelly.
Colachel.	Matanagoody.	Permagoody.	Trinapoody.
Ceylon and places in	Mainargoody.	Punganoor.	Tendi.
Colombo.	Mangalore.	Puttamby.	Thorayore.
Caturpady.	Mercara.	Palney.	Trichore.
Condapore.	Metrapalam.	Quilandy.	Trivellore.
Daranpoori.	Minimale.	Quilon.	Trivady.
Dannoor.	Muttigherry.	Ramaisweram.	Teroovaroor.
Dindigul.	Muddiyalli.	Rannad.	Ternvadamartur.
Darapooram.	Mysoor.	Razipore.	Troor.
Devicottah.	Mala.	Salem.	Udipy.
Demencottah.	Melur.	Sattoor.	Uthupettah.
Devipatam.	Melpalam.	Seyyooram.	Uengherry.
Ernad.	Moolacottah.	Shermadavey.	Vandabady.
Errode.	Moovary.	Shornore.	Vellore.
Ellengoody.	Mootopettah.	Satghur.	Virdupetty.
Ettimollum.	Muddienpally.	Soomangalam.	Veerajenderpett.
French Rocks.	Nagercoil.	Sunkernarech.	Vullum.
Guindy.	Nazareth.	Sunkerrydroog.	Vythery.
Goodaloor.	Nagore.	Sriviguntum.	Weadewash.
Goornattum.	Neelamangalam.	Shalinghur.	Wallaingungur.
Hurryhur.	Namul.	Shivagunga.	Wootapellem.
Hoonoor.	Nangonary.	Seirungum.	Wellington.
Hassan.	Negajalam.	Striperumbaloor.	Wollockode.
Iyempet.	Namul.	Strivillipootoor.	Wolvanad.
Jollarpet.	Ossoor.	Sutjantagalum.	Wallajabad.
Kannady.	Ootapicaram.	Shertaly.	

List of Stations on the Southern Division for which Mails are forwarded from Madras at 9.30 A.M. by South Indian Mail Train.

Atcherpankum.	Mayavaram.	Porto Novo.	Teroocollcondrum.
Bowengherry.	Madantiam.	Punrooty.	Terupoor.
Chellumbrum.	Nellipoyam.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Ternveedi.
Chinnampet.	Ootramulloor.	Sadras.	Udoocoorpett.
Cuddalore.	Palaveram.	Sheally.	Vidachellam.
Cheyoor.	Pondicherry.	Tindervayam.	Villoppooram.
Chingleput.	Poonamallee.		

List of Stations on the Northern Coast for which Mails are forwarded from Madras by Mail at 9 A.M. daily.

Poodoovail.	Pulicat.	Ponnari.	Seeloorpett.	Tada.
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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 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 Kumbakonam 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 Kumbakonam.

Inconveniences 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 omission 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 *sent by a public officer as an H.M. servant* 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 described* 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 in acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect current handwriting as if the language and characters were their own.

Closed covers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight, which are intended to be sent as Parcels, should have the word 'Parcel' superadded 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, Hoondi, 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, or 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 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.

Covers of which delivery is effected if re-posted in the Post Office without being opened, are treated and charged with postage 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 Posts' 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 especially 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 wrappings 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 stamp.

Letters sent to be registered should be well secured with sealing wax, as those fastened with gum or water 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 receiving 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.

CYLON 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 superimposed for either of those routes.

For a letter not exceeding 1 oz. 2 Annas.	For a letter exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz. 5 Annas.
Do. exceeding 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. 4	Do. do. 1½ oz. do. 2 ozs. 8

and so on, adding 2 Annas or 3d. for every additional ½ oz. or fraction of ½ 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-packets and Patterns are only sent by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for every 4 ozs. Parcels are forwarded to Ceylon under the same conditions as those to England, &c., through the Overland Parcel Post, and must be similarly addressed to the Postmaster, Bombay. See Rules respecting Overland Parcel Post, page 336.

MYSORE ANCEAL POST.—The postage on letters, &c., posted for delivery through the *Mysore Anceal*, 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 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.
1		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via BRINDISI, FRANCE or ALGERIA	Destination.	0 5 0	0 10 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, under the General Postal Union.

Via BOKEAT AND BRINDISI.	Letters, ½ ounce.	Printed Papers, Legal and Commercial Documents, & Patterns.*	
		Each Newspaper, per 4 ounces.	Each packet of printed papers, &c., per 2 ozs.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Italy	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Switzerland	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Austria including Hungary	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Belgium	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Heligoland	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently paid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of Stamps affixed on them.

Registered Letters are charged at the ordinary rates, viz., 4 Annas.

* Pre-payment compulsory. Limit of weight of Books, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns 5 ozs.

The following Table shows the Postage chargeable on letters, &c., sent to Germany, and Foreign Europe via Germany, under the General Postal Union.

Via Bombay and Brindisi.	Letters,	Printed Papers, Legal and Commercial Documents, and Patterns.*		Registration fee.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Each Newspaper, per 4 ounces.	Each packet of printed papers &c., per 2 ozs.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Germany including all the German States.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Luxemburg.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Heligoland.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Belgium.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Holland.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Sweden.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Denmark.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Norway.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Norvegia.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0

* Pre-payment compulsory. Limit of weight of Books, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns 8 ozs.

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of Stamps affixed on them.

The following Table shows the Postage chargeable on letters, &c., sent to Austria and Foreign Europe via Austria, under the General Postal Union.

Via Bombay and Trieste through Austria.	Letters,	Printed Papers, Legal and Commercial Documents, and Patterns.*		Registration fee.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Each Newspaper, per 4 ounces.	Each packet of printed papers &c., per 2 ozs.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Austria.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0

* Pre-payment compulsory. Limit of weight of Books 2 lbs. Patterns 8 ozs.

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of Stamps affixed on them.

MEMORANDUM showing the rates of combined Steamers and Inland Transport on Papers and Books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION.	PAPERS.		BOOKS.		PAPERS.		BOOKS.	
	1 ozs.	5 ozs.	1 ozs.	5 ozs.	1 ozs.	5 ozs.	1 ozs.	5 ozs.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Australian Colonies.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
Hong-Kong.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
Galle.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
Mauritius, per French Steamer.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
Do. via Bombay.....	2 0	5 6	2 0	5 6				
Penang.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
Singapore.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
Aden.....					1 0	2 0	1 0	3 0
Malacca.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
Calcutta.....	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0				
*Bangoon.....	2 0	1 0	2 0	4 0				
Suez.....					1 0	2 0	1 0	3 0
Alexandria.....					1 0	2 0	1 0	3 0
Malta.....					1 0	2 0	1 0	3 0
Gibraltar.....					1 0	2 0	1 0	3 0
France.....					1 0	2 0	1 0	3 0
French Post Offices in Alexandria.....					1 0	2 0	1 0	3 0

United States of America under the General Postal Union.

	Letters, every $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Papers, every 4 ounces.	Books, every 2 ounces.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via Southampton.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Via Brindisi.....	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 6

To	LETTERS			NEWSPAPERS	
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Packet of Books, &c., per 2 ozs.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Egypt { By British Packet through Suez or Alexandria. }	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6

(1) Letters. (a) The payment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and (St. Helena), is optional; but on these 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, in the letter, they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

* For inland despatch, { 1 anna for a Registered Newspaper of 4 ozs. do. Non do. do.

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 must be prepaid with stamp postage.

STATES AND ROUTES.	NEWSPAPERS.		PRICES OF BOOKS, &c.	
	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
United Kingdom.				
Via Southampton.....	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 3 0
Brindisi.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
United States.				
Via Southampton.....	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 3 0
Brindisi.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 5 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 any 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 Postmaster 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 tolahe in weight, $\frac{3}{4}$ Anna; 20 tolahe, 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, or 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.

