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* செப்பனுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட
* சிர்க்குலார் மாதம் வருடம் 1980
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* மாதம் 1980 வருடம் 1980
* ராஜகோட்டையிலே
* கையொப்பம்.

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It. Here were wants which it would be necessary to recognise and supply, and for which he thought outside aid might well be sought. To provide clothing for the poor, even such scanty clothing as this climate necessitates, means were wanting; to enable them to repair their houses and to purchase new implements instead of those which they had sold in order to procure the means to obtain food, would require funds, which might be looked for from public charity. It was necessary that public charity should be invited for these purposes, and such wants were eminently equal to the claims of charity. To supply these wants to so large a number of people would need a sum of money far more than could be got from the Presidency. It would be necessary to look for aid to the sympathy which England had exercised on occasions of distress through many by-gone years. His Grace was convinced that they had but to place a true account of the distress prevailing among the people of this land to evoke the sympathy and secure the liberal aid of England. He could not think that, when it should be known in England how large a portion of the Presidency was subject to calamity and distress, when it should be known that the districts in which the distress prevailed included eighteen millions of people, and also when it should be known that two-thirds of the Presidency was suffering from high prices of food, that whole districts were suffering under pressure of prices double what had been suffered in the English famine of 1874 the people of England would not hesitate to admit the need for aid. It was because His Grace felt that aid was needed that he had consented to preside at the meeting, for he confessed, and he was not ashamed to confess it, that he had held that it behoved particular districts suffering from some kind of calamities, to endeavour of themselves to grapple with those calamities. Thus, the Madras Presidency had been endeavouring to do with the famine. But the time when Madras could take such a course had passed. Further aid was needed. His Grace had had infinite opportunity of visiting the districts—not, as he had said, as much as he could have desired—and as he had already observed, he had had to judge of the condition of the districts from the reports of the officers. The Government had sent out able and experienced officers to see what was being done to relieve the sufferings of the people. These officers brought back information showing that much energy and valour was being devoted by the district officers to the relief of suffering and that energy and self-sacrificing zeal characterised the officers of the Madras service engaged in the task; but they also brought back information which showed that, with all the exertions that were employed, the Government were not holding their ground with the condition of the people; that, in fact, in the new phase which the famine had assumed, they had to meet their enemy with reduced strength and impoverished means. The forces which had existed before existed no longer. They had to contend with the difficulty that faced them with a weakened population and diminished resources. Thus a greater task than that which they had before to grapple with had fallen on the Government, and a still greater task on the district officers on whose energy would depend the issue of the contest, with observation in which they were now engaged. After paying a high compliment to the energy of Dr. Cornish and his careful pen of inspection, His Grace read an extract from a report received on that day from that officer referring to a tour in the districts of Bellary and Kurnool. Dr. Cornish gave a glowing account of the condition of these districts, and His Grace said that what was stated of these districts by Dr. Cornish might be said of other districts also.

The terrible effects of the scarcity upon the lives of the people will be seen from remarks made by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras at the Meeting in question. Dr. Cornish said:—

“On the subject of mortality, which was far from a pleasant one, he would offer but a very few remarks. He had official returns of the mortality from January to July last, and for the five years preceding. The total number of deaths for the five years was 216,377, and the number of deaths from January to July in 1877, was 219,203, being 282,826 more than for the corresponding five years. If it was considered that the returns were not strictly complete and that Mysore was not included, the rate of mortality was indeed

very great, and God only knew how many more were put to die before the Famine was over. With regard to the necessity for subscriptions, there would, he said, be thousands of children who would be made orphans by the famine. All these would have to be provided for, they would have to be fed, clothed, and even educated.”

“Col. DAVEN, Commissioner of City Police, alluding to the Relief Camps in the City of Madras, said:—

On the 26th July the average total relieved for the week was 12,421, of whom 2,000 were Mahomedans and the rest low caste. The average in this class relief since 5th December has been 11,203. They had also five large camps for the detention and support of mofussil pauper immigrants, whose average number from the 5th December has been 11,816. To these, two meals or 16 ozs. of dry grain, cooked with the usual condiments, have been issued daily. The actual numbers on this relief on 26th July were 14,800. Within the last few weeks several working Camps have also been formed of paupers, recovered and drafted from the Relief Camps, who are employed on various works in the Town. These people purchased their own food and cooked it for themselves. Their numbers now amount to 9,917. There were then no less than 27,000 persons being relieved by Government in the Town and at the Red Hills at the present moment. He now approached the more melancholy phases of the Relief, viz., the mortality in the camps. In spite of all the skill, care, and attention on the part of most devoted Medical Officers no less than 3,117 resident paupers have died. In other words, nearly half the Camp population perished in seven months. These figures, which were thoroughly reliable, would enable the public to form some estimate of the sufferings of the people in the other afflicted Districts where no such aid can be had.

As will be inferred the distress is very widespread. The number of people receiving relief is one million and three-quarters, of whom 600,000 were at grateously relieved being fed in Relief Camps or getting money payments. These are entirely dependent upon State aid for support, and the number is steadily increasing. With regard to the food pressure upon the poor it may be stated that the price of grain has risen till it is now equivalent to a quarter of a bushel in England being increased in price from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence. Meanwhile there is no work for the people save such as the Government provides. The proportion now relieved is 30 per cent. of the population of some of the distressed districts. In Kurnool and Bellary the proportion is 27 per cent., in Chingleput 16 per cent., and in Chingleput, near Madras, the distress is quite as great. The condition of the people is going from bad to worse, and riots are fast breaking into the Relief Camps.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Meeting to the following effect:—

I. That the increasing severity of the distress arising from the Famine necessitates an appeal to public charity.

II. That with the view of obtaining the aid referred to in the first resolution, the Lord Mayors of London, York and Dublin; the Mayors of Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester; the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and the municipalities of Calcutta and other cities and stations in India, and the Houses of the Towns, London, be at once informed by telegraph, and more fully by letter, of the urgent necessity which exists for assistance, and be solicited to adopt such measures as they may think more valuable for making the condition of this Presidency known to the public.

III. That the existing Town Relief Committee, who in 1876-77, were constituted, be requested to continue in office, and that a Central Committee be formed to undertake the general management of the Famine Relief Fund.

A fourth resolution provided for the appointment of the Committee whose names appear on page 24.

The Resolutions were spoken to by A. McKinnon, Esq., the Towns' Architect; Dr. Cornish, J. Jones, Esq., Rev. Wm. Dwyer, Esq., Colonel Brown, Esq., Right Hon. Bishop Fenwick, Rev. H. Stephenson, Rev. T. Madhavan, Esq., J. Nicholas, Esq., and the Hon. J. G. Coleman in the order mentioned.

day's pool of arrangements having been made for relief operations in Sattismunglun and Bhuvani, as also of the proceedings of the Meeting to be held here.

P.A.—I have just returned from Bhuvani where I found Mr. MacGregor—an officer of considerable experience—also in favour of bullocks.

(From Rev. J. M. SYLVESTER, M. D., to the HONORARY SECRETARY).

KARNUL, October 6, 1877.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Karnul Relief Committee. I am glad to say there was a very large attendance, nearly the whole of the European community were present, as well as the grandson of the late Nawab of Karnul, several influential Mohammedans and about 20 Hindu gentlemen, a large, influential, and thoroughly representative Committee were appointed, and I am happy to say J. H. Latham, Esq., has consented to act as Treasurer and Secretary; a better selection could not have been made. He will forward to you a copy of the proceedings of the Meeting, together with the names of the gentlemen forming the Committee. A lengthened discussion took place as to the best means of distributing the charity, and as to the class of sufferers to whom it might be given. It was agreed to form nurseries for children with the expected object of feeding such as are in an emaciated condition, to give a supply of seed to those suffering from distress but not receiving Government help, to help to support such poor ryots who may have sown their fields but have to wait for some weeks before they can reap. It was acknowledged that these could easily get advances on their crops, but on the other hand the Chitties demand such a high interest, that these poor ryots would be in a worse position after they reap than they were before. Further, it was thought expedient to give clothing and cumbies to such as require them so far as the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee would allow; to purchase or hire bullocks for ploughing and to repair the houses of those suffering from extreme poverty. It was agreed to ask for a free grant of Rs. 40,000. I want you to receive the telegram I sent on this point. I telegraphed, fearing that this letter would not be in time for the Monday meeting. There is no bank in Karnul, so it will be some way to obtain the consent of Government to the money being held in the Treasury here. There is to be a meeting of the Committee here on Monday morning, and I have been requested to remain for the evening. I expect to leave Karnul on Monday night and to reach Cuddapah on or about Thursday next.

The country about here looks most promising—green everywhere and thriving crops here and there. The Chitties tell me that 75 per cent. of cultivation in this district is dry. There has of late been abundance of rain; and except for cotton it does not much matter so far as this district is concerned, what kind of a North East Monsoon there may be. Further a very large number of people have left their works and relief camps and returned to their villages and are now trying to get a living for themselves. Notwithstanding all this, there remains a vast amount of distress. I notice far more emaciated creatures than I saw in Bellary, and I am quite sure that Karnul requires and deserves a large share of the Funds at the disposal of the Committee. You have a strong and thoroughly efficient Committee here now. You may rely upon them carefully and judiciously spending the money entrusted to them; and I hope the General Committee will report that confidence in them which they have already placed in the Bellary Committee. I am quite working in the dark as to the plans of organization that are being employed in the districts of South India. Perhaps the time has already come when the General Committee may see their way to the issue of a detailed plan, which with slight alterations required by peculiar circumstances might be generally adopted throughout all the Districts. I have thought a good deal on the subject and intend to present some suggestions for the purpose of the Committee.

Respectfully, &c., to the Hon. Secy. of the Famine Relief Fund.

All grants made are for the purpose of relieving present distress. Permanent

charges, such as orphanages, &c., can only be considered after the pressure of immediate wants has passed away.

2. That Committees be formed at the head town of each District, who shall distribute the grants made to them in that town and in the villages of the district, to the following classes of the distressed:—

- Poor East Indians and Europeans.
- Natives of the lower middle class.
- All natives who are not receiving Government aid but who are in want.

3. That the forms of relief be limited to the following:—

- Day nurseries for feeding infants and children who are evidently suffering from the want of nourishment.
- A money-dole of 3 annas for an adult and 1 anna for a child under 12 years of age.
- The repair of the roofs and houses of the very poor.
- Payment of the hire of bullocks for those ryots who are too poor to pay the hire themselves.

N.B.—Government undertakes to provide seed grain.

a. The purchase of bullocks, ploughs, &c.

f. The grants of cloths at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the population of the Famine District; and a grant at the same percentage of cumbies. Taking Karnul District as an example, this will give 3 cloths and 3 cumbies to every village in the Famine Districts; and if we reckon the cost of large and small cloths and cumbies taken together, at about R. 1 each, the total grant which should be made once for all, for cloths and cumbies is as follows:—

District.	Population.	Rupces.
Karnul...	1,680,000	2,000
Nellore ...	1,376,000	3,440
Cuddapah ...	1,361,000	3,400
Bellary ...	1,668,000	4,170
Chingleput ...	958,000	2,395
N. Arcot ...	2,015,000	5,038
S. Arcot ...	1,765,000	4,413
Tanjore ...	1,373,000	3,432
Madras ...	2,306,000	5,765
Tinnevely ...	1,694,000	4,235
Coimbatore ...	1,763,000	4,408
Salem ...	1,967,000	4,918
Madras ...	337,000	842
Add the same for cumbies...		50,471
Total Rs. ...		107,253

That is, one lakh out of thirty for clothing for all people at a time of the year when in their weakened condition exposure to cold will prove fatal to thousands.

1. That where District Committees exist, all grants for these districts shall be made, not to individual applicants but to the Committees, the members of whom being on the spot will be most likely clearly to understand the circumstances. For example, an application comes for help for an orphanage, the Madras Committee refers the applicant to the District Committee.

2. That District Committees organize Tally Committees and make grants to them.

3. That the help of "officials" be sought and thankfully acknowledged, especially in dispensing the charity in the remote villages.

7. That the village officials be not employed by the Taluk Committees. I think it will be found that the merchants will be able to help greatly in this matter. Every large merchant has direct communication with grain sellers in neighbouring villages, who would, if asked, draw up a roll of those requiring relief, and then the relieving officer on his next visit could inquire and revise, and administer the help. I am convinced that by this plan the distress in most of the remote villages could become known in a fortnight.

The system of relief generally adopted is described in the following details regarding an allotment of thirty-six lakhs of rupees made early in October—

The method of calculation adopted was, firstly, that the number of persons on Government relief of all sorts was taken and compared with the total population as indicating the intensity of distress in the various districts. The proportion of agriculturists to the general population was taken from the census returns. One-third of the 36 lakhs was apportioned to non-agriculturists, whilst the remainder (24 lakhs) was apportioned to the agriculturists paying under Rs. 50 Government Assessment.

The results worked out a fair idea of distribution. They have been modified to some slight extent from general information available and it is believed the statement given below may be accepted as being an equitable allotment. On further consideration it was found there are not data for further distributing the sums to Sub-divisions or Taluqs, and I think that operation may safely be left to the Local Committees, assisted as they are by Revenue and other Government officers of experience. Particulars are as follows—

Distribution of 36 lakhs of Famine Relief Funds.

District.	Allotment to non-agriculturists.	Allotment to Agriculturists, generally paying under Rs. 50	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bellary	2,50,000	5,75,000	8,25,000
2. Salem	1,00,000	2,35,000	3,35,000
3. Karur	1,50,000	3,35,000	4,85,000
4. Coimbatore	1,40,000	3,10,000	4,50,000
5. Chingleput	1,75,000	1,81,000	3,56,000
6. North Arcot	50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
7. South Arcot	25,000	82,000	1,07,000
8. Chingleput	75,000	1,35,000	2,10,000
9. Madras	50,000	97,000	1,47,000
10. Nilgiris	1,10,000	1,81,000	2,91,000
Total.	12,00,000	24,00,000	36,00,000

The scheme was adopted, and applications then before the Committee were dealt with on the basis of this scheme. For the guidance of Local Committees it was decided that a letter should be prepared, of which the following is a copy of that sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Local Committee at Karur—

The Madras General Famine Relief Committee believe that their operations and those of the respective Local Committees will be facilitated and rendered more effective if a fairly definite idea is arrived at as to how and where relief is to be distributed in different localities.

2. The General Committee find they are in a position to send relief to Sub-divisions and perhaps to Taluqs. The arrangement of the hitherto irregular, haphazard and individual allotments will fall to the Local Committees and Sub-Committees under the general principles now laid down, or may be from time to time, modified.

3. Local and Sub-Committees had been slowly, gradually formed already, but the General Committee is not satisfied that all parts of the distressed areas come within their action. If there are any towns that were hitherto outside it is very desirable

they should now be strung for either by bringing them under an existing Local Committee, or by a new Committee or Agency being forthwith started.

4. The General Committee find that the sum for apportionment over the Karur Collectorate will not fall short of five lakhs of Rupees.

The Committee consider this sum may be best utilized by distributing approximately one-third to relief of the general distressed population and two-thirds to assist agricultural operations by money grants for hire of bullocks, for seed grain, implements, &c. Generally the relief should be given to ryots whose pottas are under Rs. 50.

5. In the Karur Collectorate there is one Local Committee at Submal. Does this Committee operate over all the Taluqs noted directly or through Local Sub-Committees or Agencies? If not I am to request your Committee will be good enough to take the earliest possible opportunity of conferring with the Collector, and with the Collector's concurrence, if necessary, with any of the Taluk or Taluk Officers, and arrange either for bringing the Taluqs where relief has not hitherto been provided for within the scope of your own operations, or recommend to this Committee how the said Taluqs may best be reached and receive their due share of relief.

6. The Committee will be glad to have the Local Committee's remarks, as to proportionate allotments to different Taluqs. It will tend to avoid confusion if Revenue territorial divisions are adhered to as far as possible in apportioning grants to Committees and Agencies.

Thereafter the work of the Executive and Local Committees and Agencies has been most active, and productive of much good. As the fund is still in active operation, it is not possible to do more than give a general outline of what has been done to date with two-thirds of it. This will be found indicated, first, in the map showing Committees, &c., and, secondly, in the tabular returns herewith quoted as follows—

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

The annexed table will show the allotments to most distressed districts as arrived by Local and other Committees—

Name of District.	Amount available for the District.	Name of Local Committees.	Amount already received by the Local Committee.	Amount already received.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. &c.
North Arcot	2,50,000	Chittoor, &c.	—	212,000 0
South Arcot	1,00,000	Coimbatore	1,00,000	200,000 0
Bellary	2,50,000	Bellary	1,50,000	1,50,000 0
		Madras	2,50,000	1,50,000 0
				3,00,000 0
Bombay	—	—	—	80,000 0
Chingleput	2,00,000	Chingleput	1,00,000	1,00,000 0
		Bellary	1,00,000	2,00,000 0
				4,00,000 0

The following abstracts particulars will show extent of operations and the amounts already made.—Continued.

Committee or Institution	Head-Quarters	Grants made To Committee or Individuals	Total Grants made	Range of Operations	Original Statement
BELGAUM.					
W. H. Gherry, Esq., &c. Evangelical Committee Adml. Do.	Gover- nment Adml.	8,00,000 0 1,00,000 0	1,11,000 0	Value Do.	8,00,000 0
CHIMSAWAT.					
Roman Catholic Priests Eight Rev. Frs. Externally	Madras	...	...	Adml. and places adjacent	9,00,000 0
Local Committee	Trivellore	25 0	...	100 persons & adjacent places Kicheery, Vannur	...
Evangelical Committee	Chengalpet and S. S. S. S.	8,000 0 3,87,750 0 9,000 0	...	Day Nurseries Suburban and villages District Conjeveram Orphanages and Relief Do.	3,00,000 0
ADYAR.					
Eight Rev. Frs. Externally Rev. M. J. P. P. P.	Columbata	...	...	...	...
Local Committee (Madras)	Do.	6,000 0	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	240,000 0	...	...	...
Do.	Baroda, Bhawanil & Co. B. B. B. B.	200,000 0	...	...	...
CHIDAMPAR.					
Rev. J. B. B. B.	Siddiquah Do.	1,35,000 0	...	...	...
Local Committee	Madras	1,35,000 0	...	...	...

KISTNA

Rev. A. D. Rowe	Guntur	4,500 0	...	...	...
Mrs. A. D. Clayton	Manikpottam	400 0	...	...	...
Right Rev. Dr. F. J. Fennelly	Guntur	12,000 0	...	...	...
The Collector	Vandavada	1,000 0	...	...	...
Rev. J. Harrison	Pedavada	500 0	...	...	...
" J. Sable	Guntur	500 0	17,900 0	...	...
KURNOOL.					
Local Committee	Kurnool	2,65,000 0	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	12,000 0	...	...	...
Right Rev. Dr. E. Fennelly	Kurnool	2,000 0	2,70,000 0	...	...
MADRAS.					
Mrs. Connelley and Mrs. Pirb	Tenasserim, Madras	...	...	...	...
Rev. M. S. S. S.	Madras	100 0	...	...	...
Rev. T. Doyle	Black Town	810 0	...	...	...
Mrs. M. S. S. S.	Black Town	750 0	...	...	...
Rev. W. M. S. S.	Black Town	150 0	...	...	...
" J. B. S. S.	Black Town	150 0	...	...	...
Mrs. D. T. S. S.	Do.	50 0	...	...	...
Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly	Do.	1,500 0	...	...	...
Mrs. A. F. S. S.	Do.	2,500 0	...	...	...
Rev. W. T. S. S.	St. Thome	1,000 0	...	...	...
Rev. J. B. S. S.	St. Thome	600 0	...	...	...
" Mr. S. S.	Black Town	150 0	...	...	...
Mrs. A. S. S.	Black Town	400 0	...	...	...
" Mr. S. S.	Black Town	100 0	...	...	...
Rev. W. S. S.	Black Town	100 0	...	...	...
Town Relief Committee	Black Town	1,30,000 0	...	...	...
Evangelical Society	Black Town	97,000 0	...	...	...
Civil Orphan Asylum	Black Town	14,000 0	...	...	...

Statement of persons relieved from Saturday the 18th August 1877.

Week ending	6th Division.				7th Division.				8th Division.				Total.			
	No. of		Amount paid.		No. of		Amount paid.		No. of		Amount paid.		No. of		Amount paid.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
18th Aug. 77.	129	52	81 0 0	279 12 6	190	56	100 0 0	329 12 6	314	14	15 8 0	1 0 0	4,487	1,537	2,675 0 0	0 0
25th "	149	52	89 0 0	754 4 0	1,280	102	754 4 0	1,000 0 0	131	108	92 0 0	0 0	6,880	1,955	9,582 8 0	0 0
3rd Sept.	163	68	100 12 0	1,198 0 0	1,198	64	719 4 0	1,198 0 0	167	167	201 4 0	0 0	6,880	2,528	4,078 8 0	0 0
10th "	136	79	117 4 0	1,198 0 0	1,198	64	719 4 0	1,198 0 0	225	123	221 8 0	0 0	7,144	2,559	4,211 12 0	0 0
17th "	208	79	143 12 0	1,115 0 0	1,115	479	691 4 0	1,115 0 0	332	337	337 12 0	0 0	7,469	2,672	4,290 8 0	0 0
24th "	101	81	113 12 0	1,211 0 0	1,211	509	743 8 0	1,211 0 0	628	366	535 12 0	0 0	9,015	2,854	4,737 8 0	0 0
1st Oct.	236	137	174 4 0	1,505 0 0	1,505	628	810 4 0	1,505 0 0	974	381	482 12 0	0 0	9,150	3,255	4,592 12 0	0 0
8th "	575	145	223 0 0	1,678 0 0	1,678	735	1,014 0 0	1,678 0 0	1,297	512	777 0 0	0 0	10,215	3,632	6,032 8 0	0 0
15th "	494	141	240 0 0	2,039 0 0	2,039	870	1,325 8 0	2,039 0 0	1,569	624	919 12 0	0 0	12,155	4,516	7,107 12 0	0 0
22nd "	405	146	240 8 0	2,158 0 0	2,158	963	1,360 12 0	2,158 0 0	1,533	607	1,018 4 0	0 0	12,377	4,795	7,899 4 0	0 0
29th "	878	307	280 12 0	1,505 0 0	1,505	607	1,001 12 0	1,505 0 0	1,406	638	985 8 0	0 0	12,698	5,077	7,250 12 0	0 0
5th Nov.	305	130	190 4 0	1,798 0 0	1,798	1,012	1,194 8 0	1,798 0 0	1,798	710	1,072 12 0	0 0	12,698	5,077	7,250 12 0	0 0
12th "	422	131	234 0 0	1,618 0 0	1,618	1,008	1,181 0 0	1,618 0 0	1,618	807	1,138 8 0	0 0	12,698	5,077	7,250 12 0	0 0
19th "	235	125	231 4 0	1,798 0 0	1,798	394	1,149 8 0	1,798 0 0	1,047	808	1,179 4 0	0 0	12,698	5,077	7,250 12 0	0 0
26th "	535	136	158 0 0	1,798 0 0	1,798	974	1,186 0 0	1,798 0 0	1,047	794	1,145 8 0	0 0	12,698	5,077	7,250 12 0	0 0
Total.	15,392	6,961	9,906 4 0	14,583 13 0	14,583	10,900	14,148 12 0	14,583 13 0	16,581	7,237	10,218 0 0	196,878	50,582	98,103	12 0	0 0

* The decrease is due to the transfer of some of the Coolie females to the Adyar relief Committee.

DAY NURSERIES.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Carmichael, Secretary.
" Cornish,
" Parth,
" Fowlers,
" Grigg.

Mrs. Incke,
Miss Mitchell,
Miss Pierrepont,
Mrs. Smith,
" Spring Branson.

H. B. Grigg, Esq., Treasurer.

EAST INDIAN MATRONS IN CHARGE OF NURSERIES.

7th Division.	Barber's Bridge.	Miss Paul.
8th "	Mrs. Cornish's.	None.
2nd "	Esplanade.	Mrs. Wynne.
5th "	Kilpan.	Mrs. Smith.
6th "	Choolay.	Mrs. Taylor.

Early in August last the suffering among the children of the coolies working on the Junction Canal attracted the notice of Mrs. Parth.

Many of these children appeared to be wasting away, not only from neglect and insufficiency and unwholesome food, but from passing long hours without any nourishment whilst their parents were at work; the wages of the previous day being barely sufficient to provide one meal for the labourer and their children.

This suggested to Mrs. Parth the idea of collecting funds by private subscription to erect Sheds where the young children and infants of famine coolies might be fed and cared for whilst their parents were occupied. With this object in view, Mrs. Parth consulted Mrs. Carmichael, and the first result of their joint efforts was the opening of the Day Nursery at Barber's Bridge on the 31st of August.

It was not thought expedient on Sanitary grounds however, to detain the children during the day, but a Leaf Shed was erected by the Engineer in charge of the Canal Works capable of accommodating 200 children; and in this about 180 were assembled and fed twice a day, at 9 A. M. and 4-30 P. M. with bread (4 oz. at each meal) and ragi congee. Milk was also given to the young infants, and through the kindness of Surgeon-General Smith, arrow-root was also supplied for very weak and sickly children. A Matron was put in charge with a peon and two assistants and several ladies undertook to supervise the meals daily and to regulate the supplies of food. It was proposed at first to admit only the children of coolies on famine relief works, but as it became evident that the suffering was far more widely spread than at first appeared, and that the children of many of the labourers were quite as much in need of assistance as those of actual paupers, it was decided to extend relief to them, and finally no child bearing evident marks of want or starvation was refused admittance.

* It has been abundantly evident that the poorer classes of the town of Madras and other places (including persons of respectable caste) have been gradually losing condition owing to the long continued famine prices.

My remarks have reference especially to the great mass of poorly-paid labourers, amongst whom I include the lower classes of domestic servants, horse-keepers, grass-cutters, shepherds, waiters, workers in leather, gardeners, peons and others, whose wages if raised at all during the famine period, are inadequate to cope with a general rise in provision of from 100 to 300 per cent. in the main articles in daily use.—*Memorandum on the use of Nurseries for Famine Relief, by Dr. Cornish, vide Madras Mail, 29th September, 1877.*

be prepared for this year in consequence of the famine. The effect which the famine has upon the Budget is shown by the following statement:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary.	Including Public Works Extraordinary and Famine.
	1	2	3	4	5
1876-77, Regular Estimate	55,315,598	55,117,334	2,001,547	Surplus 1,668,802	Deficit 1,177,437
1877-78, Regular Estimate	61,208,700	57,281,900	6,078,300	Deficit 2,274,900	Deficit 684,800
1877-78, 1st Estimate	55,132,700	55,442,400	3,342,700	Deficit 821,700	Deficit 904,300

The estimated cost of famine in India to the credit of the Government amounted at the end of 1876-77 to 11,998,700, and will amount at the end of 1877-78 to 12,500,000. The estimated amount of Chancel bills to be drawn during 1877-78 is 185,500,000 Rs. Sir John Strachey considered the present financial position of India to be satisfactory, and regarded the future promising. The public seemed to agree in this opinion, for the Budget was very favourably reviewed by the Indian press generally.

The debts of the Nawab Nazim were published at the very beginning of the year past from that statement we gather that 450,000 was the amount of the claims upon him, which were settled by aid of a special Commission appointed by Government for 4165,171. Even on these terms it will be May 1878 before he has free from his liabilities. Some of these debts were highly objectionable, as, for example, one of 40,000 Rs. for "newspaper and literary services," by which he purchased his imaginary claims against Government. The money went upon English journals for advocating the Nawab's rights in simple sentences. The Court Circular, Graphic, Coal Service Gazette, and other papers were known to have received large sums of money for the insertion of articles, and numerous English writers sold their pens to the same cause. A case which requires such means to advance itself must be a very bad one. Perhaps the most noteworthy was the suit of 5000 paid to Dr. W. Russell, of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, paid as the Nawab's agent, "but he deduced to discharge the object for which the money was paid."

Among the financial events of the year is the stoppage of payment by the Punjab Bank in consequence of a run upon it. A petition to wind up the affairs of the Bank was filed at Royal Bench on July 8, and subsequently transferred to the Court of the Judicial Committee at Lahore. This transfer will allow the melancholy work of winding up to be proceeded with both expeditiously and economically.

SOCIAL.

A series of almost unparalleled magnitudes, to which we have been before compelled to allude in the last event to chronicle under this head of our Summary. A famine of dire severity afflicted an enormous stretch of country in both Bombay and Madras, and brought death and misery to millions of unhappy people. In Bombay there was an early failure of crops in the districts of Shalapur, and a partial failure in Kolad, Ulhasnagar, Kharas, Akotdargar, Purna, Bhatra, and Bagamati. These important districts cover an area of 54,000 square miles and are inhabited by 3 millions of people. In Madras the condition of things was much worse. There were no less than twelve districts afflicted by drought, some, Bellary, Karimnagar, Cuddapah, Kistna, Bellary, Chingapat, North Arcot, Madras, Madras, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The area of these places is about 60,000 square miles, and the population is reckoned at 15 millions.

The famine began to be felt in Bombay in November, and before January a quarter of a million people in Bombay, and upwards of a million in Madras, were on the relief

works organized for the purpose of saving them from starvation. The number of people capable of giving some labour in return for their food, will afford an index of the severity of the famine. There were, then, on the relief works:—

	In Bombay.	In Madras.
At end of January	231,258	908,410
In February	290,537	972,976
March	268,219	815,979
April	255,703	693,781
May	354,976	719,635
June	249,735	700,774
July	256,000	913,000
August	255,000	900,000
September	230,000	773,004
October	195,000	698,209

Besides the number of people engaged on relief work, there were large numbers who from weakness or other infirmity could not labour, and to them food was supplied gratuitously. The number of these, which, in January, was about 20,000 in Bombay, and 76,100 in Madras, rose in July to 149,000 in Bombay, and 781,000 in Madras; and as long months of impoverishment told upon the district, the number steadily increased till it far outnumbered those who were able to labour. In October, in Madras alone, there were no less than 1,800,721 people gratuitously fed; and in Bombay there were some hundreds of thousands.

Government was not so successful in preventing starvation, as was the case in the Bengal Famine two years ago. Such a triumphant result was simply impossible. Every exertion was made to bring food to the famishing; but Dr. Cornhill announced in August that, up to that time, half a million of people had died from want since the beginning of the Famine. After August the deaths increased with great rapidity, and in places reached appalling proportions. The relief works at Lingasootoor were, in September, spoken of as resembling a battle-field, the road-sides being literally strewed with the dead and dying. From the first great loss of life was expected, and the Supreme Government prepared the public mind for such a result by a despatch dated January 16, in which it was said that "the task of saving life irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake." This remarkable passage met with such adverse criticism that its meaning had to be explained away. Important railway and canal works were immediately undertaken. Sir E. Temple was appointed Special Commissioner; and in September Lord Lytton himself personally inspected the Famine districts, and assumed the chief direction of affairs. The cost of such gigantic measures of relief was necessarily great, and it is estimated that the entire cost of the Famine will not be less than 100 million pounds sterling. This large sum of money does not include what was spent for a similar purpose in the native States of Mysore and Hyderabad, where the famine also wrought its evil work. On August 1 the Governor of Madras presided at a public meeting to invite private subscriptions in aid of the sufferers. This appeal, we are pleased to say, was nobly responded to; and in London, the Lord Mayor opened a subscription list which in the course of a few weeks was raised to nearly half a million.

The repeated famines with which India is now afflicted suggest very grave reflections and appear to indicate that the peace and tranquillity enjoyed under British protection permit the population to increase at a rate greater than the state of the agricultural industry warrants. The remedy for this circumstance lies in manufactures, trade, and improved methods of agriculture; but it is impossible to discuss here these highly important questions.

The second event we have to chronicle is like the first, a great disaster. On October 25, 1876, a cyclone of terrible force swept a huge wave nearly 30 feet over a great part of the district of Bakerganj, north of Bengal. The islands of Southern Shalabazar,

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

MERCURY will be a morning star from the middle of January to the end of February, from the middle of May to the end of June and from the middle of September to the early part of October. He will be an evening star throughout the month of April, from the middle of July to the end of August, and from the middle of November to the middle of December. 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 position of his orbit or near his inferior conjunction, he presents the form of a slender and brilliant crescent nearly 12" in diameter.

VENUS will be an evening star from the beginning of January to the middle of February, and a morning star from the beginning of March to the end of October. She will be in inferior conjunction with the Sun on February 21st, and may then be seen with a good telescope as a slender crescent thread of silvery light about eight degrees North of the Sun with an apparent diameter of 60" or one minute of space. During the month of May she will appear like the half Moon or First Quarter with a diameter of about 30", and will afterwards be gibbous, during the months of June, July, and August. When in superior conjunction with the Sun on December 5th, she will appear round with a diameter of only 16". Venus will attain her greatest brilliancy in the middle of January and towards the end of March, when she may be easily distinguished by the unaided sight in full-day-light provided her position is known.

MARS will be an evening star from the beginning of the year to the end of July, and a morning star from the beginning of November to the end of the year. He will be in conjunction with the Sun on September 16th, when his apparent diameter will be only 11". He will be unfavorably situated for observation throughout the year.

JUPITER will be in conjunction with the Sun on January 5th, and cannot be well seen for some weeks before and after this time. He will be a morning star till the end of April and an evening star from the beginning of August to the end of the year. He will be in opposition to the Sun on July 22nd, with an apparent diameter of 45", and will be well situated for observation from May to September. Jupiter will be stationary on May 26th and on September 22nd, and in quadrature with the Sun on April 26th and on October 22nd.

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 middle of January to July 25th 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 until the end of February, and a morning star from April to June. He will be stationary on July 16th and on November 30th, and in quadrature with the Sun on June 24th and December 18th. He will be in conjunction with the Sun on March 18th, in opposition on September 22nd, and favorably seen both before and after midnights during the months of August, September and October.

In the early part of the year the beautiful system of rings, which generally renders Saturn the most attractive object in the heavens, will be seen with difficulty, only as a radial line of light, extending a short distance East and West of the planet, and even this will be lost to sight on February 6th. About March 1st it will reappear, still however as a fine thread of light on each side of the planet, only distinguishable with considerable optical power, but towards the middle of the year it will present the appearance of two radial bars, in shape slightly comical, extending to a length of about 12" on each side of the planet. From the time of reappearance the Southern surface of the ring will be exposed to our view, and will continue for the following 14 years. 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 19th, in Right Ascension 26. 56h., and North Declination 12. 7. when he may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude, the faintest visible without telescopic aid in the absence of moonlight. His apparent diameter is nearly about 4".

NEPTUNE will be in opposition to the Sun on October 5th, in Right Ascension 24. 26h., and North Declination 17. 34. His diameter never exceeds 2 1/2". 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 discernible from the fixed stars with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers.

The number of minor planets is now one hundred and seventy-eight, and discoveries have been frequent of late years that it is no longer considered desirable to assume the list given.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
● New Moon 3 7 24 After.	○ Full Moon 19 5 32 Morn.
☾ First Quarter 12 0 8 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter 25 9 10 After.

☾ Apogee 8 9 - After. ☾ Perigee 20 7 - After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lunar day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After
1	Tues	19	CIRCUMCISION	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wed	20	Calcutta taken 1757.....	6 24	5 43	4 14	9 50
3	Thur	21	.....	6 25	5 44	5 12	10 36
4	Fri	22	Irrawadi forced by the British 1852.....	6 25	5 44	6 6	After 5 34
5	Sat	23	Capture of Goruckpore 1853.....	6 26	5 45	6 57	0 42
6	Sun	24	.....	6 26	5 46	7 42	1 31
7	Mon	25	EPIPHANY	6 26	5 46	8 24	2 16
8	Tues	26	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1816.....	6 26	5 47	9 2	2 58
9	Wed	27	PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES, born 1861.....	6 27	5 48	10 11	4 17
10	Thur	28	Capture of Cape of Good Hope 1806.....	6 27	5 48	10 44	5 11
11	Fri	29	Capture of Trincomallee 1795.....	6 27	5 49	11 12	5 37
12	Sat	1	Terrific Hail Storm at Benares 1859.....	6 28	5 50	After 6 29	Morn
13	Sun	2	1st SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 28	5 50	0 37	7 0
14	Mon	3	.....	6 28	5 51	1 23	7 59
15	Tues	4	Madras University opened 1853.....	6 28	5 51	2 15	8 53
16	Wed	5	Battle of Corunna 1809.....	6 28	5 52	3 13	9 55
17	Thur	6	Duke of Buckingham died 1839.....	6 28	5 52	4 16	10 56
18	Fri	7	Capture of Bhurtpore 1829.....	6 28	5 53	5 21	11 59
19	Sat	8	Aden taken 1839.....	6 29	5 53	6 25	Morn 6 35
20	Sun	9	2nd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 29	5 54	7 28	0 56
21	Mon	10	St Agnes' day.....	6 29	5 54	8 27	1 53
22	Tues	11	Surrender of Mooltan 1849.....	6 29	5 55	9 24	2 45
23	Wed	12	.....	6 29	5 55	10 20	3 35
24	Thur	13	Mutiny at Barrackpore 1857.....	6 29	5 56	11 16	4 25
25	Fri	14	Conversion of St. Paul.—Princess Royal.....	6 29	5 56	Morn 5 14	11 10
26	Sat	15	Singapore taken 1819.....[married 1838.....	6 29	5 57	0 13	6 6
27	Sun	16	3rd SUNDAY after EPIPH.—Prince Fred.....	6 29	5 57	1 11	6 59
28	Mon	17	[Wm. of Prussia born 1859.....	6 29	5 58	2 9	7 54
29	Tues	18	KING GEORGE III died 1820.....	6 29	5 58	3 6	8 49
30	Wed	19	.....	6 29	5 59	4 1	9 44
31	Thur	20	Vellore Mutiny 1807.....	6 29	5 59	4 52	10 37

PHENOMENA.

d. h.			
Jan. 3 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	3 8 8.
4 6	After.—Mars in quadrature with Sun.....		
4 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	3 34 S.
5 8	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.....		
7 6 1/2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	0 37 N.
9 4	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	4 35 N.
11 4	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.....		
13 11 1/2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	4 31 N.
18 4	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....	Jupiter	3 30 S.
16	— Venus at greatest brilliancy.		
22 9	Morn.—Mercury stationary.		
29 7	Morn.—Venus stationary. Apparent diameter.....	30"	
31 4 1/2	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	4 59 S.
31 4	After.—Moon in inferior conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	2 39 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

• New Moon.....	d. h. m.	2 1 38 After.	• Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	17 4 28 After.
• First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	10 6 38 After.	• Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	24 8 23 Morn.

• Apogee.....	d. h. m.	5 4 - Noon.	• Perigee.....	d. h. m.	18 6 - Morn.
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Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Fri	21	Slavery abolished in Ceylon 1842.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	22	Purification of the B. V. Mary.....	6 28	6 0	6 23	6 12	6 7
3	Sun	23	4th Sunday after Epiphany.....	6 28	6 1	7 0	6 55	6 53
4	Mon	24	Fort William takes 3761—Bn. Corrie.....	6 28	6 1	7 36	1 30	7 38
5	Tues	25	St. Valentine's day.....	6 27	6 1	8 11	2 15	8 23
6	Wed	26	St. John's day.....	6 27	6 2	8 44	3 54	9 7
7	Thur	27	St. Peter's day.....	6 27	6 2	9 18	5 34	9 53
8	Fri	28	Lord Mayo assassinated at Port Blair 1872.....	6 27	6 3	9 54	6 15	10 40
9	Sat	29	Treaty of Calcutta 1757.....	6 28	6 3	10 32	6 11	30
10	Sun	30	5th Sunday after Epiphany.—Queen Victoria married 1840.....	6 29	6 3	11 15	5 48	Morn.
11	Mon	1	2nd Sunday of Lent.....	6 29	6 4	After	6 41	6 34
12	Tues	2	St. Hilary's day.....	6 25	6 4	0 56	7 37	1 20
13	Wed	3	St. Andrew's day.....	6 25	6 4	1 55	8 37	2 19
14	Thur	4	St. Patrick's day.....	6 25	6 4	2 58	9 38	3 19
15	Fri	5	Treaty of Utrecht 1713.....	6 24	6 5	4 21	10 38	4 17
16	Sat	6	Peace with Persia 1820.....	6 24	6 5	5 01	11 38	5 11
17	Sun	7	Quinquagesima Sunday.....	6 24	6 5	6 8	Morn.	6 2
18	Mon	8	St. Matthew's day.....	6 23	6 5	7 5	0 39	6 49
19	Tues	9	St. Mark's day.....	6 23	6 6	8 6	1 23	7 34
20	Wed	10	St. John the Baptist's day.....	6 22	6 6	9 5	2 14	8 19
21	Thur	11	Battle of Waterloo 1815.....	6 22	6 6	10 5	3 6	9 4
22	Fri	12	St. Agnes's day.....	6 21	6 6	11 3	3 58	9 51
23	Sat	13	Annunciation of the N. M. discovered 1843.....	6 21	6 7	Morn.	4 53	10 40
24	Sun	14	Sexagesima Sunday.—St. Matthew's day.....	6 20	6 7	0 2	5 48	After
25	Mon	15	St. Mark's day.....	6 20	6 7	1 0	6 45	0 28
26	Tues	16	St. John the Evangelist's day.....	6 19	6 7	1 51	7 45	1 23
27	Wed	17	General Thanksgiving day on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.....	6 19	6 7	2 43	8 39	2 18
28	Thur	18	Shrove Tuesday 1878.....	6 18	6 8	3 37	9 23	3 11

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	Phenomena.
Feb. 2	Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras.
3 3 After.	Moon at greatest elongation.....
4 5 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....
5 7 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....
6	Disappearance of Saturn's Ring.
6 11 After.	Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....
9 3 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....
17	Partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Madras.
21 10 Morn.	Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.
28 10 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....

PHASES OF THE MOON.

• New Moon.....	d. h. m.	4 8 39 Morn.	• Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	19 2 28 Morn.
• First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	12 9 22 Morn.	• Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	25 10 11 After.

• Apogee Noon.....	d. h. m.	4 4 - After.	• Perigee.....	d. h. m.	18 6 - After.
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Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Fri	19	St. David's day.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	20	Emperor Nicholas of Russia died 1855.....	6 18	6 8	4 21	10 10	4 2
3	Sun	21	QUINQUAGESIMA SUN.—St. Andrew's day.....	6 17	6 8	5 0	10 54	4 50
4	Mon	22	War declared against Persia 1857.....	6 16	6 8	5 37	11 25	5 36
5	Tues	23	Bishop Doane died 1861.....	6 15	6 8	6 45	0 53	7 6
6	Wed	24	ASH-WEDNESDAY.—Peace of Berlin.....	6 15	6 8	7 19	1 38	7 50
7	Thur	25	Siege of Bangalore 1791.....	6 14	6 8	7 54	2 14	8 37
8	Fri	26	Siege of Lucknow 1858.....	6 14	6 9	8 32	2 57	9 25
9	Sat	27	Treaty of Lahore 1846.....	6 13	6 9	9 12	3 45	10 17
10	Sun	28	1st SUN. in LENT.—Prince of Wales married 1863.....	6 12	6 9	9 57	4 33	11 11
11	Mon	29	Sir James Outram died 1863.....	6 12	6 9	10 47	5 27	Morn.
12	Tues	1	End of Nepal War 1816.....	6 11	6 9	After	6 24	0 2
13	Wed	2	Explosion at Powder Mills 1857.....	6 11	6 9	0 41	7 22	1 6
14	Thur	3	The Sikh Army surrendered 1849.....	6 10	6 9	1 43	8 21	2 3
15	Fri	4	Julius Caesar assd. B. C. 44.....	6 9	6 9	2 48	9 18	2 56
16	Sat	5	Duchess of Kent died 1861.....	6 9	6 9	3 46	10 12	3 47
17	Sun	6	2nd SUN. in LENT.—St. Patrick's day.....	6 8	6 9	4 47	11 6	4 35
18	Mon	7	PRINCESS L. O. ALBERTA born 1843.....	6 7	6 9	5 48	11 58	5 21
19	Tues	8	Treaty between British & Sikhs 1846.....	6 7	6 10	6 49	Morn.	6 6
20	Wed	9	Bangalore taken 1791.....	6 6	6 10	7 46	0 59	6 32
21	Thur	10	Battle of Alexandria 1801.....	6 5	6 10	8 47	1 44	7 39
22	Fri	11	William I of Prussia born 1797.....	6 5	6 10	9 49	2 40	8 30
23	Sat	12	Chandernagore taken 1715.....	6 4	6 10	10 50	3 57	9 23
24	Sun	13	3rd Sunday in LENT.—Surrender of Hyderabad to Scinde 1843.....	6 3	6 10	11 49	4 38	10 19
25	Mon	14	Annunciation of the N. M. discovered 1843.....	6 3	6 10	Morn.	5 33	11 16
26	Tues	15	Duke of Cambridge born 1819.....	6 2	6 10	0 44	6 25	After
27	Wed	16	Defeat of Tipoo 1799.....	6 1	6 10	1 34	7 29	1 7
28	Thur	17	England declared War with Russia.....	6 0	6 10	2 19	8 8	1 58
29	Fri	18	Punjab annexed 1849.....	6 0	6 10	3 0	8 53	2 48
30	Sat	19	St. Joseph's day.....	5 59	6 10	3 58	9 34	3 33
31	Sun	20	4th Sunday in LENT.....	5 58	6 10	4 13	10 14	4 18

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	Phenomena.
Mar. 1	Reappearance of Saturn's Ring.
2 5 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....
3 1 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....
5 6 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....
10 7 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....
12 4 After.	Venus stationary. Apparent Diameter.....
13 11 After.	Saturn in conjunction with Sun.
17 10 After.	Saturn in conjunction with Mercury.....
21 9 Morn.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
28 2 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....
30 5 1 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....
30	Venus at greatest brilliancy.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	d. h. m.	Full Moon	d. h. m.
First Quarter	3 2 35 Morn.	Last Quarter	17 11 18 Morn.
	10 9 16 After.		24 1 34 After.

Perigee..... 16 4 — Morn. | Apogee..... 25 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.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
				A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
1 Mon	21	Expedition against Ahwas 1857.....	5 58	6 10	4 47 30	54 5	3	
2 Tues	22	Donabow taken 1826.....	5 57	6 10	4 47 30	54 5	3	
3 Wed	23	Bishop Heber died 1826.....	5 57	6 10	4 47 30	54 5	3	
4 Thur	24	St. Andrew.....	5 56	6 10	4 47 30	54 5	3	
5 Fri	25	Mooltan taken 1853—Mariaban taken (1852).....	5 55	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
6 Sat	26	Battle of Coorg 1834.....	5 55	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
7 Sun	27	5th SUN. in LENT.—PATRICK LAMFOLD.....	5 54	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
8 Mon	28	Ganges Canal opened 1854.....	5 53	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
9 Tues	29	Lord Bacon died 1626.....	5 53	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
10 Wed	30	Battle of Toulouse 1814.....	5 52	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
11 Thur	31	The Great Borneo Dosh Canal opened.....	5 51	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
12 Fri	1	Brit. prisoners by King Theodore '68.....	5 51	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
13 Sat	2	Magdala cap. & King Theodore killed '68.....	5 50	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
14 Sun	3	Pales Sunday.—PATRICK BRATHUR.....	5 50	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
15 Mon	4	Battle of Malbury 1815.....	5 49	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
16 Tues	5	First Railroad opened at Bombay 1853.....	5 48	6 11	4 47 30	54 5	3	
17 Wed	6	Bishop Franklin died 1790.....	5 48	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
18 Thur	7	Tanla Topes executed at Seprae 1859.....	5 47	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
19 Fri	8	GOOD FRIDAY.—Banda taken 1858.....	5 47	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
20 Sat	9	.....	5 46	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
21 Sun	10	EASTER SUNDAY.....	5 45	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
22 Mon	11	Bombardment of Odessa 1852.....	5 45	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
23 Tues	12	Saint George.....	5 45	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
24 Wed	13	Great Fire at Surat 1857.....	5 44	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
25 Thur	14	Saint Mark.—PATRICK ALICE born '43.....	5 44	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
26 Fri	15	.....	5 43	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
27 Sat	16	Lord Robert died 1875.—Surrender of.....	5 43	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
28 Sun	17	1st SUN. after EASTER.—Low Sunday.....	5 42	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
29 Mon	18	.....	5 42	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	
30 Tues	19	St. George's Cathedral opened 1815.....	5 41	6 12	4 47 30	54 5	3	

PHENOMENA.

April 1	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Noon	5 37 N.
4	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Noon	3 37 N.
7	10 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Noon	3 32 N.
15	Midnight.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	10 40 E.	
24	4 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Noon	0 54 S.
26	10 Morn.—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.....		
26	1 After.—Mercury stationary.....		
28	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Noon	3 19 N.
29	15 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Noon	5 28 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	d. h. m.	Full Moon	d. h. m.
First Quarter	2 0 11 After.	Last Quarter	16 7 52 After.
	10 9 53 Morn.		24 7 3 Morn.

Perigee..... 14 5 — Morn. | Apogee..... 26 2 — 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.
				A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
1 Wed	20	St. Phillip & St. James.—FRANCIS ARTHUR.....	5 41	6 13	4 32 10	53 5	17	
2 Thur	21	Cyclone at Madras 1873.....	5 40	6 14	4 32 10	53 5	17	
3 Fri	22	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857.....	5 40	6 14	4 32 10	53 5	17	
4 Sat	23	Seringapatam taken 1799.....	5 39	6 14	4 32 10	53 5	17	
5 Sun	24	2nd SUN. after EASTER.—Boudaparte.....	5 39	6 14	4 32 10	53 5	17	
6 Mon	25	[died at St. Helena 1821.....	5 39	6 14	4 32 10	53 5	17	
7 Tues	26	Madras Railway extd. to Vellore 1857.....	5 38	6 15	4 32 10	53 5	17	
8 Wed	27	Installation of Shah Soojah 1839.....	5 38	6 15	4 32 10	53 5	17	
9 Thur	28	.....	5 38	6 15	4 32 10	53 5	17	
10 Fri	29	.....	5 37	6 15	4 32 10	53 5	17	
11 Sat	30	Mutiny at Delhi 1857.....	5 37	6 15	4 32 10	53 5	17	
12 Sun	31	3rd SUNDAY after EASTER.—Battle of.....	5 37	6 16	4 32 10	53 5	17	
13 Mon	1	[Almarez, 1812.....	5 36	6 16	4 32 10	53 5	17	
14 Tues	2	Storming at Copuldroog 1819.....	5 36	6 16	4 32 10	53 5	17	
15 Wed	3	.....	5 36	6 16	4 32 10	53 5	17	
16 Thur	4	Akbar-Khan died 1847.....	5 36	6 17	4 32 10	53 5	17	
17 Fri	5	First Telegraph Message between Rom.....	5 36	6 17	4 32 10	53 5	17	
18 Sat	6	[Day and Calcutta 1854.....	5 35	6 17	4 32 10	53 5	17	
19 Sun	7	4th SUN. after EASTER.—Baesein taken.....	5 35	6 17	4 32 10	53 5	17	
20 Mon	8	[1852.....	5 35	6 18	4 32 10	53 5	17	
21 Tues	9	.....	5 35	6 18	4 32 10	53 5	17	
22 Wed	10	Madras Army embd. for Rangoon 1824.....	5 35	6 18	4 32 10	53 5	17	
23 Thur	11	Kutch taken 1855.....	5 34	6 19	4 32 10	53 5	17	
24 Fri	12	Express VICTORIA born 1819.....	5 34	6 19	4 32 10	53 5	17	
25 Sat	13	PRINCESS HELENA born 1846.....	5 34	6 19	4 32 10	53 5	17	
26 Sun	14	ROGATION SUNDAY.—Mutiny at.....	5 34	6 20	4 32 10	53 5	17	
27 Mon	15	[Philleur 1837.....	5 34	6 20	4 32 10	53 5	17	
28 Tues	16	.....	5 34	6 20	4 32 10	53 5	17	
29 Wed	17	Restoration of King Charles II, 1660.....	5 34	6 20	4 32 10	53 5	17	
30 Thur	18	ASCENSION DAY.—Holy Thursday.....	5 34	6 21	4 32 10	53 5	17	
31 Fri	19	Massacre at Shahjehanpore 1857.....	5 34	6 21	4 32 10	53 5	17	

PHENOMENA.

May 2	11 Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation.....	46	7 W.
3	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	4 4 N.
5	9 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	1 20 S.
6	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	2 28 N.
6	4 After.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn.....	Venus	1 13 N.
6	Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc, invisible at Madras.....		
6	Midnight.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.....		
10	9 After.—Moon in conjunction with Regulus.....	Moon	1 53 S.
19	6 Morn.—Mercury stationary.....		
22	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	1 0 S.
26	5 Morn.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter.....	41'	
26	9 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	6 22 N.
28	5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	7 22 N.
30	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	9 8 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
New Moon..... 1 7 0 Morn.	Full Moon..... 15 5 12 Morn.
First Quarter..... 8 9 10 Morn.	Last Quarter..... 23 6 36 Morn.
	New Moon..... 30 5 52 After.

Perigee..... 19 4 — Morn. Apogee..... 22 9 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Annal day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After	Morn.	After	After
1	Sat	25	First trip of Central India Railway (started 1856)	5 34	6 21	5 26	0	6 47
2	Sun	26	St. John the Baptist—Midsummer Day	5 37	6 23	6 22	1	7 44
3	Mon	27	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 34	6 22	7 21	2	8 40
4	Tues	28	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 34	6 22	8 21	2	9 42
5	Wed	29	St. John the Evangelist—Feast of St. John the Evangelist	5 34	6 22	9 21	3	10 29
6	Thur	30	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 34	6 22	10 18	4	11 5
7	Fri	1	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 34	6 22	11 14	5	12 11
8	Sat	2	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 34	6 22	After	6	21 Morn.
9	Sun	3	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 34	6 24	1	8 7	9 29
10	Mon	4	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 34	6 24	1	8 7	10 12
11	Tues	5	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 34	6 24	2	8 8	11 56
12	Wed	6	St. John the Evangelist—Feast of St. John the Evangelist	5 35	6 24	2	8 9	12 44
13	Thur	7	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 35	6 25	3	9 10	1 36
14	Fri	8	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 35	6 25	4	11 11	2 32
15	Sat	9	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 35	6 25	7	9 Morn.	3 31
16	Sun	10	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 35	6 26	7	10 0	4 20
17	Mon	11	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 35	6 26	8	11 1	5 28
18	Tues	12	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 36	6 26	9	12 2	6 23
19	Wed	13	St. John the Evangelist—Feast of St. John the Evangelist	5 36	6 26	10	1 3	7 14
20	Thur	14	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 36	6 26	10	4	8 10
21	Fri	15	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 36	6 27	11	5	9 49
22	Sat	16	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 36	6 27	11	5	10 38
23	Sun	17	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 37	6 27	Morn.	6	4 After
24	Mon	18	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 37	6 27	0	26	4 47
25	Tues	19	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 37	6 27	1	7 26	5 52
26	Wed	20	St. John the Evangelist—Feast of St. John the Evangelist	5 37	6 28	2	8 8	7 43
27	Thur	21	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 37	6 28	2	9 1	8 37
28	Fri	22	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 38	6 28	3	10 9	9 34
29	Sat	23	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 38	6 28	4	10 10	10 30
30	Sun	24	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 38	6 28	5	9 11	11 30

PHENOMENA.

d. h.		
July 2	Midnight.	Mercury at greatest elongation..... 24 2 W.
3 2	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 1 4 N.
10 11	After.	Moon in conjunction with a Virgin..... Moon 9 35 S.
14 24	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 9 35 S.
18 11	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 0 11 S.
23 9	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 0 50 N.
24 11	Morn.	Saturn in conjunction with Sun.....
27 4	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 7 23 N.
30 7	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 50 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
First Quarter..... 7 1 41 After.	Last Quarter..... 22 5 37 After.
Full Moon..... 13 4 16 After.	New Moon..... 30 3 1 Morn.

Perigee..... 5 6 — Morn. Apogee..... 20 3 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Annal day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After	Morn.	After	After
1	Mon	19	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 39	6 28	6 10	0	43 7 24
2	Tues	20	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 39	6 28	7 11	1	45 8 15
3	Wed	21	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 39	6 29	8 11	2	38 9 2
4	Thur	22	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 39	6 29	9 8	3	39 9 47
5	Fri	23	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 40	6 29	10 4	4	15 10 29
6	Sat	24	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 40	6 29	10 50	5	7 11 11
7	Sun	25	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 40	6 29	After	5	56 11 53
8	Mon	26	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 41	6 29	0 52	6	47 Morn.
9	Tues	27	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 41	6 29	1 50	7	41 0 41
10	Wed	28	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 41	6 29	2 50	8	34 1 20
11	Thur	29	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 41	6 29	3 51	9	26 2 24
12	Fri	30	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 42	6 29	4 50	10	31 3 20
13	Sat	31	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 42	6 29	5 45	11	31 4 10
14	Sun	32	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 42	6 29	6 36	Morn.	5 17
15	Mon	1	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 43	6 29	7 22	0	24 6 13
16	Tues	2	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 43	6 29	8 3	1	13 7 6
17	Wed	3	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 43	6 29	8 41	1	58 7 55
18	Thur	4	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 43	6 29	9 16	2	40 8 42
19	Fri	5	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 44	6 28	9 50	3	20 9 25
20	Sat	6	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 44	6 28	10 24	4	0 10 12
21	Sun	7	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 44	6 28	11 0	5	40 10 58
22	Mon	8	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 44	6 28	11 28	5	21 After
23	Tues	9	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 45	6 28	Morn.	6	4 0 34
24	Wed	10	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 45	6 27	0 19	6	51 1 23
25	Thur	11	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 45	6 27	1 0	7	42 2 21
26	Fri	12	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 45	6 27	1 57	8	37 3 18
27	Sat	13	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 45	6 27	2 53	9	35 4 16
28	Sun	14	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 45	6 27	3 53	10	34 5 12
29	Mon	15	St. James—Feast of St. James	5 46	6 26	4 56	11	32 6 5
30	Tues	16	St. John the Baptist—Feast of St. John the Baptist	5 46	6 26	5 57	After	6 55
31	Wed	17	St. Peter and Paul—Feast of St. Peter and Paul	5 46	6 26	6 57	1	21 7 42

PHENOMENA.

d. h.		
July 2	2 After.	Sun in Apogee.
2 7	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 0 50 S.
4 6	After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
15 2	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 0 15 S.
16 1	Morn.	Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 14.
20 5	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 7 8 N.
23 3	Morn.	Mars in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 0 19 S.
25 2	After.	Jupiter in opposition to the Sun. Apparent diameter 45.
27 2	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 4 35 N.
30		Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras.
31 9	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 2 10 S.
31 10	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 17 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	5 07 40 After.	Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	21 9 29 After.
Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	13 5 37 Morn.	New Moon.....	d. h. m.	28 11 21 Morn.

Perigee.....	d. h. m.	0 — Noon.	Apogee.....	d. h. m.	17 8 — Morn.
			Perigee.....	d. h. m.	29 2 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm Sets
				Morn. After	Morn. After After
1	Thur	18	Lunar day.....	5 47 6 25	7 55 2 12 8 20
2	Fri	19	Gandhi Singh died 1847.....	5 47 6 25	8 52 3 2 9 9
3	Sat	20	Malabar War commenced 1803.....	5 47 6 25	9 49 3 52 9 55
4	Sun	21	7th Nov. after Tans.—Amalgamation of the Mly. Nale with Law. Asylum.....	5 47 6 25	10 46 4 44 10 29
5	Mon	22	Parvati born 1844.....	5 48 6 24	11 43 5 37 11 27
6	Tues	23	Parvati born 1844.....	5 48 6 24	12 40 6 34 Morn.
7	Wed	24	Cabul taken 1839.....	5 48 6 24	1 45 7 30 0 19
8	Thur	25	Procter Mfg. exploded at Delhi 1859.....	5 48 6 24	2 42 8 29 1 14
9	Fri	26	St. Lawrence—British defeated 1813.....	5 48 6 24	3 39 9 24 2 12
10	Sat	27	St. Lawrence—British defeated 1813.....	5 48 6 24	4 36 10 18 3 10
11	Sun	28	8th Nov. after Tans.—Ahmednagar.....	5 48 6 24	5 33 11 7 4 6
12	Mon	29	[recovered] 1803.....	5 49 6 24	6 30 11 54 4 59
13	Tues	30	[recovered] 1803.....	5 49 6 24	7 27 12 51 5 49
14	Wed	31	Lord Clyde died 1861.....	5 49 6 24	8 24 1 50 6 37
15	Thur	1	Assassination of the H. P. Mary.....	5 49 6 24	9 21 2 47 7 23
16	Fri	2	Battle of the Ternaia 1855.....	5 49 6 24	10 18 3 44 8 8
17	Sat	3	Battle of Balaia 1809.....	5 49 6 24	11 15 4 41 8 53
18	Sun	4	9th Sunday after Tans.—Maharaja in.....	5 49 6 24	12 12 5 38 9 38
19	Mon	5	[Pondra] 1844.....	5 49 6 24	1 9 6 35 10 28
20	Tues	6	Day of Humiliation at Madras 1857.....	5 49 6 24	2 6 7 32 11 17
21	Wed	7	Taken Forts of China captured 1890.....	5 50 6 23	3 3 8 29 12 6
22	Thur	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.....	5 50 6 23	4 0 9 26 1 5
23	Fri	9	Govt. Central Museum instituted 1851.....	5 50 6 23	5 57 10 23 2 4
24	Sat	10	St. Bartholomew—Barrage of Gen. Neill's.....	5 50 6 23	6 54 11 20 3 37
25	Sun	11	10th Sunday after Tans.—H. Court open 62.....	5 50 6 23	7 51 12 17 4 34
26	Mon	12	Assassination of Prince Consort, h. 1819.....	5 50 6 23	8 48 1 14 5 31
27	Tues	13	[recovered] 1819.....	5 50 6 23	9 45 2 11 6 28
28	Wed	14	St. John the Baptist observed.....	5 50 6 23	10 42 3 8 7 25
29	Thur	15	[recovered] 1819.....	5 50 6 23	11 39 4 5 8 22
30	Fri	16	Napoleon escaped to Sedan 1870.....	5 50 6 23	12 36 5 2 9 19
31	Sat	17	Revelation of the Hidden Moon laid 67.....	5 50 6 23	1 33 6 5 10 16

PHENOMENA.

Aug. 21	2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Noon	0 34 S.
22	3	Morn.—Vernal Equinox of the Moon, visible at Madras.....		
23	4	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	27	53 E.
24	5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Noon	0 25 N.
25	6	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Noon	1 10 S.
26	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Noon	0 19 S.
27	8	Noon.—Mercury stationary.....		
28	9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Noon	3 39 S.
29	10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Noon	0 46 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	4 1 47 Morn.	Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	19 11 51 After.
Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	11 9 10 After.	New Moon.....	d. h. m.	26 7 31 After.
Apogee.....	d. h. m.	13 6 — After.	Perigee.....	d. h. m.	33 Midnight.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm Sets
				Morn. After	Morn. After After
1	Sun	18	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—Govt. of India trans. to the Crown 1858.....	5 50 6 19	9 36 3 34 9 22
2	Mon	19	[recovered] 1858.....	5 50 6 19	10 33 4 27 10 15
3	Tues	20	Supreme Court of Mad. instituted 1801.....	5 50 6 19	11 30 5 24 11 7
4	Wed	21	Fort of Allyghur taken 1803.....	5 50 6 19	12 27 6 21 Morn.
5	Thur	22	Malta taken 1800.....	5 50 6 19	1 24 7 18 0 7
6	Fri	23	Re-capture of Ghuznee 1842.....	5 50 6 19	2 21 8 15 1 5
7	Sat	24	[recovered] 1842.....	5 50 6 19	3 18 9 12 2 1
8	Sun	25	12th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.....	5 50 6 19	4 15 10 9 3 53
9	Mon	26	[recovered] 1842.....	5 50 6 19	5 12 11 6 4 45
10	Tues	27	[recovered] 1842.....	5 50 6 19	6 9 11 3 34
11	Wed	28	Battle of Delhi 1803.....	5 50 6 19	7 6 11 30 5 20
12	Thur	29	Cabul re-taken 1842.....	5 50 6 19	8 3 11 27 6 17
13	Fri	30	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Terzen 1842.....	5 50 6 19	9 0 11 24 7 14
14	Sat	31	Storming of Delhi commenced 1857.....	5 50 6 19	9 57 11 21 8 11
15	Sun	1	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—The Indian Press freed 1835.....	5 50 6 19	10 54 11 18 9 8
16	Mon	2	[recovered] 1835.....	5 50 6 19	11 51 11 15 9 55
17	Tues	3	[recovered] 1835.....	5 50 6 19	12 48 11 12 10 52
18	Wed	4	Java conquered by English 1811.....	5 50 6 19	1 45 11 9 11 49
19	Thur	5	[recovered] 1811.....	5 50 6 19	2 42 11 6 12 46
20	Fri	6	Chief Justice Norman assn. in Calcutta.....	5 50 6 19	3 39 11 3 43
21	Sat	7	St. Matthew..... [1871].....	5 50 6 19	4 36 11 0 40
22	Sun	8	14th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—Siege of.....	5 50 6 19	5 33 10 57 49
23	Mon	9	[recovered] 1848.....	5 50 6 19	6 30 10 54 46
24	Tues	10	Ex-Rajah of Coorg died 1850.....	5 50 6 19	7 27 10 51 43
25	Wed	11	Lucknow captured 1857.....	5 50 6 19	8 24 10 48 40
26	Thur	12	General Neill killed 1857.....	5 50 6 19	9 21 10 45 37
27	Fri	13	Battle of Busaco 1810.....	5 50 6 19	10 18 10 42 34
28	Sat	14	[recovered] 1810.....	5 50 6 19	11 15 10 39 31
29	Sun	15	15th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—Michaelmas day.....	5 51 6 20	12 12 10 36 28
30	Mon	16	[recovered] 1810.....	5 51 6 20	1 9 10 33 25

PHENOMENA.

Sep. 3	10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Antares.....	Noon	0 30 S.
7	2	After.—Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mars	5 27 N.
7	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	0 43 S.
10		Noon.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.....		
13	3	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	7 16 N.
18	5	After.—Mars in conjunction with Sun.....		
18	Midnight	Mercury stationary.....		
22	9	After.—Saturn in opposition to the Sun. App. Diameter 15".		
23	7	After.—Jupiter stationary. App. Diameter 40".		
25	3	After.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Venus	0 22 N.
25	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	4 6 S.
25	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	4 34 S.
26	7	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		17 50 W.
26	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	5 16 S.
30	7	After.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Venus	0 17 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.
Full Moon.....	11 2 15 After.	New Moon.....	20 4 19 Morn.
Apogee.....	10 9 -- After.	Perigee.....	25 11 -- Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Calms	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	After.
1	Tues	12	Battle of Tewkesbury 1471.....	5 51	5 49	10 25	4 14	9 58
2	Wed	13	.....	5 51	5 49	11 25	5 13	10 58
3	Thur	14	.....	5 51	5 47	After 0	9 11	11 56
4	Fri	15	Day of Humiliation throughout India.....	5 51	5 47	1 13	7 1	Morn.
5	Sat	16	Day of Cornwallis 1805.....	5 51	5 45	2 58	7 48	0 51
6	Sun	17	18th Sun. after TRINITY.....	5 51	5 43	2 50	8 31	1 42
7	Mon	18	.....	5 51	5 43	3 16	9 16	2 31
8	Tues	19	.....	5 51	5 41	3 51	9 58	3 17
9	Wed	20	.....	5 51	5 43	4 26	10 25	4 3
10	Thur	21	.....	5 51	5 41	5 0	11 4	4 48
11	Fri	22	.....	5 51	5 41	5 36	11 36	5 33
12	Sat	23	.....	5 51	5 42	6 13	Morn.	6 19
13	Sun	24	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 51	5 41	6 54	0 39	7 8
14	Mon	25	.....	5 52	5 40	7 38	1 28	7 48
15	Tues	26	.....	5 52	5 40	8 27	2 13	8 51
16	Wed	27	.....	5 52	5 39	9 19	3 8	9 44
17	Thur	28	.....	5 52	5 39	10 14	3 59	10 38
18	Fri	29	.....	5 52	5 38	11 11	4 50	11 31
19	Sat	30	.....	5 52	5 38	Morn.	5 47	After
20	Sun	1	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 53	5 37	0 9	6 40	1 9
21	Mon	2	.....	5 53	5 37	1 5	7 32	1 55
22	Tues	3	.....	5 53	5 36	2 7	8 22	2 39
23	Wed	4	.....	5 53	5 36	2 59	9 13	3 23
24	Thur	5	.....	5 54	5 35	3 57	10 4	4 8
25	Fri	6	.....	5 54	5 35	4 57	10 58	4 50
26	Sat	7	.....	5 54	5 34	5 59	After 6	45
27	Sun	8	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 54	5 34	7 4	0 55	5 44
28	Mon	9	.....	5 54	5 34	8 16	1 51	6 43
29	Tues	10	.....	5 54	5 33	9 12	2 58	7 41
30	Wed	11	.....	5 55	5 32	10 12	3 59	8 45
31	Thur	12	.....	5 55	5 32	11 14	5 10	9 43

PHENOMENA.

Oct. 4	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	6 46 N.
10 4	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	6 56 N.
15 1	Morn.	Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mars	1 0 N.
21 2	After.	Venus in conjunction with Mars.....	Venus	0 45 N.
22 8	Morn.	Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.....		
25 1	Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.....		
25 11	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	5 54 N.
25 3	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	6 40 N.
26 9	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	6 40 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	d. h. m.	Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.
Full Moon.....	10 7 55 Morn.	New Moon.....	24 2 33 After.
Apogee.....	7 2 -- Morn.	Perigee.....	22 8 -- After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Calms	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	After.	After.
1	Fri	17	1864 A. M. All Saints.—Cyclone at Masulipatam.....	5 55	5 52	5 44	11 37	
2	Sat	18	All Souls.—Insurrection at Cabal 1841.....	5 56	5 52	0 37	6 31	Morn.
3	Sun	19	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—Khelat.....	5 56	5 52	1 14	7 14	0 27
4	Mon	20	[taken pos. by the British 140.....	5 56	5 51	1 54	8 55	1 14
5	Tues	21	.....	5 57	5 51	2 26	9 54	2 0
6	Wed	22	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of WALES d. 1817.....	5 57	5 51	3 1	10 24	2 45
7	Thur	23	.....	5 57	5 50	3 29	11 3	3 30
8	Fri	24	Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay 75.....	5 57	5 50	4 13	10 27	4 16
9	Sat	25	ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES [born 1841.....	5 58	5 50	4 53	11 22	5 4
10	Sun	26	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 58	5 50	5 34	Morn.	5 54
11	Mon	27	.....	5 59	5 50	6 24	0 10	6 46
12	Tues	28	.....	5 59	5 50	7 15	1 7	7 40
13	Wed	29	Captain of Khelat 1839.....	5 59	5 50	8 10	1 58	8 34
14	Thur	30	[crated 1850.....	6 0	5 50	9 6	2 49	9 27
15	Fri	1	Christ Church at Trevandrum conse.....	6 0	5 50	10 3	3 42	10 18
16	Sat	2	Garrison of Lucknow, relieved 1857.....	6 1	5 50	10 50	4 35	11 8
17	Sun	3	22d SUNDAY after TRINITY.—St. Paul's [Ch. Vepery, consecrated 1865.....	6 1	5 50	11 53	5 21	After
18	Mon	4	.....	6 1	5 50	Morn.	6 16	0 34
19	Tues	5	.....	6 2	5 50	0 48	7 4	1 16
20	Wed	6	Lord Elgin died 1867.....	6 3	5 50	1 57	8 53	2 09
21	Thur	7	PRINCESS ROYAL born 1849.....	6 3	5 50	2 49	9 43	2 44
22	Fri	8	Lord Clive died 1744.....	6 4	5 50	3 39	10 3	3 32
23	Sat	9	St. Clement.—Duke of Buckingham, Ge- [veneror of Madras, arrived 1875.....	6 4	5 50	4 42	10 25	4 25
24	Sun	10	23d SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	6 4	5 50	5 47	After 5	28
25	Mon	11	Prince of Wales left Bombay 1875.....	6 5	5 50	6 55	0 39	6 55
26	Tues	12	.....	6 6	5 50	7 55	1 41	7 37
27	Wed	13	Prince of Wales landed at Goa 1875.....	6 6	5 50	8 53	2 43	8 28
28	Thur	14	Prince of Wales left Goa 1875.....	6 7	5 50	9 45	3 34	9 25
29	Fri	15	Prince of Wales arrived at Calcut and.....	6 7	5 50	10 31	4 23	10 18
30	Sat	16	St. Andrew, Ap. [left for Colombo 1875.....	6 8	5 50	11 12	5 9	11 8

PHENOMENA.

Nov. 1	8	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	0 7 S.
6 7	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	6 58 N.
12 11	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with 8 Tauri.....	Moon	1 35 S.
18 55	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Regulus.....	Moon	2 31 S.
23 3	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	5 49 S.
24 11	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	5 14 S.
25 9	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	1 17 S.
29 1	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	0 31 N.
30 7	Morn.	Mars in conjunction with 1 Libra.....	Mars	0 4 N.
30 1	After.	Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
First Quarter 1 9 59 After.	Last Quarter 17 8 24 Morn.
Full Moon 10 1 11 Morn.	New Moon 24 2 45 Morn.
	First Quarter 31 7 18 After.

☾ Apogee 4 5 — After. ☾ Perigee 20 4 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Calm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	After.	After.
1	Sun	17	ADVENT SUNDAY.—Prince of Wales	6 5	5 30	—	5 51	11 55
2	Mon	18	 landed at Colombo 75	6 9	5 30	0 25	6 31	Morn.
3	Tues	19	.....	6 9	5 30	1 0	7 11	0 41
4	Wed	20	.....	6 10	5 31	1 34	7 51	1 25
5	Thurs	21	.....	6 10	5 31	2 11	8 23	2 11
6	Fri	22	.....	6 11	5 32	2 48	8 47	2 59
7	Sat	23	.....	6 11	5 32	3 22	9 10	3 47
8	Sun	24	2nd Sun. in Advent.—Conception of	6 12	5 32	4 19	9 35	4 39
9	Mon	25	.....	6 12	5 32	5 0	10 11	5 32
10	Tues	26	Prince of Wales landed at, and left	6 13	5 33	6 4	Morn	6 28
11	Wed	27	.....	6 14	5 33	7 0	0 42	7 22
12	Thurs	28	.....	6 14	5 33	7 38	1 28	8 14
13	Fri	29	.....	6 15	5 34	8 19	2 32	9 3
14	Sat	30	.....	6 15	5 34	9 0	3 25	9 49
15	Sun	31	.....	6 16	5 34	9 44	4 18	10 32
16	Mon	1	.....	6 17	5 35	10 31	5 11	11 15
17	Tues	2	.....	6 17	5 35	Morn	5 48	After
18	Wed	3	.....	6 18	5 36	0 39	6 37	0 38
19	Thurs	4	.....	6 18	5 36	1 28	7 28	1 24
20	Fri	5	.....	6 19	5 37	2 21	8 21	2 18
21	Sat	6	.....	6 19	5 37	3 19	9 19	3 8
22	Sun	7	.....	6 20	5 38	4 20	10 20	4 6
23	Mon	8	.....	6 21	5 39	5 24	11 22	5 0
24	Tues	9	.....	6 21	5 39	6 30	12 25	6 0
25	Wed	10	.....	6 22	5 40	7 38	1 28	7 0
26	Thurs	11	.....	6 22	5 40	8 48	2 32	8 0
27	Fri	12	.....	6 23	5 41	9 59	3 37	9 0
28	Sat	13	.....	6 23	5 41	11 11	4 42	10 0
29	Sun	14	.....	6 24	5 42	12 24	5 47	11 0
30	Mon	15	.....	6 24	5 42	1 37	6 52	12 0
31	Tues	16	.....	6 24	5 43	2 52	8 0	1 0

PHENOMENA.

Jan. 5	1. After-Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 7 5 N.
5	1. After-Moon in superior conjunction with Sun.	
8	0. After-Mercury at greatest elongation.	20 48 E.
10	0. After-Mercury stationary.	
13	4. After-Mercury in conjunction with Sun.	
21	7. After-Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 5 3 E.
28	8. Mars in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 1 45 E.
28	11. Mars in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 4 14 E.
28	12. Venus in conjunction with Mercury.	Venus 2 29 E.
30	8. Mars in conjunction with Sun.	
30	9. After-Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 1 13 N.
31	1. Mars in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 7 25 N.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR 1878. 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.
1878.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan.... 1	7 33	6 59	9 21	9 1	11 54	—	6 30	5 59	10 22	10 18
11	6 30	5 46	9 4	8 50	11 34	11 52	6 10	5 30	9 54	9 42
21	5 7	4 31	8 38	8 30	11 15	11 37	5 40	5 0	9 19	9 7
31	4 46	4 10	8 0	7 58	10 57	11 23	5 10	4 30	8 43	8 31
Feb.... 10	4 53	4 17	7 9	7 9	10 39	11 10	4 39	4 1	8 7	7 57
20	5 10	4 35	6 7	6 7	10 22	10 57	4 8	3 31	7 32	7 22
Mar.... 2	5 29	5 3	5 9	5 5	10 5	10 43	3 37	3 1	6 56	6 48
12	5 50	5 36	4 24	4 16	9 49	10 33	3 6	2 30	6 21	6 13
22	6 11	6 15	3 53	3 41	9 34	10 21	2 34	1 55	5 45	5 39
Apr.... 1	6 35	6 57	3 33	3 21	9 21	10 10	2 0	1 26	5 10	5 4
11	6 53	7 27	3 20	3 10	9 8	9 59	1 26	0 53	4 34	4 30
21	6 46	7 28	3 12	3 6	8 56	9 48	0 51	0 18	3 59	3 55
May.... 1	6 7	6 47	3 5	3 5	8 44	9 36	After.	Morn.	3 23	3 20
11	5 13	5 47	3 1	3 5	8 32	9 24	11 36	11 7	2 47	2 45
21	4 30	4 58	2 58	3 8	8 20	9 12	10 57	10 29	2 11	2 9
31	4 8	4 38	2 58	3 12	8 9	8 59	10 17	9 49	1 34	1 34
June.... 10	4 8	4 44	2 55	3 19	7 58	8 48	9 37	9 8	0 57	0 58
20	4 29	5 13	2 57	3 28	7 46	8 32	8 56	8 28	After.	0 21
30	5 10	6 6	3 0	3 38	7 34	8 17	8 13	7 43	11 37	Morn.
July.... 10	6 11	6 59	3 5	3 49	7 22	8 2	7 29	6 59	10 58	11 4
20	6 56	7 36	3 14	4 1	7 10	7 46	6 45	6 14	10 19	10 25
30	7 25	7 53	3 25	4 13	6 57	7 29	6 1	5 29	9 36	9 45
Aug.... 9	7 40	7 51	3 39	4 25	6 44	7 12	5 17	4 45	8 58	9 4
19	7 37	7 41	3 52	4 35	6 31	6 55	4 33	4 1	8 17	8 23
29	7 8	7 8	4 4	4 44	6 18	6 37	3 50	3 17	7 36	7 42
Sep.... 8	6 4	6 8	4 17	4 51	6 5	6 19	3 9	2 34	6 53	6 59
18	4 55	5 11	4 29	4 55	5 51	6 1	2 28	1 53	6 13	6 17
28	4 39	4 57	4 41	4 57	5 38	5 43	1 48	1 15	5 31	5 38
Oct.... 8	5 4	5 10	4 53	4 59	5 25	5 25	1 9	0 37	4 50	4 52
18	5 34	5 26	5 4	5 1	5 12	5 7	0 33	After.	4 8	4 10
28	6 4	5 42	5 15	5 3	5 0	4 49	Morn.	11 22	3 26	3 29
Nov.... 7	6 32	5 58	5 28	5 7	4 48	4 32	11 25	10 47	2 45	2 48
17	6 59	6 19	5 41	5 13	4 36	4 19	10 50	10 14	2 5	2 7
27	7 27	6 41	5 56	5 21	4 23	4 1	10 17	9 41	1 25	1 27
Dec.... 7	7 45	6 59	6 13	5 32	4 14	3 46	9 41	9 10	0 46	0 48
17	7 30	6 45	6 30	5 46	4 4	3 32	9 13	8 30	Morn.	After.
27	6 10	5 25	6 45	6 3	3 55	3 10	8 42	8 9	11 30	11 20
1879.										
Jan.... 6	4 57	4 23	6 59	6 19	3 46	3 7	8 10	7 40	10 52	10 50

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 25th March 1881, published on page 605 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.		VAISHNAVAYA SECT.	
Christmas with New Year's Day.....	2 days	Trilokya Feast in April.....	1 day.
Good Friday.....	1 day.	Sri Jayanti.....	1 "
Queen's Birth-day.....	1 day.		
CHRISTIANS.		SAIVA SECT.	
Ash Wednesday.....	1 day.	Maha Siva Ratri.....	1 day.
Ascension Day.....	1 "		
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		TELUGU.	
Corpus Christi Day.....	1 day.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
HINDUS.		TAMIL.	
Pongal.....	3 days.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
Mahatma Amavasya.....	1 day.		
Lasara Feast (Agnya Praja).....	1 "	WEAVING THREAD.	
Dussehra.....	1 "	Agnya Avimha.....	1 day.
Deepavali Feast.....	1 "		
Ekadasi.....	1 "	MAHOMEDAN.	
Solar do.....	1 "	Bakr'Id.....	2 days.
Makara Sankranti or Vaisakha Sankranti.....	1 "	Muharram.....	1 "
		Shab-e-Bara.....	1 day.
		Id-e-Bakr.....	2 days.

* When between S. A. M. and S. P. M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

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

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Canarese.	Burnesse.	Jewish.
Sunday	Naver	Rizvi	Audavara	Tu-nan-puway	Yom-tob-shan.
Monday	Thuvai	Paz	Soma	Tu-nan-da	Yom-shanor.
Tuesday	Thuvay	Mangal	Mangale	Deget	Yom-shan-shanor.
Wednesday	Thuvai	Chandrabudha	Phonda	Reed-ah-hoo	Yom-shan-shanor.
Thursday	Vaytham	Jumadhu	Gurao	Ky-sha-pa-day	Yom-shan-shanor.
Friday	Vellu	Jumadhu	Soma	Thook-kyu	Yom-shan-shanor.
Saturday	Sani	Avudhaya	Sani	Tu-nan	Yom-shan-shanor.

MONTHS.

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

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Canarese or Gaudia.	Burnesse.	Jewish.
January	Tai	Moharram	Poonchi	Pudhu	Yeshua.
February	Masi	Safar	Magham	Tebudway	Yeshua.
March	Pongal	Rabi-ul	Pangamam	Tebuday	Yeshua.
April	Thuvai	Rabi-ul	Chetuvam	Tegro	Yeshua.
May	Vaytham	Jumadhu	Syatham	Kalavay	Yeshua.
June	Kani	Jumadhu	Jatham	Nayyay	Yeshua.
July	Avudhaya	Rabi-ul	Asadham	Wahay	Yeshua.
August	Sani	Rabi-ul	Satham	Wahay	Yeshua.
September	Pongal	Rabi-ul	Asadham	Tathay	Yeshua.
October	Vaytham	Rabi-ul	Asadham	Tathay	Yeshua.
November	Kalavay	Rabi-ul	Asadham	Tathay	Yeshua.
December	Thuvai	Rabi-ul	Asadham	Tathay	Yeshua.

ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1878.

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

I. February 2nd, Saturday.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras.

II. February 17th, Sunday.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Madras. It can however be more or less seen at places to the east of a line drawn from Masulipatan to Cashmere lying near Agni and Delhi. At Masulipatan and Delhi the Eclipse will terminate very nearly at the time of the Moon's rising, but at Tassiarion in Bhaetan which lies near the eastern frontier of India the end of the Eclipse will take place about three quarters of an hour after moon-rise.

III. July 29th, Monday.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in India.

IV. August 13th, Tuesday.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Madras.

	A. M.		A. M.
First contact with the Penumbra.....	2 43 Morn.	Moon sets Eclipsed.....	5 49 Morn.
First contact with the Shadow.....	4 4 "	Last contact with the Shadow.....	6 53 "
Middle of the Eclipse.....	5 29 "		

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0 590.

The first contact with the Shadow will take place at 150° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

A Transit of Mercury across the Sun's Disc on May 6th, invisible in India.

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.
1878.			A. M.			A. M.		
Jan. 7	Venus	5	7 34 After.	near approach		Venus 15° S	from D's limb	
17	136 Tauri	5	1 27 Morn.	149 E.	53 L.	2 18 Morn.	122 W.	147 L.
20	α Leonis	5	11 27 After.	89 E.	175 L.	12 31 After.	18 W.	69 L.
22	δ Leonis	5	5 47 Morn.	156 E.	80 L.	6 46 Morn.	79 W.	157 R.
Feb. 26	B A C 6127	5	5 22 Morn.	173 E.	144 R.	5 44 Morn.	162 W.	124 R.
March 18	δ Leonis	5	3 47 Morn.	121 E.	43 L.	4 43 Morn.	57 W.	135 R.
19	χ Virginis	5	8 4 After.	56 E.	131 L.	8 25 After.	15 E.	87 L.
26	γ Sagittarii	3	3 25 Morn.	42 E.	95 L.	4 28 Morn.	44 W.	5 R.
27	α Sagittarii	4	below	the horizon		2 20 Morn.	115 W.	44 R.
May 10	α Leonis	5	8 45 After.	160 E.	77 L.	9 31 After.	80 W.	163 R.
11	δ Leonis	5	8 45 After.	181 E.	69 L.	10 3 After.	47 W.	121 R.
17	β Scorpii	5	2 45 Morn.	90 E.	40 L.	4 2 Morn.	79 W.	142 R.
18	3 Sagittarii	5	9 13 After.	122 E.	169 R.	10 17 After.	99 W.	39 R.
20	α Sagittarii	2	1 26 Morn.	49 E.	81 L.	2 33 Morn.	71 W.	68 R.
June 18	α Capricorni	4	below	the horizon		2 34 After.	76 W.	1 L.
July 2	3 Cancri	4	8 1 After.	167 E.	30 L.	below	the horizon	
10	β Scorpii	3	8 10 After.	79 E.	89 L.	9 37 After.	48 W.	68 R.
11	B A C 5347	5	1 44 Morn.	76 E.	5 L.	below	the horizon	
Aug. 8	3 Sagittarii	5	10 30 After.	73 E.	33 L.	11 54 After.	100 W.	137 R.
16	α Piscium	5	3 20 Morn.	78 E.	19 L.	4 38 Morn.	160 W.	129 L.
Sep. 8	α Capricorni	4	6 47 After.	42 E.	191 L.	8 14 After.	95 W.	55 R.
Oct. 14	19 Tauri	5	8 2 After.	59 E.	133 L.	9 8 After.	106 W.	22 R.
14	20 Tauri	3	8 22 After.	87 E.	167 L.	9 18 After.	135 W.	51 R.
Nov. 11	19 Tauri	5	5 45 Morn.	145 E.	63 L.	6 18 Morn.	147 W.	134 L.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.

1878	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.	1878	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.
Feb. 14	A. M. 5 45 55 Morn.	I	Disap.	Aug. 4	A. M. 11 55 5 After.	I	Reap.
Mar. 2	5 50 2	I	"	6	2 58 7 Morn.	II	"
5	4 32 37	II	"	8	6 23 43 After.	I	"
9	5 43 48	I	"	12	1 30 3 Morn.	I	"
10	2 53 19	III	"	15	8 18 45 After.	I	"
14	6 7 72	III	Reap.	16	6 51 34	II	"
24	3 59 50	I	Disap.	19	3 45 7 Morn.	I	"
Apr. 1	5 57 23	I	"	20	10 5 19 After.	III	"
7	4 8 1	II	"	26	10 13 50	I	"
10	2 15 34	I	"	23	9 7 13	II	"
17	4 9 18	I	"	28	0 2 0 Morn.	I	"
21	2 4 35	III	Reap.	28	2 8 51	III	"
21	3 45 50	IV	Disap.	29	6 37 50 After.	I	"
26	0 31 28	I	"	30	11 40 47	II	"
28	2 43 19	III	"	Sept. 4	2 4 13 Morn.	I	"
May 2	1 6 57	II	"	5	2 39 1	III	Disap.
3	2 25 12	I	"	8	8 31 4 After.	I	Reap.
8	1 35 36	IV	Reap.	7	2 19 26 Morn.	II	"
9	3 10 44	II	Disap.	12	10 28 52 After.	I	"
16	4 10 1	I	"	17	0 14 38	II	"
19	0 41 23	I	"	18	10 22 43	IV	Disap.
24	2 35 10	I	"	30	0 21 42 Morn.	I	Reap.
June 2	4 29 18	I	"	21	6 52 31 After.	I	"
3	10 40 28 After.	III	"	24	8 31 31	II	"
5	0 38 51 Morn.	II	"	29	6 16 57	III	"
8	2 2 23	III	Reap.	29	2 47 58	I	"
10	10 37 44 After.	I	Disap.	Oct. 1	11 25 58	II	"
16	2 30 15 Morn.	II	"	2	6 41 49	III	Disap.
16	3 12 50	I	"	2	10 45 7	III	Reap.
17	0 11 58	I	"	5	5 6 85	IV	"
18	2 43 58	I	"	5	10 43 16	I	"
18	9 14 53 After.	I	"	9	10 42 50	III	Disap.
23	4 40 14 Morn.	I	"	14	7 7 33	I	Reap.
28	11 8 2 After.	I	"	19	6 1 53	II	"
27	3 52 32 Morn.	IV	"	21	1 2 55	I	"
27	9 37 35 After.	II	"	28	8 39 34	II	"
July 1	1 3 14 Morn.	I	"	28	14 58 15	I	"
3	0 11 47	II	"	30	4 27 3	I	"
11	2 37 44	I	"	Nov. 2	11 17 22	II	"
12	2 00 8	II	"	6	7 22 21	I	"
13	9 00 20 After.	I	"	7	6 18 36	III	"
13	9 36 53	IV	"	13	9 17 33	I	"
15	10 37 5	III	"	14	6 47 33	III	Disap.
18	04 52 20 Morn.	I	"	14	10 19 35	III	Reap.
19	5 29 40	I	"	20	5 52 49	II	"
19	11 20 54 After.	I	"	22	5 41 36	I	"
24	0 02 0	II	"	27	8 30 58	II	"
25	2 38 35 Morn.	III	"	30	7 36 44	I	"
27	9 31 47	I	Reap.	Dec. 15	9 55 50	I	"
28	10 0 14 After.	I	"	22	5 14	II	"
30	0 2 53 Morn.	II	"	22	7 50 24	I	"
30	8 24 45 After.	IV	"				

Showing the Monthly Fall and number of Rainy Days during the 63 years from 1813 to 1875. In consequence of several errors existing in the former return of rain fall, from 1813 to 1854, published in 1857, the present table has been carefully compared with the original records and all necessary corrections and subsequent additions duly made by the undersigned.

[BY PERMISSION.]

MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER.

MONTHLY FALL AND NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS.

Year.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		November.		December.		Annual.
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	
1813	...	...	...	...	0.40	1	...	...	0.26	...	0.70	6	1.28	9	0.63	4	0.23	4	5.10	7	28.18	17	3.98	4	45.11
1814	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	9	0.83	8	8.45	16	7.10	10	6.05	9	3.70	8	32.41
1815	1.65	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.47	7	0.80	3	2.85	8	6.25	13	39.18	14	4.60	5	56.00
1816	0.10	1	0.73	2	...	...	...	...	0.20	1	0.45	1	5.08	12	5.20	13	9.03	9	6.58	9	12.32	11	1.45	8	62.16
1817	0.65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	4	0.16	4	1.60	4	9.48	9	7.67	11	19.62	11	24.03	16	6.25	10	68.66
1818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	6	11.78	10	9.45	13	5.10	8	17.90	18	25.63	17	7.77	8	76.25
1819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	1	8.28	11	1.10	6	14.89	8	3.00	5	19.67	12	0.71	8	36.93
1820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.85	3	4.13	6	3.32	7	1.70	7	13.28	7	4.15	9	19.17	9	70.61
1821	8.60	2	...	...	0.82	1	1.70	1	17.17	5	1.10	2	1.20	7	3.15	6	7.90	14	13.01	12	11.55	8	4.85	3	47.13
1822	2.30	2	...	...	...	...	0.62	1	...	...	1.77	6	0.58	7	6.70	13	3.43	6	20.57	14	21.40	20	9.27	7	59.61
1823	1.45	4	...	...	0.93	4	...	...	0.37	2	2.05	4	2.87	6	5.15	7	4.40	9	10.40	7	0.90	2	0.20	2	28.62
1824	1.27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	1	0.45	5	0.25	2	2.65	10	0.43	8	14.95	16	...	13	3.95	7	38.73
1825	6.17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.25	2	1.50	7	8.07	11	7.67	11	3.50	6	17.47	9	11.07	13	7.35	7	53.05
1826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.06	1	7.77	19	3.10	12	0.58	12	2.33	14	0.83	7	26.03	21	11.05	14	61.73
1827	6.60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.30	8	3.02	9	4.90	14	2.27	13	5.41	11	13.71	10	22.12	13	5.98	6	88.41
1828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Superintendent.

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 seedling, 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 in 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-bed 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.

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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

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

March.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to presume that by giving directions, success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during the month further than preparation for the ensuing seed time; let composts be in a perfect state for use before the end of the month. Make up grass edgings with turf. Do not prune roses unless they show signs of growth; this can be easily discovered by the swelling and bursting of the buds; if they show signs, prune and manure, though waiting till the following month, would be more judicious. Take care not to be carried into two 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 gourds, &c.; plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top-dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cresses in a shady spot near a well or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples; prepare stock of mangoes for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well manured and dug over; make sure the manure is well looked after and mixed with lime and ashes before using.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow seeds of everything that can be had most suitable for the climate; be careful how small seeds are sown and watered; look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias, &c.; they should be set 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, pelonias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division, or fresh supplies; let the flower garden be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs on lawns, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs &c.; prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Malabar or anywhere should not be less than 2½ feet in diameter and depth. Too much care cannot be taken of seedlings, lest they get drawn during the dull days that prevail, expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Top-dress all plants in pots not intended to be re-potted with fresh soil and manure; re-pot and top-dress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings.

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

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 tuberoses, roots. Root rot 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 vigor 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 artichokes, cabbage and cauliflower, watering the soil richly. Box 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-worm. 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. Citrus and suckers of chrysanthemums, if taken off and planted in small pots, will flower in September.

Bones 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 dahlias 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.—Vine-apples and apples are in season. Mangoes still continue till towards the end of the month; young plants should then be grafted, and the vines 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 chatham, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar-cane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular succession the sowing time 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 of 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 nasturtium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by increasing 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, lemons, and alligator pears in season. There are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange trees should be budded and layered, and propagated by grafting. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by

layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of grain in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias, put into 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 lemons still continue. Guavas in plenty. Sow orange seed and alligator pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cottons 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, huantheas, &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. Some 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 commences 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 cucumbers and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

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

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

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

General Remarks.—The meteorological observation of three years—1834-36—was one very hot and one very rainy season;—this may therefore be regarded as very fair average when taken together.

Bangalore is in lat. 12° 58' N., and long 77° 49' E. The base of Commissioner's flagstaff is 8,000 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 sand rock a finely foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

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

NEILGHERRIES.

Ootacamund.

January.—Flowers.—None. Vegetables.—Now in vernal for early crop, cauliflower, radish, mustard and peas.

February.—Flowers.—None. Vegetables.—None.

Sovereigns of Europe.

WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	BIRTH.	AGE.	DATE.
Austria	Francis Joseph I.	Aug. 18 1833	1844	
Baden	Frederick, W. I.	Sept. 9 1823	1855	
Bavaria	Louis II.	Aug. 25 1845	1855	
Belgium	Leopold II.	April 9 1835	1855	
Brazil	Pedro II.	Dec. 2 1825	1855	
Denmark	Christian IX.	April 5 1818	1855	
Egypt	Ismael Pasha.	Nov. 25 1830	1855	
France	Napoleon III.	July 13 1808	1855	
Germany	William I.	Mar. 22 1797	1855	
Greece	George I.	Dec. 24 1824	1855	
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis II.	June 8 1804	1855	
Holland	William III.	Feb. 15 1817	1855	
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II.	Mar. 14 1820	1855	
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Friedrich Franz II.	Feb. 24 1823	1855	
Mecklenburg Stralund	Friedrich Wilhelm	Oct. 17 1813	1855	
Oldenburg	Nicolaus	July 8 1827	1855	
Prussia	William I.	Mar. 22 1797	1855	
Portugal	Louis I.	Oct. 31 1818	1855	
Russia	Nicholas I.	June 26 1796	1855	
Spain	Isabella II.	April 29 1830	1855	
Sweden	Oscar II.	Jan. 21 1829	1855	
Switzerland	Ferdinand I.	Mar. 6 1825	1855	
Turkey	Abdul-Aziz	Jan. 21 1829	1855	
United States	Abraham Lincoln	Feb. 12 1809	1855	
Württemberg	Charles I.	Mar. 6 1825	1855	

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Japan	Sir Harry Parkes, G.C.B.	Woyens Kagami
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 Solicitor General—Sir H. Gifford.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

CARSON HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

Commissioners—J. A. Hensington, G. W. Dainton, J.C.L., and T. Walcott, Esq., C.B.
 Registrar—Horace Mann.

COTTHOLD, &c., COMMISSION.

2, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

Commissioners—G. Darby, G. H. Bailey, and Jas. Caird, C.B.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

OSWICK HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

Unpaid Commissioner—Rt. Hon. Vis. Sandon.
 Chief Commissioner—Sir W. Seymour Fitz-gerald.
 Secretary—H. M. Vane.

ESTATES COMMISSION.

15, WHITEHALL PLACE.

Exchequer of Commissioners—The Archbishop, Bishops, &c.
 Church Estates Commissioners—Bt. of Chichester, Bt. Hon. J. R. Manners, and George Caird, M.P.
 Secretary—George Pringle.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

DOWNING STREET.

Commissioners—Sir T. W. C. Mitchell, Sir S. Watson.
 Secretary—R. R. Cooper.

ROYAL MINT.

TOWER-HILL.

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

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

SPRING GARDENS.

Chairman—Col. Sir J. M. G. Hogg.
 Clerk—J. E. Wakefield.
 Engineer—Sir J. W. Parnall.
 Assistant—Arthur Goss.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

Registrar—R. S. Follett.

TRINITY HOUSE.

Master—R. E. H. Duke of Edinburgh.
 Deputy—Adm. Sir R. Gifford, K.C.B.
 Secretary—Robin Allen.

HERALDS' COLLEGE.

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET &c.

Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
 Garter—Sir A. W. Woods.
 Secretary—Robert Wallace.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Registrar General—Geo. Graham.
 Secretary—J. T. Hamnicks.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY-LANE.

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

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

OFFICE, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

Judge Advocate General—Rt. Hon. G. A. Cavenish Benlock.
 Deputy—J. C. O'Dowd.

LORDS OF APPEAL OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lord Chancellor, Lords Chelmsford, Hatherly, Selborne-Penzance, O'Hagan, Coleridge, Blackburn and Gordon.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

The Lord Chancellor.
 Lord Chief Justice of England.
 Master of the Rolls.
 Chief Justice of Common Pleas.
 Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
 Sir William M. James, J. R. Colville, P. Peacock, M. Smith, R. Collier, G. W. Bramwell, P. Bagatley, R. Brett and R. Cotton.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cairns.
 Master of the Rolls—Sir G. Jessel.
 Vice-Chancellors—Sir Richard Malins, James Mees, Charles Hall.
 Judges—Sir E. Fry.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Secretary—H. J. L. Graham, Esq.
 Sec. of Privy Seal—Hon. E. F. Tuckey.
 Sec. of the House of Commons.
 Registrar in Lunacy—C. N. Wilde, Esq.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bt.
 Judges—Sir R. Lush, John Mallett, W. T. Field, Henry Manisty.
 Associate to the Lord Chief Justice—Hon. H. E. Crippell.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice—Lord Coleridge.
 Judges—Sir W. R. G. G. Hon. G. Denham, N. Lindley and Henry C. Lopes.
 Associate to Chief Justice—J. W. Eric.

EXCHEQUER DIVISION.

Lord Chief Baron—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
 Barons—Sir Anthony Cleary, Charles E. Pollock, J. W. Huddleston, H. Hawkins.
 Associate to Lord Chief Baron—A. L. Pollock.

PROBATE DIVISION & ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

President—Rt. Hon. Sir James Hannen.
 Judge—Rt. Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore.
 Adm. Adv.—J. E. Dimes, D.C.L.
 Registrar of Court—C. J. Middleton, Esq.
 Jenner, B. L. Strong, David H. Owen.

COURT OF ARCHES.

2, GODOLMAN STREET.

Judge—Lord Penzance.
 Registrar—J. Shephard.
 Deputy Registrar—C. F. Addiscombe.
 Secretary to Judge—J. Bousfield.

CONSISTORY COURT.

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

VICAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

BELL-YARD, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Vicar Gen.—J. P. Davis, D.C.L.
 Registrar—John Bonfield.

FACULTY OFFICE.

TOWER-CHURCH, WHITEHALL.

Master—Lord Penzance.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

LONDON: 11, & 12, BASSINGHALE STREET.
 Chief Judge—Sir James Hannen.
 Chief Clerk—W. H. Smith.
 Registrars—J. R. Brougham, C. H. Keene, W. P. Murray, P. H. Peck, Hon. J. C. Spring Rice.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

ROYAL FAMILY OF HYDERABAD.

The Infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Musnud on the 1st March 1869, as His Highness Nabob Mir Miran Ali Khan Bahadur. And during his minority a Regency has been appointed to conduct the office of this State.

His Highness Nabob Comdant-ul-Moolk, Shamsud Daulah Bahadur, Amiri Kuber, Commander of the Household Troops, and Nabob Mukhtar-ul-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, M.C.S.L. Prime Minister.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

(1) His Highness Prince Asen Jah Comdanthul Oomrah Sirajul Oomrah Madarool Moolk Comdanthul Moolk Aswamed Dowlah Assidood Dowlah "al Angles" Mohammed Hader Daulah Khan Bahadur Fathul Jung, M.C.S.L., "Sepah Salar" Prince of Arcot.

(2) Lutfuzood Moolk Mountsindood Dowlah Ahmed Oolach Khan Bahadur Nabee Yar Jung, son of the late Prince of Arcot.

(3) Comdanthul Dowlah, Mohammed Noorullah Khan Bahadur Farith Jung, son of the late Prince of Arcot.

(4) Mountsindood Dowlah Mohyeddin Yar Khan Bahadur Hamiyath Jung, son of the late Prince of Arcot.

(5) Mohammed Moosawar, eldest son of Mountsindood Dowlah Mohyeddin Yar Khan Bahadur Hamiyath Jung, grandson of the late Asim Jah Bahadur, first Prince of Arcot, and nephew of H. H. the present Prince of Arcot.

(6) Ghulam Mohammed Ghose, second son of Mountsindood Dowlah Mohyeddin Yar Khan Bahadur Hamiyath Jung, grandson of the late Asim Jah Bahadur, first Prince of Arcot, and nephew of H. H. the present Prince of Arcot.

(7) Akbar Ali, third son of Mountsindood Dowlah Mohyeddin Yar Khan Bahadur Hamiyath Jung, grandson of the late Asim Jah Bahadur, first Prince of Arcot, and nephew of H. H. the present Prince of Arcot.

(8) Akbar Mohammed Khan Bahadur, Chief Secretary to H. H. the Prince of Arcot, Amir Muzil Palace.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, born 22nd February, 1868, was adopted by the late Maharajah. His Highness Kristus Rajah Wodeyar Bahadur, M.C.S.L., on the 15th June, 1905, and was installed on the throne on the 23rd September 1905.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sriee Patrasankha Datta Vancher Deula Rama Varmah Devalacharya Kumbham Maray Sultan Maharaj Daulah Rama Rajah Daulah Shamsud Jung, M.C.S.L., Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th March, 1892, ascended the Musnud on the 10th October, 1900.

Brothers of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Varmah Rajah, born 24th June, 1897; His Highness Rama Varmah, Elish Rajah of Travancore, born 27th October, 1895; His Highness Rama Varmah, M.C.S.L., first Prince of Travancore, born 19th May, 1897.

Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Marthanda Varmah, second Prince of Travancore, born 14th December, 1893; His Highness the Rama Varmah, third Prince of Travancore, born 25th September, 1897.

Niece of the Maharajah.—Her Highness Letchmy Bays, Senior Rane of Travancore, born 26th July, 1894; Her Highness Parvathy Bays, Junior Rane of Travancore born 24th September, 1899.

Grand Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Varmah, fourth Prince of Travancore, son of His Highness the Junior Rane, born 20th of August, 1902; His Highness Adithya Varmah, fifth Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Rane, born 19th April, 1904; His Highness Rama Varmah, sixth Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Rane, born 2nd December, 1907.

Nephew-in-law of the Maharajah.—His Highness Kanda Varmah Cella Cella Tambora, married to Her Highness the Senior Rane; Kanda Varmah Cella Cella Tambora, married to Her Highness the Junior Rane.

ROYAL FAMILY OF COCHIN.

His Highness Rama Varmah, M.C.S.L., Maharajah of Cochin, born 11th May, 1895; ascended the Musnud, 20th March, 1894.

Brother of the Rajah.—His Highness Veeracarla Wornah, Elish Rajah of Cochin, born 20th August 1846.

Cousins and nephews of the Rajah.—His Highness Rama Varmah, first Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' eldest Aunt; His Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 2nd January, 1848; His Highness Veeracarla Wornah, second Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 18th February, 1850; His Highness Rama Varmah, third Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tamboraan, born 6th January, 1852; His Highness Revue Wornah, fourth Prince of Cochin, third son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 4th November, 1853; His Highness Neeracarla Wornah, fifth Prince of Cochin, second son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tamboraan, born 9th September, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' second Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tamboraan, born 29th November, 1865.

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

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

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

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

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tamboraan, born 16th July, 1870.

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

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

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tamboraan, born 16th December, 1872.

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

Master of the Rajah.—Her Highness the Wallis or senior Amah Tamboraan, born 2nd May, 1814.

Sons of the Rajah.—Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 22nd July, 1822; Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tamboraan, born 7th December, 1823; His Highness Mungoo Amah Tamboraan, born 30th September, 1825.

Sisters of the Rajah.—First Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tamboraan, born 3rd July, 1840; Second Sister, Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tamboraan, born 2nd October, 1842.

Female Cousins of the Rajah.—Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tamboraan, eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 20th June, 1841; Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tamboraan, second daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 22nd April, 1843; third daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 16th April, 1844; fourth daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tamboraan, born 24th April, 1845; eldest daughter of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tamboraan, born 16th July, 1850; second daughter of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tamboraan, born 16th July, 1850; second daughter of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tamboraan, born 16th July, 1850.

second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 1st October, 1859; third daughter of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 28th June, 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' third Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 10th June, 1866; fourth daughter of His Highness' third Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 18th September, 1870; fifth daughter of His Highness' Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 23rd June 1872.

Nieces of the Rajah.—Eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 16th April, 1869; second daughter of His Highness' eldest Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 27th April, 1868; fourth daughter of His Highness' first Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 25th September, 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Davoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th October 1861; second daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Davoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th November, 1876; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Cheria Davoo Amah Tambooran, born 27th June, 1869; first daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, Her Highness' second Sister born 26th February, 1870; second daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, His Highness' second Sister, born 25th November, 1873.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TANJORE.

Her Highness Srimeen Maluraj Chattrapati Saubhagyerati Chiranjivi Vijayamohana Mukambha Bayi Amman Bai Sahiba, the only surviving daughter and heiress of His late Highness Maharsjah Sirajee, born in 1846 by Her late Highness the Crown Rane Sahibamba Bayi Sahiba, given in marriage by the Madras Government in March 1860, to His Excellency Rajah Saharan Row Sahib Chavan Mohibay Amir Rex, Prince Consort of Tanjore.

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

1. His Highness Salyamba Bayi Sahiba; 2. H. H. Umalyamba Bayi Sahiba; 3. H. H. Jeyantiamba Bayi Sahiba; 4. H. H. Jeyambha Bayi Sahiba; 5. H. H. Dipamba Bayi Sahiba; 6. H. H. Namakumaramba Bayi; Shela 7. H. H. Chinnamba Bayi Sahiba; 8. H. H. Aparambha Bayi Sahiba; 9. H. H. Gavaramba Bayi Sahiba; 10. H. H. Yastantiamba Bayi Shela 11. H. H. Ansumba Bayi Sahiba.

Nieces of Her Highness the Princess.

1st Niece, Rajalatekrai Bayi Sahiba; 2nd Niece, Rajastara Bayi Sahiba; 3rd Niece, Rajasa Bayi Sahiba.

Their title depends on the rank of their future Consorts.

HOME GOVERNMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, M. P.—President.

COUNCIL.

Sir P. J. Halliday, K.C.B., Vice-President.	Maj. Genl. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bt.	K.C.B., D.L.D.
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Kt.	Sir H. J. S. Maine, K.C.B., D.C.L.
The Hon'ble E. Drummond.	Andrew Cassels, Esq.
Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.B.,	Lieut. Genl. R. Strachey, C.B.
Col. Henry Yule, C.B.	Lt.-General Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Sir R. Montgomery, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	Sir W. Muir, K.C.B.
	The Hon'ble R. A. Dwyer.

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the County of Hertford, C.B., took his seat, 12th April 1876.

Viceregal Council.

Extraordinary Member.

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

Ordinary Members.

The Hon. Sir B. C. Bayley, K.C.B., took his seat, 6th March 1873.
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., took his seat, 10th June 1875.
Col. The Hon. Sir A. Clarke, B. E., K.C.M.G., C.B., took his seat, 15th June 1875.
The Hon. John Strachey, K.C.B., took his seat, 23rd December, 1876.
Major General the Hon'ble Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., took his seat, 19th March 1877.
The Hon. W. Stokes, C.B., took his seat, 18th April 1877.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations.

The Hon. Sir T. C. Hope, B. O. C. Service, (on dep., Revenue Dept.)	The Hon. Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur.
The Hon. Maharajah Sir Drig-Bijay Sing Bahadur, K.C.B., of Bairampur.	" F. R. Cockerell, Esq.
The Hon. R. E. Egerton, C.B., Lieutenant Governor Punjab.	" B. W. Colvin, North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.	" T. B. Thornton, C.B., C.S.I.
D. FitzPatrick, Secy. to the Council.	" G. H. P. Evans, Barrister-at-Law.
Dy. Secy. (on dep., Punjab.)	John Jardine, Offg. Deputy Secretary.
	Capt. Jarrett, Assistant Secretary.

Personal Staff of the Governor-General.

Lieutenant Col. O. T. Burns, C.B., 20th foot, Offg. Private Secretary.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., 2nd foot, Military Secretary.
Captain The Hon'ble H. P. R. Villiers, C. Guards Aid-de-Camp.
Major G. C. Jackson, 10th 2nd L.L.C., do
Captain Lord W. L. Dals P. Boreford, 9th Lancers, do
Captain W. Loch, General List Infantry, do
Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, Royal Artillery, do
Lieutenant H. B. Rose, 84th foot, Extra do
Surgeon Maj. O. Barnett, Surgeon Extra do

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

Colonel R. Preston, 44th foot, Military Secretary.
 Lieutenant Colonel H. Moore, Bombay Staff Corps, Persian Interpreter.
 Captain H. G. Grant, 78th foot, Aid-de-Camp.
 Captain H. S. Gough, 10 Huss. do. (Temporary).
 Lieutenant G. Haines, 6th foot, Extra do.
 Surgeon Major A. F. Bradshaw, Surgeon.
 Hony. Major Sheik Hedayat Ali Khan Bahadour, Sirdar Bahadour, 46th N. I., Aide-de-C.

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 in England, Secretary.
 A. H. Howell, Esq., Off. do. (Simla).
 J. Neill, Esq., on Nagpore, Under Secretary.

Department of Agriculture, &c.

C. O. Hume, Esq., C.E., Secretary, (on special duty).
 S. H. M. Dutton Esq., Off. do.
 A. J. Lyall, Esq., Under do.

Legislative Department.

D. Wilmshurst, (Barrister at Law), Secretary.
 John James, Esq., Off. Secy.
 Captain H. S. Jarrett, Assistant do.

Foreign Department.

C. F. Atchison, Esq., C.E., Secretary, on leave.
 T. H. Thorne, Esq., Off. do.
 F. Bentley, Esq., Under do.
 P. C. Danks, Esq., Political Asst. and Off. Asst. Secy.
 H. M. Darnall, Esq., Junior Attaché.

Military Department.

Colonel H. F. Burns, C.B., S.C., Secretary.
 W. M. Lees, S.C., Deputy do.
 Captain E. M. E. Colles, S.C., 1st Asst. do.
 A. C. W. Crookshank, S.C., 2nd do.
 T. C. Danks, S.C., 3rd do.

Department of Public Works.

Maj. G. W. A. Cromwell, C.B., S.C., Secretary.
 Colonel C. Pollard, D.E., Dy. do. Military Works.
 J. Graham, D.E., Insp. General of Ir. do.
 E. Drummond, D.E., Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch.
 Lieut. Col. R. C. S. Williams, Director of State Railways.
 J. J. McLeod Esq., M.A., Dy. Secy. Accts. Branch.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, 25th January 1877.
 The Venble Joseph Dely, M.A., Archbishop of Calcutta and Commissary.
 The Rev. Francis Doodson, M.A., Dean and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 25th February 1877.
 Charles Sanderson, Esq., Registrar of the Archbishopric of Calcutta, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, 16th April, 1870.

Post Office.

A. M. Mansueth, Director-General, (on special duty).
 F. E. Hogg, Post Master General of Bengal, Off. Director General.
 E. B. Douglas, (Unconventional), Post Master General, Off. do.
 T. W. Arnold, Joint Mag. Gen. and Post Master General of Bengal, (on leave).
 W. H. Varner, Off. do. (at 21 Parganas).

Judges of the High Court of Judicature.

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

PURNA JUDGES.

The Hon. F. B. Kemp.	The Hon. G. G. Morris.
" L. S. Jackson.	" J. S. White.
" William Maribby.	" Romesh Chunder Mitter.
" Charles Pontifax.	" W. F. McDonnell, v.c., Off. Judge.
" W. Ainslie.	" J. Fitz Kennedy, Off. Judge.
" E. G. Birch.	" H. S. Cunningham.

W. M. Southar, Registrar, Appellate Side.

BENGAL.

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

The Honorable ASHLEY EDEN, Lieut.-Governor.—President.

COUNCILLORS.

The Hon. G. C. Paul, Off. Adv. General.	The Hon. Moulyi Meer Mahomed Ali.
" H. J. Reynolds.	" Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter.
" H. Bell.	" H. F. Brown.
" Baboo Kristo Das Pal.	" Raja Pransitha Natha, Rai Bahadour.
" Baboo Ramsunker Sen, Rai Bahadour.	" F. Jennings.

The Hon. Ashley Eden, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Captain H. Beileau, S.C., Private Secretary.
 Lieut. H. P. D. O'Keden, Aide-de-Camp.
 The Hon. H. J. Reynolds, Secy. in General and Revenue Departments (on leave).
 A. Mackenzie, Off. Secy. do.
 The Hon. S. C. Bayley, c.s.d., Secretary, all other depts., (on dep., Financial Dts.)
 H. A. Cockrell, Off. do. (see Burdwan).
 H. J. S. Goston, Junior Secretary in all Departments (on leave).
 C. P. L. Macaulay, Assistant Secretary, Off. do.
 A. Money, Member, Board of Revenue, (on leave).
 The Hon. H. L. Dampier, Member (on leave).
 C. T. Buckland, Off. do.
 T. E. Ravenshaw, Off. do.
 J. Goughgan, Secretary, (on leave).
 B. H. Wilson, Off. do.
 W. H. Grimsley, Off. do.
 T. Bruce Lane, Collector, Custom House, Calcutta, (on leave).
 J. D. Maclean, Deputy Collector, Off. do.
 B. M. Waller, Off. Deputy do.
 J. B. Roberts, (Unconv.), Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
 The Hon. H. Bell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
 Sir S. S. Hogg, Kt., Chairman of the Justices and Court of Police, Calcutta, (on leave).
 C. T. Melville, Off. do.
 H. Hanley, Inspector-General of Police, (on leave).
 J. Moore, Off. do.
 H. Beverley, Inspector-General, Registration Department, L. P. (on dep., Jails).
 J. A. Boardman, Off. do.
 R. L. Mangles, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, (on dep., Presidency Division).
 G. N. Barlow, Off. Commissioner.
 H. A. Cockrell, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, (on dep., Secretariat).
 A. Smith, Off. do.
 K. E. Lewis, Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
 W. Laid Robinson, Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division, (on leave).
 T. T. Taylor, Officiating.
 T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner, Orissa Division, (on dep., Board of Revenue).
 J. Beames, Officiating.
 E. W. Melony, Commissioner, Patna Division.
 C. T. Buckland, Commissioner, Prow. Division, (on dep., Board of Revenue).
 R. L. Mangles, Off. do.
 Lord H. U. Browne, Commissioner, Rajshahye Division.

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 John Strachey, K.C.S.I., appointed and took his seat 23rd Dec. 1878.

Pay Rs. 4,400-10-8 a month.

Private Secretary—H. S. Barnes, B.C.S.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

R. B. Chapman, C.L.L., B.C.S., Barrister-at-Law—Pay Rs. 4,100-10-8.

D. M. Harbour, B.C.S., Under Secretary—Pay Rs. 1,900, (on duty.)

E. J. Sinking, B.C.S., Officiating—Pay Rs. 1,800.

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

H. F. Harrison, B.C.S., Comptroller General, (on leave.)

W. Welch, Officiating—Pay Rs. 1,300.

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

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
	William Waterfield, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Asst. Genl., N. W. Provinces and Deputy Commr. of Paper Currency, Allahabad, (on duty.)
1	Charles Edward Chapman, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Asst. Genl., and Commr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay.
2	Isidore Charles Probyn, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Asst. General, and Commr. of Paper Currency, Madras.
3	J. Westland, B.C.S.	2,500 0 0	Insp. of Local offices of Accounts.
4	D. M. Harbour, B.C.S.	2,100 0 0	Offg. Asst. General, Bengal.
5	Robert Bentley Hollingbery	2,000 0 0	Asst. Secy. to Government of India Financial Department.
6	E. Gay, M.A.	2,000 0 0	Deputy Comptroller General.

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

7	E. F. F. Atkinson, B.C.S.	2,000 10 0	Offg. Asst. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
8	F. W. Barclay, B. C. S.	1,533 5 0	Offg. Accountant General, Punjab.
9	W. E. Gordon	1,375 0 0	Dy. Asst. Genl., Bombay.
10	G. Fitzgerald	1,400 0 0	Do. do. Bengal, (on leave.)
11	F. Ward Hill	1,250 0 0	Do. do. British Burmah.
12	John B. Cooke	1,000 0 0	Do. do. Madras.
13	Thomas Webster Hill, pro tempore	1,250 0 0	Do. do. Punjab.

CLASS III.—(Eleven Officers) Pay Rs. 500, rising by Annual Increase of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.

14	Henry Hudson	1,000 0 0	Deputy Accountant Genl., Mysore.
15	Edward Stephen Byrne	1,000 0 0	Do. Accountant Genl., Assam.
16	Thomas Macdonald	1,000 0 0	Assistant Comptroller General.
17	H. A. Macdonald	1,000 0 0	Assistant Commr. Paper Currency, Calcutta, (on leave.)
18	J. Mackay	1,000 0 0	Dy. Asst. Genl., Hyderabad.
19	W. Donald	1,000 0 0	Assistant Accountant Genl., Madras.
20	Adam Anthony	800 0 0	Dy. Asst. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
21	C. R. Kierland	800 0 0	Dy. Asst. Genl., Central Provs.
22	Edwin Welsh Kellner	800 0 0	Dy. Asst. Genl., Bengal, (Sub. pro. temp.)
23	W. Wells	800 0 0	Asst. Commr. Paper Curr. Bombay.
24	J. Taylor, pro tempore	800 0 0	Assistant to the Comptroller General.

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

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
25	Robert Archibald Pink	800 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. General, Bengal.
26	Fredrick Greenway	800 0 0	Asst. the Head Commr. of Paper Currency.
27	George William Macleod	800 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. Genl., Bengal.
28	T. G. Trevor	800 0 0	Asst. Asst. Genl., Bombay (on leave)
29	G. W. Cline, J.L.D.	800 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. Genl., Madras.
30	H. E. Hamilton	750 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
31	H. G. Cowie, M.A.	750 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
32	T. Hesketh Biggs	750 0 0	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
33	Frederic de Hochepied Larpent	650 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. General, Madras.
34	G. H. R. Hart, pro tempore	600 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. General, Bombay.

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

35	Kailas Chandra Dasu	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
36	Henry Ronaldson	600 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. Genl., Bengal.
37	C. J. O. Mayne	550 0 0	Asst. Asst. Genl., N. W. P.
38	T. H. S. Biddulph	550 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. Genl., N. W. Provs.
39	Edwin Mitford Palmer	600 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. General, Bombay.
40	Charles James Rivett-Carnac	500 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. General, Punjab.
41	William Herbert Dobbie	550 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
42	Rajanimath Ray, M.A.	550 0 0	Asst. to the Commr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
43	Francis Carnac Barnes	550 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. General, N. W. P.
44	H. S. Groves, M.A.	550 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. Genl., Punjab, Agt. at Madras.
45	F. J. Atkinson	450 0 0	Asst. to the Dy. Asst. Genl. Cen. Provs.
46	C. E. Crawley, pro tempore	400 0 0	Do. Dy. Asst. Genl., British Burmah, Agt. at Madras.

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 annum.

47	H. G. H. Keene	800 0 0	Asst. to the Asst. Genl., N. W. P.
48	H. J. Brereton	250 0 0	Do. do. Bombay.
49	Isachandra Basu, M.A.	200 0 0	Do. do. Bengal.
50	J. W. McNair	300 0 0	Do. do. Punjab.
51	R. C. Chapman	250 0 0	Do. Comptroller General.
52	W. T. Piercy	250 0 0	Do. Asst. Genl., Punjab.
53	Meung Hia Dung	200 0 0	Do. Comptroller General.
54	A. H. Anthony	250 0 0	Probationer, attached to the Office of Deputy Asst. Genl., British Burmah.
55	C. G. Varadachari	250 0 0	Do. do. Central Provinces.
56	Godrajee Dorabjee Padanjee, M.A.	200 0 0	Do. do. Bombay.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

G. H. M. Hays, Commissioner, Island Customs, Agre, (on dep. Revenue Department.)
 A. C. Lyall, Commissioner and Resident, Rajpootana.
 L. S. Saunders, Commissioner, Amere.
 Colonel Sir R. J. Maude, K.C.S.I., Resident, Hyderabad.
 Major-General Sir H. Daly, K.C.S.I., Resident, Indore.
 C. B. Saunders, C.B., Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg.
 J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, (on leave.)
 H. T. Prins, Offg. Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.
 C. E. R. Girdlestone, Resident, Nepal.
 C. A. Barwell, C.S.I., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

J. H. Morris, Chief Commissioner, Nagpore.
 C. E. Bernard, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpore, (on dep. Rev. Board, Govt. of India.)
 C. Grant, Officiating.
 A. P. Howell, Commissioner, Jabalpur, (on dep. Home Department.)
 C. H. T. Croshaw, Offg. Commissioner.
 J. W. Neale, Offg. Commissioner, Nagpore.
 C. Grant, Commissioner, Naindola, (on dep. Judicial Commissioner.)
 R. H. Finch, Assistant Commissioner, Bhojpal.
 Colonel R. H. Keating, C.S.I., V.C., (Bombay Staff Corps), Chief Comr. Shillong.
 W. E. Ward, Judge, Valley District, Shillong.
 H. Muspratt, Judge Sylhet.

BRITISH BURMAH.

A. B. Thompson, Chief Commissioner.
 J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner.
 Major C. W. Street, Secretary.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Hon. Sir G. E. W. Cooper, Bt., K.C.S.I., C.B., Lieut.-Govt. of the N. W. Prov., & Chief Comr. Oudh.
 Lieutenant G. W. Anson, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant P. W. Benson, Aide-de-Camp.
 C. A. Elliott, Secretary to the Government, North-West Provinces, (on special duty.)
 C. Robertson, Offg. Secretary.
 R. J. Sparks, Offg. Secretary for Oudh.
 W. S. Halsey, Insp. Genl. of Registration and Contr. of Excise and Stamps, N. W. P., (on dep. Island Customs.)
 J. G. Robertson, Offg. do.
 Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, Inspector-General of Prisons.
 W. C. Plowden, Offg. Commissioner, Allahabad.
 A. R. S. Pollock, Commissioner, Agre, (on leave.)
 H. B. Webster, Officiating Commissioner.
 H. G. Johnston, Commissioner, Jhansi, (on leave.)
 C. A. Daniell, Offg. Commissioner.
 The Hon. B. W. Colvin, Commissioner, Meerut, (on dep. Additional Member of Council.)
 E. Colvin, Officiating.
 C. P. Carmichael, Commissioner, Benares.
 R. M. Edwards, Commissioner, Delhi.
 Sir F. D. Forsyth, Commissioner, Oudh, (on leave.)
 C. Currie, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.
 W. C. Capper, Commissioner, Fyzabad.
 Lieut. Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner, Lucknow.
 Colonel J. F. MacAndrew, Offg. Commissioner, Seetapore.
 P. Carnegie, (Uncov.), Commissioner, Roy Baredy.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad.

The Hon. Sir R. Stuart, Kt., Chief Justice.
 The Hon. C. A. Turner, Puisne Judge.
 F. B. Pearson, Puisne Judge.
 R. Spinkie, Do.
 The Hon. R. C. Oldfield, Puisne Judge.
 W. Tyrrell, Registrar.

Revenue Board, Allahabad.

H. S. Reid, Member.
 G. H. M. Ricketts, do.
 J. S. Mackintosh, Secretary.
 W. R. Barry, Junior, Secretary.

PUNJAB.

The Hon. R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
 Major C. E. Bates, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain C. P. Egerton, Aide-de-Camp.
 T. H. Thornton, Secretary, to Government of the Punjab, (on dep. Foreign Dept.)
 L. H. Griffin, Offg. do.
 C. I. Tupper, Under-Secretary.
 Colonel S. Black, Military Secretary.
 Major-General Robert MacLagan, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Major K. Home, R. E., Joint Secretary, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.
 C. Bonola, M.L.A., Judge of the Chief Court, (on leave.)
 C. R. Lindsay, do. do.
 J. S. Campbell, do. do. (on leave.)
 H. M. Plowden, Officiating.
 J. W. Smith, do.
 D. Fitzpatrick, do.
 G. W. Rivas, Registrar.
 G. Onseley, Financial Commissioner.
 J. B. Lyall, Settlement Commissioner, Demjat Division.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., Commissioner, Delhi.
 Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Mauro, Commissioner, Derajat.
 Commissioner, Hissar.
 Colonel S. P. Graham, Commissioner, Multan.
 A. Brandreth, Commissioner, Jullundur.
 Colonel C. H. Hall, Commissioner, Lahore.
 Lieut. Colonel Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., Commissioner, Peshawar.
 D. C. Macnabb, Commissioner, Rawal Pindoo.
 J. W. Macnabb, Commissioner, Umballa.
 H. E. Perkins, Commissioner, Unrishtur.

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant-General of the Army Major-General P. S. Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I., S.C.,
 Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
 Dy. Adj. General Colonel T. Ruffey, C.B., C.S.I., S.C.
 Assistant do. Lt. Col. F. Eason, 13th Foot.
 Do. do. Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A. (on leave).
 Depy. do. Royal Artillery Lieut. Col. A. H. Murray, B.A.
 Do. do. do. Offg. Major G. F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., B.A.
 Quarter Master General of the Army Col. C. C. Johnson, C.B., S.C.
 Deputy do. do. Lt. Col. B. Wallon, Staff Corps.
 Milly. Storekeeper attached to the Army Colonel G. C. Hatch, C.B., Staff Corps.
 Director of Garrison Instruction Col. C. G. Ormby-Gabone, C.B., 6th Foot.
 Inspector of Gymnasia in India Major H. J. Balloues, 25th Foot.
 Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines Colonel W. C. Russell, R.A. (on leave.)
 Offg. do. do. Lt. Col. B. Tierney, R.A.
 Deputy do. do. Major D. J. Walsh, R.A.
 Superintendent of Gun Powder Factory Lt. Col. C. Tierney, R.A.
 Do. of Gun Carriage do. Captain H. M. Mackenzie, R.A.
 Controller of Military Accounts Lieut. Col. T. R. Harrison, S.C.
 Accounts Branch, Controller's Office Capt. J. A. Milne, S.C.

Accountant Genl., Military Department.....	Mr. G. W. Kellner, C. S. I.
1st Examiner, Pay Department.....	Col. H. A. Cockburn.
2nd do. do.....	Lieut. Col. J. P. Martin.
Examiner, Compt. and Stud. Accounts.....	Captain C. A. E. S. Carter.
Do. Asst. Exmr.....	Mr. C. J. Gray.
Do. Medical Accounts.....	Surgeon Major J. Pitchall, M.P.
Do. Ordnance, Clothing and Dock- yard Accounts.....	Captain H. E. Pritchard, M.C.
Pay Master, Presidency.....	Colonel H. A. Cockburn, Ben. Infy.
Offg. do.....	Capt. C. F. Thomas, Ben. Infy.
Commissionary 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.....	J. H. Ker Innes, C.M.
Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.....	J. F. Beaton, M.D.
Sanitary Commissioner.....	Surgeon Major S. C. Townsend.
Surveyor General of Indian and Supt. of the Topographical Survey.....	Colonel H. E. L. Thullier, C. S. I., R. A.
Supt. of Great Trigonometrical Survey.....	Colonel J. T. Walker, C.M., R. E., Bombay.
Secretariat of the Govt. of India, D. P. W.....	Major-Genl. W. A. Crommelin, C.M., R. E.
Inspector General of Military Works.....	Colonel C. Pollard, R. E.
Director of Army Remounts.....	Maj.-Genl. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., F.C.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Council of Fort Saint George.

The Most Noble Richard Plantagenet at Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor and President in Council, took his seat 23rd November 1876.

Ordinary Members of Council.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Howles Chamberlain, K.C.B., C.S.I., Com-mander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 2nd February 1876.
The Honorable Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., Third in Council, took his seat 5th Decem-ber 1876.
The Honorable William Haddleton, Fourth in Council, took his seat 12th June 1877.

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations only.

Official Members.

The Honorable
David Fremantle Carmichael, appointed 12th February 1876.
Venkankut Sambasagar, C.S.I., appointed 14th November 1876.
William Haddleton, appointed 2nd March 1878.
Patrick O'Sullivan, Advocate-General.

Non-Official Members.

The Honorable Goday Narain Gajputee Rao, appointed 14th November 1876.
Mr. Hennessey John Bahadur, appointed 12th February 1876.
James George Coleman, appointed 23rd January 1877.

Secretariat.

Honorable David Fremantle Carmichael, Chief Secretary.
John Sturrock, Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.
Charles Gilbert Master, Secy. to Government, Revenue Dept.
Leona Augustus Campbell, Under Secy. to Govt. Revenue Dept.
John Henry Gerstin, Additional Secretary to Government (Pensions).
William Mason Scherbo, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legisla-tive Departments.
Colonel James Michael, C.S.I., Secy. to Government, Milly. Department.
Col. E. A. Ford, B. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
Lieut. Colonel John Mullins, B. E., Joint do. do.
Lt. Col. A. de C. Scott, B. E., Under Secretary to Govt., Public Works Department, (duty).
Colonel W. T. F. Farewell, do. do. Acting.

Personal Staff of His Grace the Governor.

Captain Phillip James Harkin, Royal Navy, Private Secretary.
Major George Bertie B. Hobart, B. A., Military Secretary.
Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Aymer, R. A., Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant John Gordon, 89th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. Augustus John English, 14th Hussars, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Surgeon Major J. Mackenzie, M.D., Medical Officer.
Sobadar-Major Osman Khan "Sirdar Bahadur," Body Guard, Native A. D. Camp.

Board of Revenue.

G. Thornhill, 1st Mem., on leave. J. E. Stokes, Secretary—(on leave).
R. A. Dalvell, 2nd do. do. C. A. Gaiton, Sub. Secy.
Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Ag. 2nd do. C. D. Macken, Adm. Sub. Secy.
G. A. Ballard, 3rd do.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

L. C. Probyn, Bengal C. S., Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.
J. E. Cooke, U. C. S., Deputy Accountant General.
W. Donald, Assistant Accountant General.
A. Macgregor, Resident in Travancore and Cochin—(on leave, Madras).
H. B. Sullivan, Offg. do. do.
Major Wolfe Hay, S. C., Asst. do.
R. J. Melville, Acting Collector of Sea Customs.
R. K. Puckle, Director of Revenue Settlement.
H. St. A. Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement—(on duty).
J. B. Spedding, Acting do. do.
Major T. B. E. Tennant, (C.S.), Inspector General of Jails.
H. Wigram, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side—(on leave, Europe).
T. Weir, Acting do. do.
J. Scarrock, Canarese Translator to Govt.
Lieut. Colonel E. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction.
H. O. Turner, Offg. Post Master General.
L. R. Burrows, Acting President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Reverend F. Gell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras.
The Venerable C. R. Henry, M.A., Archbishop and Commissary.
The W. W. Elwes, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
F. Rowlandson, B.A., LL.B., Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.

High Court of Judicature.

Sir Walter Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice.
Lewis Charles Innes, Judge.
James Keran, do.
J. R. Kindersley, do.
Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Advocate-General.
H. J. Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.
C. Barclay, Government Solicitor.
J. W. Handley, Govt. Pleader.
J. Miller, Administrator General.
J. M. C. Mills, Reporter.
John Shaw, Registrar, Original Side.
H. Wigram, do. App. Side, (on duty).
T. Weir, Actg. do. do.
W. Morgan, Dy. do. do.
W. W. Munro, Sheriff.
H. Stanbrough, Coroner.

Small Cause Court Judges.

Thomas Mortimer Bostell, Barrister-at-Law, First Judge.
Edmund Venkayya Rungunda Sastri, Judge.
T. Mathiasand Aiyer, Judge.
John Morris Maskell, Judge.

MADRAS MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General.....	Brig. Genl. F. W. Jebb, <i>Ap</i> , 67th Foot.
Deputy do.....	Colonel A. R. Clephane, S. C.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Offg.....	Lieut-Col. G. A. Arbutnot, Cav.
Asst. Adj. Genl., Royal Artillery.....	Colonel F. C. Trevor, R. A.
Quarter Master General.....	Brig. Genl. H. H. O'Connell, S. C.
Deputy do.....	Major J. Ewing, S. C., Offg.
Judge Advocate General.....	Colonel F. Mardal, S. C.
Mily. Secy. to Commander-in-Chief.....	Lieut-Colonel G. Clerk.
Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to do.....	Captain F. M. Onslow.
Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry.....	Major A. W. O. Saunders.
Staff Officer and Supt. of Details, Fort St. George.....	Lieut-Colonel L. H. Isaacs, S. C.
Dy. Asst. Adj. Genl., Fort St. George and Centre District.....	Major J. M. Kerr, Cadre, 3rd Light Cavalry.
Commissary General.....	Colonel J. Loudon, S. C.
Offg. Depy. do.....	Lieut-Col. R. A. Moore, S. C.
Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.....	Colonel R. Cadell, <i>c. s.</i> , R. A.
Superintendent Gun Powder Factory.....	Capt. A. J. MacLavery, Offg.
do. Gun Carriage Factory.....	Lieut-Col. W. D'O. Kerrish.
Secy. to Govt. Military Department.....	Colonel J. Michael, <i>c. s.</i>
Controller of Military Accounts.....	Colonel J. W. Ridout, S. C., Offg.
Exmr. of Comst. Clothing and Stud Accts.....	Colonel E. T. Faken, S. C.
Examiner, Pay Department.....	Colonel C. S. Elliot, S. C.
Do. of Medical Accounts, and of Mily. and Medical Fund Accounts.....	Surg-Major J. Murray, <i>m. d.</i>
Do. Ordnance Accounts.....	Major C. T. P. Linnmoore, S. C.
Presidency Paymaster.....	Colonel C. L. Brown, Ben., S. C.
In Ch. of Asst. Branch, Controller's Office.....	Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, (Ben. S. C.)
Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing.....	Lieut-Colonel A. T. Scarle, S. C.
Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.....	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hankin, L. C.
Superintendent of Army Schools.....	Major C. J. Jennings, S. C., Offg.
Agent for Remounts.....	Colonel A. Drury, S. C.
Chief Garrison Instructor.....	Lt-Col. J. C. Taylor, R. A.
Secy. and Examiner in Hindustani.....	Colonel T. G. M. Lane, S. C.
Secy. to Govt., Dept. Public Works.....	Colonel E. A. Ford, R. E.
Chief Engr. for Ir. and St. 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., <i>m. d.</i>
Secy. to do. do. do.....	G. Bide, Esq., <i>m. d.</i> , F.R.S.
Surgeon-General British Medical Service.....	C. A. Gordon, Esq., <i>m. d.</i> , <i>c. s.</i>
Secy. to do. do. do.....	Surgeon-Major G. B. Mount, <i>m. d.</i>
Sanitary Commissioner.....	Surg-Major W. B. Cornish, <i>m. d.</i>
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.....	F. G. Shaw, Esq., Offg.
Inspector General of Police.....	Colonel C. S. Hoar, S. C.
Commissioner of Police.....	Lieut-Col. W. S. Dwyer, S. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Council of Bombay.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., *K.C.S.I.*, Governor and President in Council, took his seat, 1st May 1877.
His Excellency Lt. Genl. Sir Charles William Dunbar Slavelley, *K.C.B.*, Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council, took his seat, 9th October 1874.
The Hon. James Gibbs, Third Member of Council, took his seat, 7th April 1874.
The Hon. Lionel Robert Ashburner, *K.C.S.I.*, Fourth Member of Council, took his seat, 1st August 1877.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Charles Edward Buckland, *B.A.*, *K.C.S.I.*, Private Secretary.
Captain Edward Sterling Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, Military Secretary.
Lieut. William Robert LeGeyt Anderson, S. C., Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. John Sebastian Frith, *Boy. Art.* do.
Lieut. Douglas Charles Dean-Pitt, R. A., Extra do.
Surgeon George Waters, Medical Officer.
Jemadar Shah Cassira, 3rd L. L. Native do.

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

Major W. C. Justice, late Depot Battalion, Military Secretary.
Major G. A. Farre, 42nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter.
Lieut. H. Pilkington, R. E., Aide-de-Camp.
Subadar Shah Ibrahim, 26th N. L. Native Aide-de-Camp.

Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government.

The Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, *K.C.S.I.*, Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, and in charge of the Separate Department.
H. E. M. Jones, Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay.
T. D. Mackenzie, Acting.
Wassoojee Pandurang, Unconvd. Asst. Secy., Revenue, Finl. and Genl. Departments.
C. Gouna, Secretary, Political, 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.
P. Ryan, Unconvanted Asst. Secy., Political, Educational and Secret Departments.
G. C. Gilder, Acting.
G. Mills, Unconvanted Asst. Secy. in the Judicial and Separate Department.
Brevet-Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, S. C., Secretary, Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Unconvanted Assistant Secretaries.

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

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Rev. J. C. Myne, *M.A.*, *K.P.*, Bishop of Bombay.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, *M.A.*, Archdeacon and Commissary.—(dece'd).
The Venerable Samuel Stead, *M.A.*, Acting.
L. Fletcher, Registrar of the Diocese.

Legislative Department.

Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon'ble John Marriott, <i>pro tem</i> , Advocate General, Appointed	1st May, 1877.
do. Major-Genl. M. K. Kennedy, R. E.	do. 17th August, 1878.
do. Colonel W. C. Anderson	do. 17th do.
do. Naeeda Mahomed Ali Bogay	do. do.
do. Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narain Mundlie	do. do.
do. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	do. 15th March, 1877.
do. Rao Bahadur Bochar Dass Ambaidass	do. 15th Sept. do.
do. Sorabjee Shapoojee Bengalen	do. 17th August, 1878.
do. Walter Lang	do. 13th June, 1877.
do. Dossobhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	do. 16th September, 1877.
J. Nugent, Secretary.	

High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

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

JUDGES.

Hon Sir Charles Sargent, M.A., Kt.	Hon J. P. Green, L.L.B., B.L.
Lythelton Holyoake Bayley, B.L.	Raymond West, M.A., B.L.
Maxwell Melville, B.L., C.S.	Robert Hill Finlay, B.L.
Charles Gordon Kemball, B.L., C.S.	

Government Law Officers.

The Hon'ble J. Marriott, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate General.
 J. R. Naylor, Remembrancer for Legal Affairs.
 Halsey Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, (leave).
 H. Cleveland, *pro tem*.
 Nabhahai Harilass, L.L.B., Government Pleader.
 William Loudon, Administrator General, (leave).
 S. N. Fox, Acting.
 W. E. Hart, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law) Reporter to the High Court.

Officers of the Court.

C. E. Chapman, Accountant General, Original Side.
 C. E. Fox, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Master and Registrar in Equity and Comr. for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer.
 J. W. Orr, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.
 G. H. Parson, M.A., First Deputy Registrar.
 L. A. Watkins, Second Deputy Registrar.
 W. Adams, Additional Deputy Registrar.
 F. H. Meito, Acting Deputy Registrar.
 Limjee Nourojee Banajee, (Barrister-at-Law) Head Assistant.
 John Macpherson, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of the Crown.
 J. J. Curran, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.
 C. W. L. Jackson, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law) Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.
 C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court.
 J. D. Inverarity, M.A., L.L.B., (Barrister-at-Law) Examiner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.
 Kharsitji Parsunji Parakh, Sheriff.
 Edward Van Der Straeten, Deputy Sheriff.
 J. W. Flanagan, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
 L. A. Watkins, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
 W. Adams, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Accountants.

C. E. Chapman, B. C. S., Accountant General and Accountant to the High Court.
 W. E. Gordon, Deputy Accountant General.
 T. Trevor, Assistant to the Accountant General—Europe.
 G. H. E. Hart, Assistant to the Accountant General.
 H. J. Brereton, Off. Asst. do. Bombay.
 R. M. Palmer, Asst. to the Asst.-General, Bombay.
 do. Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.
 do. Off. Asst. Asst. General, Bombay.

STAFF, BOMBAY ARMY.

Adjutant General of the Army	Brig-Genl. H. F. Brooke, <i>Ap</i> , late 10th Foot.
Deputy do.	Major T. E. A. Hall, late 49th Foot.
Asst. Adj. Genl. of the Army, (Eur.)	Major A. Wardrop, S.C.
Offg. Asst. Adj. Genl. of the Army	Lt-Col. E. A. Green, S.C.
Asst. Adjutant General Royal Artillery	Cot. T. J. Macleschian, R.A. [A.G.]
Quarter Master General of the Army	Brig-Genl. G. E. S. Burrows, B. Inf., Offg.
Deputy do.	Lt-Col. A. G. F. Hogg, S.C.
Judge Advocate General of the Army	Cot. C. O. Maude.
Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry	Captain H. Waring, 2d Foot.
Chief Garrison Instructor	Captain H. D. O'Farrington, 73d Foot.
Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines	Maj. G. J. Morgan, R.A., (on leave.)
Deputy do.	Lt-Col. C. Clarke, R.A.
Supt. for Gun Carriages	Cot. W. S. Hatch, R.A., Offg. Insp. Genl.
Offg. Supt. do.	Colonel J. H. Reid, R.A.
Supt. for Gun Powder	Colonel A. A. Bayly, R.A.
Commissary General	Cot. F. P. Mignon, S.C.
Deputy Commissary General	Lieut.-Col. M. W. Willoughby, S.C.
Secy. to Government, P. W. Dept.	Mjr. Genl. M. K. Kennedy, R.E. (duty, Madras)
Under Secretary to do.	Lt-Col. W. A. Baker, R.E.
Under do. do. Irrigation Branch	Cot. C. J. Merriman, R.E.
do. do. Railway Branch	Lt-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
Examiner of Public Works Accounts	Lt-Col. G. J. Mellis.
Controller of Military Accounts	Cot. W. T. Chitty, S.C.
Accounts 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 and Clothing Accts.	Lt-Col. A. W. Graham, S.C.—Eur. P. A.
Offg. do.	Lt-Col. D. B. Young, S.C.
Officiating Presidency Paymaster	Major M. C. Perreau, Bengal S. C.
Examiner Ordnance Accounts	Captain C. G. Cantley, Bengal Cavalry.
Examiner, Medical Accts.	Surgeon-Maj. V. E. Cates.
Pay Department, Paymaster	Lt-Col. D. E. Young, S.C.
Pension do.	Lt-Col. H. F. Dishmore, S.C.
Supt. Army Clothing	Colonel J. Thacker, S.C.
do. Army Schools	Major G. A. Jacob, S.C.
Transport Department	Commander G. T. Robinson, Indian Navy.
Surgeon Genl. Indian Medical Dept.	W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
do. British do.	L. C. Stewart, Esq.
Sanitary Commissioner	Surgeon-Major J. L. Lumsdaine (leave).
Offg. do.	Surgeon-Major T. E. Hewlett.

MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Major-Genl. Sir Arthur P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B.
 Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp.....Bt-Major H. Gratian, 25th Foot.
 Brigade Major.....Captain W. R. Montague, 94th Foot.

CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Sir J. E. Longden, K.C.M.G.
 Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant A. N. Hayne, 57th Foot.
 Major-General.....John Alfred Street, C.B.
 Aide-de-Camp.....Captain C. J. Mathews, 57th Foot, Acting.
 Brigade-Major.....Captain W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, 5th Foot.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Captain
 Aide-de-Camp.....Captain A. Glen, 10th Foot.
 Brigade-Major.....

Prince of Wales' Island and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor.....Lt-Col. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Royal Arty.

Malacca and Dependencies.

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

Labuan and its Dependencies.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....H. T. Usher, Esq., C.M.G.

PART III—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Council of Fort Saint George—Government Office.

The Most Noble RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.....	Governor and President in Council.
H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir N. B. CHAMBERLAIN, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.....	Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council.
The Honorable Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.S.I.....	Third in Council.
The Honorable WILLIAM HADLESTONE.....	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.
The Honorable D. F. CARMDEN, Esq., Vernakulam Bainsinger, C.S.I.	Honorable Goday Narain Gajapati Rao, Sir Haimayut Jah Bahadur, J. G. Coleman.
" P. O'Sullivan, Ag. Adv. Gl.	

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and James Street, Fort.

Hours of Business, from 10½ a.m. to 4 p.m.

L. C. PARRY, Esq., Accountant General and Commissioner of paper Currency, Madras.	
J. E. JACKS, Esq., Deputy Acct. Genl. (on other duty, Calcutta.)	
W. DONALD, Esq., Asst. Acct. Genl. and Acct. Depy. Acct. Genl.	
G. W. CHINE, Esq., Asst. to the Acct. Genl. in charge of Paper Currency, Money Order & Stamping Depts.	
F. DAHL LARSEN, Esq., Asst. to the Acct. Genl. & Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl.	
H. S. GROVE, Esq., Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, in charge of outside Audit.	
C. E. CRAWLEY, Esq., Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General.	

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Brigadier-General Jebb.....	Adjutant General.
Col. A. B. CLAPHAM.....	Deputy Adjutant General.
Major Col. De la Fort Bedford.....	Assistant Adjutant General.
Col. G. A. ARBUTHNOT.....	Offg. do.
Col. P. C. TREVOR.....	Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery.
Dy. Asst. Ag. Comy. T. FARRIS.....	Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Late Mick Hill a.m. to 5 p.m.

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

Barrack Department, Presidency.

Office, Fort St. George—10½ a.m. to 5 p.m.

Capt. D. LINDENBURGH.....	Barrack Master.
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Deputy Assistant Adjutant General's Office.

Banister Square, Fort—10½ a.m. to 5 p.m.

Major J. M. KERR.....	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Mr. S. C. JOHNSON.....	Manager.

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chepauk—11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

G. Thornhill, Esq., 1st Member.	C. D. Maclean, Esq., Addl. Sub-Secretary.
Hon. R. A. Dalryell, 2nd Member, (on leave.)	Mr. M. Jordan, 1st Assistant.
Acting 2nd Member.	C. Sivasankarum Moodally, B. A., 2nd Asst.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., Acting 3rd Member.	Mr. T. Haughton, Registrar.
H. E. Stokes, Esq., Secretary.	P. Chentel Row, Head Sheristadar.
C. A. Galton, Esq., Sub-Secretary.	

Camp Equipage Depot.

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

Capt. Edmund Henshaw, Deputy Comy. John McCann, Conductor.

Central Committee for Examination of Assistants.

President.

R. J. Melville, Esq., C. A. Gallon, Esq., T. Weir, Esq., Colonel E. G. M. Lane, Major W. F. Wright, Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Tyrrell, J. Starrock, Esq., E. Thompson, Esq., H. M. Winterbotham, Esq., D. S. White, Esq.,	Members. Telugu Translator. Tamil Translator. Hindustani and Persian Translator. Cassarese Translator. Malayalam Translator, (on leave). do. Acting. Secretary.
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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. H. Aubry.....	Clerk of the Peace.
T. Ramachandra Row.....	Interpreter.
C. Buckthavachariar Nalloor.....	Manager.

Central Museum.

Office, Pantheon Road, Egmore—4 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Surgeon Major G. Didi, B. A. Superintendent.

Commissary General's Office.

Back of Sea Customs House—11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Colonel J. Londen.....	Commissary General.
Colonel J. P. Watts.....	Commissary General—(Europe).
Colonel R. A. Moore.....	Officiating Deputy Commissary General.
Strengvis Row.....	Assistant.
EXECUTIVE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m.	
Colonel G. R. F. Bardin.....	Assistant Commissary General.
Captain E. A. Bruce.....	Ag. Sub-Asst. Comy. Genl., 1st Class.
Mr. J. J. Franklin.....	Manager.
STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	
Major E. S. Berkeley.....	Sub Assistant Commissary General.
A. Arumooogum Moodelur.....	Manager.

Commissioner for U. C. S. Examinations.

Office—Fort Wallajah Street—11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways.)

Office, Chepauk—11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Lieut-Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, B. E., Major G. J. Smith, B. E., Captain W. H. Coaker, B. E., Mr. T. A. Doyle,	Consulting Engineer for Railways. Deputy Consulting Engineer. Deputy Consulting Engineer. Assistant.
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EXAMINER OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Major P. Lambert, B. E.,	Examiner Railway Accounts.
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Court of Small Causes.

2nd Lane Beach—11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

T. M. Redford, Esq., C. V. Bhangarada Sastry, Esq., T. Muthuswamy Iyer, Esq.,	1st Judge. 2nd Judge. 3rd Judge (on other duty.)
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P. Srinivasan Rao, Esq., Acting Secy.
J. H. Marshall, Esq., Judge and Clerk of the Court.

Director of Public Instruction.

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

Colonel E. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction.
D. S. Wylie, Esq., Assistant.
A. Shanmuga Moodeliy, Manager.

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Office, Chempak—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

H. K. Puckle, Esq., Director.
J. Lakshminatha Rao, 1st Assistant.
M. Shanmugam, Manager.

Revenue Survey Department.

Office, Chempak—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel W. H. Hensley, Superintendent (Europe).
Lieut. Col. A. DeCromby Scott, R.E., Acting Superintendent.
Major C. C. Sargant, 2nd Assistant Supt. in charge of Photography and Mapping.

Mr. W. Starr, Chief Assistant.
E. S. Raghavachariar, 1st Do.
Mr. G. Panchanab, Acting Sub Assistant.

Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

Office, Nungambakam—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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

Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, British Medical Service.

C. D. Madden, Esq., Deputy Surgeon General.

Deputy Judge Advocate, Second Circle.

Captain W. H. Hall, Deputy Judge Adv., 2nd Circle.

District Engineer, Presidency.

Major B. Thompson, District Engineer.

Emigration Department.

R. J. Nelville, Esq., Protector of Emigrants.
Surgeon D. B. Thompson, M.D., Medical Inspector.
C. G. Connal, Esq., M.D., Mauritius Agent and Medical Officer.

Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Office, Fort—10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner.
Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Deputy Examiner.
D. Brown, Esq., Deputy Examiner.

Examiner Railway Accounts.

Major V. Lambert, Examiner.
Mr. R. K. Whistling, Dy. Examiner, Negotiations.
C. S. Duff, Dy. do.

General-Registry Office.

Head Office, Feroz Khan.

Honorable V. Rama Nageswari, C.I., Inspector General.
District Registrars.
Office, Eversham Chetty Street, Black Town.

J. G. Ferrand, Esq., District Registrar.
Office, Deputy Collector's Office, Mount Road.

G. Gopal Chetty, M.A., Sub Registrar.
A. Raghavany May, M.A., Acting.

Government Consulting Architect.

Office, Chempak.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq., Consulting Architect.

Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chempak—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lieut. Colonel P. H. Tyrrell, Government Agent and Paymaster.
Major H. H. M. A. Cashier and Assistant.
Mr. G. B. Pannik, Manager.

Government Central Book Depot.

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

V. Krishnamo Chetty, Cashier and Registrar of Books.

Government Office.

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

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &c., DEPARTMENTS.

Honorable D. F. Carmichael, Chief Secy.
J. Starrock, Esq., Under-Secretary.
Mr. G. Hammett, 1st Assistant.
Mr. C. U. Fernandez, 2nd Assistant.
M. Singaravulu Moodeliy, 3rd Asst., Acting.
Mr. G. Fitzsimons, Confidential Clerk.
Mr. G. C. Hunt, Record-Keeper.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C. G. Master, Esq., Secretary.
L. A. Campbell, Esq., Under-Secretary.
T. Venkayami Rao, 1st Assistant.
Mr. L. C. D'Cruz, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. F. D. Gager, Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel E. A. Poord, R.E., Secy. to Govt. & Chief Engr. P. W. Dept.
Lieut. Colonel J. Mullins, R.E., Joint Secy. to Govt. & Chief Engr. for Irrgn.
Lieut. Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., Joint Secy. to Govt. Ry. Branch.
Colonel W. T. P. Farewell, S.O., Dy. Chief Engr. & Under-Secy. P. W. Dept.
Lt. Col. A. deC. Scott, R.E., Do. Do. Irrgn. Branch (on other duty).
Major P. Montgomerie, R.E., Ag. Do. do.
Mr. R. Parsons, 1st Assistant.
Mr. A. T. Pringle, 2nd Assistant.

Government Telegraph Department.

Office, North Esplanade Black Town.

R. C. Laughlin, 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.
Walker Morgan, Esq., Dy. Registrar, Appel- late Side.

Hon'ble L. C. Innes, Judges.
" James Kernan, Q. C.,
" J. R. Kindersley,
J. Shaw, Esq., Registrar, Original Side.
B. Brooks, Esq., Asst. Regr., Original Side.
W. W. Munroe, Esq., Sheriff.
H. Wiggin, Esq., C.S., Registrar, Appellate Side (on duty).
T. Weir, Esq., Ag. Registrar, Appellate Side.

A. F. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.
ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.
High Court Buildings, North Beach.
10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
P. O'Sullivan, Ag. Adv. Genl.
E. Barclay, Esq., Government Solicitor.
J. W. Handley, Esq., Government Pleader.
H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.

J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General.
Mr. J. J. Falman, Manager.

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.

Colonel G. S. Moore, Inspector General.
Major W. Robertson, Asst. Insp. Genl., Ag. Supt. Insp. Genl.
Dy. Insp. Genl., Northern Range.
Major T. E. Guthrie, Ag. Asst. Insp. Genl.
S. Ramachandra Naidu, Manager.

Inspector General of Jails, Madras.

Office, Ootacamund.

Lieut. Col. T. B. E. Tennant, Inspector General.
Mr. De Mader, Head Clerk.

Superintendent Army Schools.

Lieut. Colonel H. L. Grove, M. S. C. Superintendent, (Madr.)
Major C. J. Jennings Assistant to Superintendent.

Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Office, 1st Easie Row—11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

W. F. Wright, Esq. Superintendent.
Mr. H. Webster Assistant to Superintendent of Stamps.
G. F. T. Clarke Manager, Stationery Office.

Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

W. A. Symonds, Esq. Superintendent.

Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.

Office, Fort—11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Colonel E. L. Hankin, S. C. Superintendent.
Venkataswami Tewari, M. Head Assistant.

Superintendent General of Vaccination.

Office—Chintadripet.

J. A. Laing, M.D. Superintendent General of Vaccination.

Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.

Office, Fort—10½ a. m. to 5 p. m.

G. Smith, Esq., M.D. Surgeon-General.
G. Bala, Esq., M.D. Secretary and Statistical Officer.
Mr. H. D'Sylva Manager.

Surgeon General, British Medical Service.

Office, Fort St. George—11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

C. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D. Surgeon-General.
G. B. Munn, Esq., M.D. Secretary and Statistical Officer.
C. Ramalinga Mudaliar Manager.

Translators to Government.

Lieut. Colonel F. H. Tyrell, Foreman and Hindustani.
Colonel F. G. M. Lane, M. S. C. Telugu.
Major W. F. Wright, M. S. C. Tamil.
J. Churruell, Esq. Canarese.
E. Thompson, Esq. Malayalam, (in leave).
H. M. Winterbottom, Esq. do.

List of Consuls in the Madras Presidency.

Name	Government	Station	Date of Appointment
L. Strong	American	Madras	31 December 1873
Stewart Hall	American, U. S.	Coco-nada	9 February 1869
Vacant	American	Tiru	
J. A. Wall	Austro-Hungarian Em.	Coco-nada	30 October 1873
J. Jones (Perry and Co.)	Belgium	Madras	17 January 1868
August Bartholomew	Denmark	Coco-nada	19 December 1868
* H. De Lont, Acting	France	Madras	February 1876
Jules Regnaud	France	Cochin	16 October 1869
Jules LaFouchere	France	Coco-nada	14 January 1873
C. A. G. Monbrun, Acting	France	Tellicherry	23 January 1873
E. Baudry	France	Madras	9 May 1873
K. Poppe	Germany	Madras	
A. B. Maule	Germany	Rimlipatam	19 March 1873
G. Ripley	Germany	Coco-nada	10 August 1871
F. W. Abel	Germany	Cochin	7 July 1874
A. Spitzeler	Germany	Madras	
G. H. Cammude	Italy	Madras	12 March 1862
Frank DeSours	Portugal	Madras	28 September 1871
James G. Coleman, (Vic.)	Spain	Madras	28 September 1871
Mr. W. W. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Sweden and Norway	Madras	22 March 1872

* 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	0	Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry (a)	1,650	0	0	0
Chief Justice	5,000	0	0	0	Registrar, Madras University	500	0	0	0
Bishop	2,123	5	4	0	Principal, Medical College and Physician, General Hospital	1,600	0	0	0
Member of Council	5,533	5	4	0	Principal, Normal School	600	0	0	0
Police Judges	5,150	0	0	0	Principal, Civil Engr. College (b)	500	0	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government	4,166	10	0	0	Head Master, Provincial School	500	0	0	0
Under do	1,650	0	0	0	District Engineer	600 and 700	0	0	0
Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department	3,223	5	4	0	1st Assistant do	300	0	0	0
Under Secretary to do	1,600	0	0	0	2nd do	150	0	0	0
Secretary to Government, P. W. Department	2,250	0	0	0	Inspector General of Registration	1,500	0	0	0
Joint Secy. to do in the Irrig. Dept.	1,200	0	0	0	Registrar of Assurances	500	0	0	0
Assistant Secretary Legislative and Judicial Department	800	0	0	0	Do, High Court, Appellate Side	1,600	0	0	0
Private Secretary to the Governor	1,800	0	0	0	Deputy do	700	0	0	0
Commissioner-General and Ex-officio Commissioner-Paper Currency	2,500	0	0	0	Advocate General (c)	2,123	5	4	0
Deputy Accountant General	1,075	0	0	0	Solicitor	3,223	5	4	0
Assistant do	950	0	0	0	Administrator General	800	0	0	0
Asst. to the Accountant General	800	0	0	0	Government Pleader	500	0	0	0
Do do do	400	0	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Original Side	2,000	0	0	0
2 Supernumerary at 300	300	0	0	0	Assistant do do (d)	600	0	0	0
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants	100	0	0	0	Law Reporter do	400	0	0	0
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination	350	0	0	0	Sheriff	800	0	0	0
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent	1,050	0	0	0	Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor	500	0	0	0
Resident of Travancore	1,600	0	0	0	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	175	0	0	0
Assistant do	600	0	0	0	Judge's Clerk	550	0	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Railways	500	0	0	0	Coroner (e)	350	0	0	0
Deputy do	400	0	0	0	Judge, Court of Small Causes	2,000	0	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company	2,000	0	0	0	Do do 700, 1,000 and 1,400	1,400	0	0	0
Government Agent, Chepauk	525	0	0	0	Clerk of do and 4th Judge Madras	500	0	0	0
Translators: Tamil, Telugu and Persian	300	0	0	0	Assistant do and Cashier do	350	0	0	0
Canarese and Malayalam	250	0	0	0	Inspector General of Madras Police	2,500	0	0	0
Supt. of Central Museum	500	0	0	0	Assistant do	900	0	0	0
Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantation	500	0	0	0	Deputy Inspector General	1,200	0	0	0
Regtr. of Diocese & Archdeaconry, Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras	212 ½	0	0	0	Superintendent of Police 1st Class	500	0	0	0
Senior Chaplain with Rs. 120 home rent when doing duty at Presidency	800	0	0	0	Inspector General of Jails	1,500	0	0	0
Junior Chaplain	500	0	0	0	Supt. of Central Jails	600 and 800	0	0	0
Post Master General	1,200	0	0	0	Commissioner of Police	1,500	0	0	0
Inspecting Post Master	700	0	0	0	2 Dy. do 700 & with Rt. allowance of Rs. 30	500	0	0	0
Post Master, Madras	700	0	0	0	Magistrate of Police	500, 1,000 and 1,200	0	0	0
Dir. of Pub. Instruction, 2,000 to Principal Presy. College, 1,000 to	2,250	0	0	0	Commissioner Magistrate	700	0	0	0
Professor of History	500	0	0	0	Civil and Session Judge	2,250	0	0	0
Do, Logic and Moral Philosophy	700	0	0	0	Subordinate Judge	500	0	0	0
Do, Mathematics	700	0	0	0	District 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class	200, 300 and 400	0	0	0
Do, Sanskrit	700	0	0	0	First Member, Board of Revenue	4,000	0	0	0
Do, Vern. Literature	500	0	0	0	Second Member	3,000	0	0	0
Asst. Do. of Eng. and Mathematics	350	0	0	0	Third do	2,000	0	0	0
1 Insp. of Schools, 1st Class, 1,000 to	1,250	0	0	0	Secretary	2,000	0	0	0
2 do 2nd " 700 to	2,000	0	0	0	Sub-Secretary	1,500	0	0	0
3 do 3rd " 500 to	800	0	0	0	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs	700	0	0	0
4 do 4th " 200 to	200	0	0	0	Appraiser	500	0	0	0
Prin. Combaromun College	700	0	0	0	Do, Assistant	300	0	0	0

(a) Gets House Rent Rupees 100.

(b) Present incumbent draws Pay of rank Rupees 1,502-4 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 50.

(f) Gets Rupees 100 in addition for change of Lock Hospital.

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

FIRST CLASS OF 28 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Lingual Attain- ments.	Names	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to last Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowance.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
1	Tel Hin	Andrew Wedderburn	23 July 41	2 Apr. 42	14 Feb. 47 to 3 Jan. 48 14 Feb. 47 to 7 Feb. 60 23 Feb. 64 to 27 Feb. 65 28 Feb. to 231 June 65 25 June 66 to 18 Feb. 71	Y. M. D. 26 10 21	7 July 60	RS. A. P. 2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Mag. of the District, Cobe- batoor, 10th March 1868—Commissioner— Allowed to retain Office until April 1875, G. O. 19th April 1877 No. 586 Pub.
2	Tel Hin	H. M. L. Sir Wm. Robinson, K. C. S. I.	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	13 Nov. 53 to 12 Nov. 55 13 Nov. 55 to 1 Jan. 55 15 May 58 to 8 Nov. 68 22 Apr. 72 to 31 Jan. 73	30 11 19 19	June 70	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 5th December 1873— Madras.
3	Tel Tam	George Turnbull, c.s.i.	27 July 42	7 Apr. 43	21 May 53 to 30 May 56 21 May 56 to 12 Nov. 56 14 Sep. 62 to 13 Sep. 63 14 Sep. to 10 Dec. 63	30 0 4	"	4,000 0 0	First Member of the Board of Revenue, 10th December 1873—Commr. for the U. C. S. Examination, 30th Dec. 1873—Madras.
4	Tel Tam	Benj. Lewis Charles James	16 Feb. 44	10 Aug. 44	10 July 49 to 13 June 52 26 Apr. 57 to 28 Apr. 68 29 Apr. 68 to 2 Jan. 69 1 Feb. to 19 July 75	28 3 20 14	Feb. 72	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 21st March 1865—Vice-Chancel- lor, University of Madras—Madras.
5	Tel Tam Can	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 10 Aug. 77	26 10 6 30	Apr. 73	3,016 10 8	Third Member of the Board of Rev., 26th March 1876—Madras.

6	Tel Tam	Hosie William Hudleston	25 do	6 Sep. 45	29 Jan. 56 to 26 Sep. 57 10 July 68 to 5 July 71 2 Mar. 74 to 24 Feb. 75	27 8 11	"	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 12th June, 1877— Madras.
7	Tel Tam	Hosie John Robt. Kindersley (Barrister at Law.)	21 July 47	22 Dec. 47	3 Aug. 52 to 26 Jan. 54 5 Jan. 61 to 4 Jan. 64 5 to 7 Jan. 64	24 6 13 3	May 75	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 12th June 1877—Fellow of the Madras University, 27th March 1877— Madras.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—2ND CLASS.

[PART III.]

No.	Legal Attainments.	Names.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
C 8	Tel Tam Can	Louis Forbes.....	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 15 Apr. 64 10 Apr. 65 to 5 Dec. 64 7 Mar. 65 to 25 Mar. 70 28 Jan. 70 to 28 Dec. 72	Y. M. D. 21 9 20	2 Apr. 70	Rs. A. P. 2,333 5 4	District and Session Judge of Bellary, 19th June 1877.—BELLARY.
9	Tel Tam Can	Henric Robert Aubreyer, Duford.	14 do	31 Dec. 50	21 Feb. 55 to 20 Feb. 56 21 Feb. 56 to 20 Feb. 58 21 Feb. 58 to 27 Mar. 59 24 Dec. 70 to 23 Dec. 71 12 March 77 Due 11 Dec. 78	21 1 0	"	£1,000 a year.	Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 29th March 1876.—Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, 20th January 1875 and 20th January 1877.— <i>Parlo, to Evr, for 8 months, 27th Feb. 1877.</i> — <i>Extension of 1 year and 4 months, 11th December 1877.</i>
C 10	Tel Tam Can	Henry Edward Sullivan.....	14 do	31 Dec. 50	27 Feb. 61 to 26 Feb. 63 27 Feb. 63 to 25 Jan. 63 5 Mar. 71 to 4 Sep. 71 5 to 8 Sep. 71 4 Sept. 74 to 10 Apr. 76	22 11 5	"	2,333 5 4 466 10 8	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly, 4th March 1873.—Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 29th February 1877.—TRAVANCORE.
11	Tel Tam Can	John Beattie Cockrell.....	14 do	1 Dec. 50	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 64 20 Mar. 65 to 29 Dec. 64 10th Nov. 73	22 2 25	"	£1,000 a year.	Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills, 11th June 1872.— <i>Parlo, to Europe for 2 years, 10th October 1876.</i>
12	Tel Tam Hin	Henric David Fremantle Carmichael.	31 Dec.	2 Mar. 51	23 Mar. 55 to 27 Mar. 56 28 Mar. 56 to 25 Oct. 56 24 June to 25 Nov. 60 26 Nov. 60 to 25 Dec. 61 8 July 69 to 15 Apr. 71 15 Mar. to 14 Nov. 73.	21 4 24	2 Mar. 71	3,750 0 0	Chief Secretary to Government, 12th June 1877.—Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Port Saint George for making Laws and Regulations, 24th February 1874.—Fellow, University of Madras.—MADRAS.
C 13	Tel Tam	Edward Croft Thomas.	17 Sep.	51 29 Dec. 51	6 June to 31 Oct. 60 12 Oct. 62 to 23 July 65 29 Sep. 65 to 25 Mar. 69 19 Apr. 70 to 14 Feb. 71	21 10 2	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, 17th August 1869.—VIZAGAPATAM.

CIVIL.]

COVENANTED SERVANTS.—2ND CLASS.

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14	Tel Tam Hin	Richard Kaye Fuckle.....	17 do	29 Dec. 51	13 Nov. 61 to 12 Nov. 62 13 Nov. 61 to 3 Feb. 62 23 July 69 to 5 Nov. 70 17 July 73 to 16 July 76	22 6 2	"	2,760 0 0 37 8 0	Director of Revenue Settlement, 20th July 1875.—MADRAS.
15	Tel Tam Hin	John Henry Master.....	14 Jan.	52 23 May 52	14 Apr. 64 to 4 Apr. 67	32 7 15	29 Mar. 72	2,333 5 4 57 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary; Political Agent, Sundar, 4th March 1873.—BELLARY.
C 16	Tel Tam	Robert Davidson.....	14 do	20 Mar. 52	31 Mar. 57 to 30 Mar. 58 31 Mar. 58 to 5 Jan. 59 18 Sep. 68 to 3 Dec. 69 17 Aug. 73 to 12 Feb. 74	32 3 14	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, 16th June 1876.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 19th Dec. 1876.—KURNOL.
17	Tel Tam	John Dalrymple Goldingham	27 July	53 8 Sep. 53	14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68 14 Aug. 68 to 23 Sep. 68 30 Mar. 74 to 25 Mar. 76	19 2 15	8 Sep. 73	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, 15th Oct. 1872.—NELLORE.
18	Tel Tam	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 15 Dec. 67 23 Mar. 73 to 20 June 74	18 11 13	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 25th May 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, and Govt. Agent, Tanjore; Political Agent for French Settlement of Karikal, 15th Sep. 1874.—TANJORE.
19	Tel Tam	Charles Gilbert Master..... (Barbister-at-Law.)	30 Dec.	53 31 May 54	15 April 66 to 14 April 69 15 April 69 to 22 April 69 29 Mar. 75 to 9 May 76	19 5 12	26 Jan. 74	3,125 0 0	Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept., 12th June 1877.—MADRAS
20	Tel Tam	Henry Sullivan Thomas..... F.L.S., F.Z.S.	15 Dec.	54 26 June 55	19 Oct. 58 to 20 July 59 10 April 70 to 4 April 72	19 9 8	27 Jan. 75	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 250 0 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 25th May 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District, and Govt. Agent, Tanjore; Political Agent for French Settlement of Karikal, 15th Sep. 1874.—TANJORE.
21	Tel Tam	William Doodsonell Horley	5 do	27 Jan. 55	16 Oct. 70 to 25 June 71 12 Mar. 76 to 11 Mar. 78	20 4 25	"	£1,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah, 30th Jan. 1873.— <i>On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 25th January 1876.</i>

No.	Names.	4	6	6	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Engaged Articles.	Names.	4	6	6	6	Actual Service up to 1st Dec.	Date of provision to present table.	Salary and allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
22	Td Ten Francis Martin Kindersley	1 Aug. 55	2 Dec. 55	7 July 57 to 30 June 60 9 July 72 to 6 Feb. 73	19 6 27 Jan. 1872	19 6 27 Jan. 1872	19 6 27 Jan. 1872	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Cochin, 20th March 1870.—On furlough to Europe in Medical Certificate, for two years, 3rd Apr. 1871.
C 23	Td Ten Francis Collier Carr (Barrister-at-Law)	1 do	29 Dec. 55	7 Sep. 56 to 6 Sep. 60 1 Sep. 60 to 1 Jan. 70 11 May 74 to 10 Nov. 74	18 2 7	18 2 7	18 2 7	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, 24th Feb. 1872.—PALARCOOTAN.
24	Td Ten John H. McGee	1 do	20 Dec. 55	23 Mar. 58 to 24 Nov. 64 1 Dec. 67 to 8 Dec. 67 20 March 77 Died 25 Mar. 79	18 10 28	18 10 28	18 10 28	£1,000 a year.	Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 20th March 1870.—On furlough to Europe in Medical Certificate, for two years, 3rd Apr. 1871.
C 25	Td Ten John William Bell (Barrister-at-Law)	1 do	20 Oct. 55	30 Apr. 58 to 25 Apr. 63 30 Apr. 63 to 3 June 63 10 Apr. 73 to 10 Oct. 73	18 7 0	18 7 0	18 7 0	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872.—TOLLURU.
26	Td Ten William Southey Whitehead	1 do	29 Dec. 55	14 Nov. 58 to 9 Dec. 61 14 April 67 to 7 April 69 21 Mar. 74 to 30 Mar. 76 21 to 27 Mar. 76 2 to 12 Nov. 76	22 0 3	22 0 3	22 0 3	2,333 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—CHITTOOR.
27	Td Ten Richard Walsley Barlow	6 July	11 Sept. 55	25 July 58 to 24 July 69 24 July 69 to 15 Sep. 69 14 April 70 to 8 Oct. 69 12 April 75 to 5 Mar. 76	18 10 5	18 10 5	18 10 5	2,333 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 16th Dec. 1873.—SEDAWAT.
C 28	Td Ten Charles George Plumer	10 Dec. 55	15 Mar. 56	14 Nov. 58 to 13 Nov. 60 14 Nov. 60 to 9 Dec. 61 14 April 67 to 7 April 69 21 Mar. 74 to 30 Mar. 76 21 to 27 Mar. 76 2 to 12 Nov. 76	18 8 15	18 8 15	18 8 15	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, 10th December 1873.—CHITTOOR.
29	Td Ten Honorable James Chisholme Sl. Clerk.	14 Jan. 57	15 Mar. 57	15 May 63 to 20 May 71	18 9 11	18 9 11	18 9 11	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 5th June 1874.—KURNOL.

No.	Names.	4	6	6	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Engaged Articles.	Names.	4	6	6	6	Actual Service up to 1st Dec.	Date of provision to present table.	Salary and allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
30	Td Ten Octavius Butler Irvine	26 Dec. 55	26 Mar. 57	28 June 58 to 27 June 63 28 June 63 to 27 Dec. 64 22 Aug. 71 to 21 Feb. 73	16 9 3	16 9 3	16 9 3	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot, 20th May 1874.—CHITTOOR.
31	Td Ten Robertson John Melville	15 do	20 Jan. 57	14 April 67 to 7 April 69 28 April 73 to 27 Mar. 76	17 0 13	17 0 13	17 0 13	2,333 5 4	Collector of Sea Customs and Madras District, and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, 2nd October 1877.—MADRAS.
32	Td Ten John Henry Garstin	1 July 57	1 Dec. 57	21 April 72 to 3 Jan. 74 18 4 13	8 Nov. 77	8 Nov. 77	8 Nov. 77	2,333 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 18th April 1871.—Special Agent, French Settlement, and Political Agent for Pondicherry—Tampy. Adm. Secy. to Govt., Ray. Dept., 2nd January 1877.—MADRAS.
33	Td Ten William McQuibban	21 do	1 Dec. 57	28 Nov. 68 to 26 Oct. 70 4 Oct. 73 to 29 Nov. 76	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	2,333 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madras, 6th May 1873.—MADRAS.— <i>Private leave for one month, on Med. Cert., 13th November 1877.</i>
34	Td Ten George Downton Leman	5 Aug. 57	1 Dec. 57	10 Jan. to 9 Apr. 61 28 Sep. 61 to 27 June 62 28 June 62 to 26 Mar. 63 3 April 76 to 28 Jan. 72	16 6 5	16 6 5	16 6 5	2,333 5 4	Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 23rd October 1877.—Acting Commissioner of Nilgiri Hills, 10th October 1876.—OORAGAVEND.
C 35	Td Ten Alex. McCallum Webster	5 do	26 Dec. 57	1 Feb. 63 to 31 Jan. 67 1 Feb. 67 to 11 Oct. 67 22 July 72 to 12 Dec. 75 25 Oct. 75 to 11 Apr. 76	16 5 18	16 5 18	16 5 18	2,333 5 4	Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 23rd October 1877.—Acting Commissioner of Nilgiri Hills, 10th October 1876.—OORAGAVEND.
36	Td Ten Edmund Forster Webster (Barrister-at-Law)	5 do	24 Jan. 58	14 July 61 to 13 July 62 14 July 62 to 14 June 64 30 April 71 to 6 Feb. 73	15 2 29	15 2 29	15 2 29	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, 16th August 1873.—TAMBOORE.
37	Td Ten John Child Hainsworth	20 July 57	8 Nov. 57	29 May 60 to 30 May 71 8 Feb. 76 to 1 Feb. 79 Died 1 Feb. 79	16 3 3	16 3 3	16 3 3	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge of Salem, 14th November 1873.—On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 25th Jan. 1876.

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

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.		Initial Attainments.	Names.	Commencement 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.
57	Tel Tam		Alexander Cruickshank..... M.A., Aberdeen.	4 Sep. 62	5 Dec. 62	23 Dec. 73 to 6 Dec. 75	33 1 12	7 Oct. 74	RS. A. P. 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, Vinnagottam, 14th February 1872.—Actg. Sub Collector & Joint Magr. of Tanjore, 28th August 1876.—KESAPATAM.
58	Tel Tam		Huntly Pryor Gordon.....	7 Oct. 62	2 Jan. 63	3 Feb. 73 to 2 Feb. 75	12 11 24	"	1,400 0 0 622 3 7	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 21st May 1873.—Acting Dist. and Sessions Judge, Salem, 4th Feb. 1876.—Salem.—(To be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, on the abolition of the Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, 6th November 1877.)
59	Tel Tam		Ray's Glasgow.....	25 Aug. 62	13 Jan. 63	18 Feb. 71 to 15 Feb. 73 1 Feb. 75 to 25 Jan. 76	11 11 25	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madras, 29th July 1873 and 6th June 76.—CHENNAI.
60	Tel Tam		Andrew John Stuart.....	31 Aug. 62	27 Oct. 63	17 Nov. 69 to 13 Feb. 70 1 June 73 to 21 May 75	11 11 11	7 Oct. 75	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Cuddalore, 16th March 1876.—MUNDESVALLY.
61	Tel Tam		Henry Edward Stokes, M.A..... Dublin.	do	4 Jan. 64	13 Nov. 64 to 12 Nov. 65 19 Nov. 65 to 6 Feb. 66 23 Mar. 70 to 14 Sep. 74	5 11	"	2,000 0 0	0 Secretary, Board of Revenue, 20th February 1877.—Fellow of the University of Madras, 10th February 1875.
62	Tel Tam		Henry William Bliss, M.A..... Merion College, Oxford.	do	15 Dec. 63	10 Sep. 76 to 30 July 77	13 1 27	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madras, 16th February 1874.—Tanjore, Additional Sub Colln. and Joint Mag. N. Arcot, 21st July 77.—CHENNAI.

63	Tel Tam		Joseph Charles Hughson.....	20 do	9 Dec. 63	13 April 75 to 29 Nov. 76	12 5 0	"	1,400 0 0 87 8 0	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 13th March 1877.—Acting Adl. Sub Colln. and Joint Magistrate of the District, Bellary, during the famine, 5th June 1877.—Govert.—(To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, on the abolition of the Small Cause Court, Madras, 23rd October 1877.)
64	Tam Tel		James Frederick Smith, M.A..... Cambridge.	do	28 Nov. 63	14 May 67 to 13 May 68 14 May 68 to 10 June 70 13 Aug. 74 to 8 Aug. 76	9 0 13	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Malabar—Ag. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 18th Oct. 1876.—SHEERMADAYL.
65	Tel Tam		William Henry Glenn.....	31 do	28 Nov. 63	18 Oct. 70 to 18 Oct. 72	12 1 5	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Bellary, 31st Oct. 1876.—Govert.
66	Tel Tam		John Kelsall.....	do	27 Oct. 63	1 Mar. 73 to 31st Dec. 74	12 4 25	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Principal Asst. to the Colln. and Mag. & Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 19th December 1876.—CHENNAI.
67	Tam Tel		John Wallace.....	26 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63	19 Jan. 74 to 17 Nov. 75 31 May 77 Due 29 Nov. 78	11 9 13	"	585 9 8	8 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 18th March 1873.— <i>Enlarged to Europe for 18 months, on Medical Certificate 22nd May 1877.</i>
68	Tam Tel		Charles Stewart Crale.....	31 do	9 Dec. 63	10 July 75 to 1 Feb. 77	12 6 8	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 18th June 1877.—Acting Additional Sub Collector in the Nellore District, 6th February 1877.—NELLORE.
69	Tel Tam		Samuel Trans McCarthy.....	31 do	4 Jan. 64	25 July to 18 Sep. 66 31 Mar. 73 to 23 March 75	11 10 10	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 23rd October 1877.—CHINGLEPUT.
70	Tel Tam		Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich.....	15 do	7 Oct. 63	10 July 68 to 9 July 69 10 July to 7 Oct. 69 2 April 72 to 26 Mar. 73 3 Nov. 76 to 2 Feb. 77	11 9 1	"	1,200 0 0 735 8 11 87 8 0	0 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 26th October 1869.—Ag. Collector, Vizagapatam, 10th Jan. 1877.—VIZAGAPATAM.
71	Tel Tam		Herbert Wigram, M.A..... Oxford.	31 do	28 Nov. 63	23 June 71 to 22 Oct. 71 1 March 74 to 25 Oct. 75	12 1 10	"	1,000 0 0 488 14 3	0 Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873.—Fellow, University of Madras—Ag. Dist. & Sessions Judge, South Malabar, 26th Oct. 1875.—CALCUT.

No.	Signal Station- months.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if how on leave, date of return.	Actual Service up to date of Dec.	Y.	S.	P.	S.	Station.
72	Tel Tam	James Dransing Baker Giddell	10 do	2 Jan. 64	18 Aug. 71 to 8 Jan. 73 24 May 77 Due 23 Nov. 78	12 0 58	7	0	58	7	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Dist., Cuddapah, 6th May 1873.—On leave to Europe for 18 months, 19th May 1877.
73	Tel Tam	George Arthur Parker	31 do	9 Dec. 63	22 Mar. 68 to 31 Mar. 69 22 Mar. to 16 Dec. 69 26 Feb. 77 Due 24 Feb. 79	11 5 22	11	5	22	11	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Tanjavur, 20th July 1873.—On leave to Europe for two years on Medical Certificate, 27th February 1877.
74	Tel Tam	Francis Henry Wilkeson	13 do	10 Nov. 63	8 Mar. to 8 Sep. 65 22 Jan. 71 to 10 Oct. 73	11 11 2	11	11	2	11	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., North Arcot, 11th February 1868.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Dist., Salem, 16th August 1873.—On leave.
75	Tel Tam	William Francis Graham	31 do	4 Jan. 64	14 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66 14 Jan. to 6 Apr. 69	12 9 4	12	9	4	12	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam, 24th May 1873.—BENTLEY.
76	Tel Tam	Allen Lindsay Lister	25 do	23 Nov. 63	17 Apr. to 13 Oct. 70 17 6 20 Oct. 70 20 Sep. 73 to 28 Sep. 77 28 Sep. to 8 Oct. 77	11 6 9	11	6	9	11	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., South Arcot, but to continue to act as Special Asst. to the Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary, for Famine purposes, 9th October 1877.—BENTLEY.
77	Tel Tam Can	George Duncan Irvine	6 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	2 Apr. 70 to 31 Jan. 72	12 4 6	12	4	6	12	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 25th May 1873.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 4th November 1873.—At Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, 20th February 1877.—C. VINAYAKAM.

No.	Signal Station- months.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if how on leave, date of return.	Actual Service up to date of Dec.	Y.	S.	P.	S.	Station.
78	Tel Tam	Charles William Wall Martin	31 do	4 Jan. 64	5 Feb. 71 to 2 Dec. 72	12 1 20	12	1	20	12	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore, 10th February 1874.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 27th July 1875.—Dusput.
79	Tel Tam	George McWaters, B.A.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	13 Sep. 72 to 31 Aug. 74	12 0 2	12	0	2	12	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madurai, 25th May 1869.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 8th September 1874.—KANDAYAM.
80	Tel Tam Can	Norton Arthur Boupell, B.A.	31 Aug. 63	6 Feb. 64	13 May 70 to 12 May 73 13 May 73 to 2 Feb. 75	9 2 2	9	2	2	9	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore, 10th March 1875.—Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore, 10th March 1875.—Acting Sub Collector to the Collr. & Mag. of the Dist. & Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Visagapatnam, 16th March 1875.—KANDAYAM.
81	Tel Tam Can	John Browning Spedding	31 do	15 Dec. 63	12 May 73 to 4 Nov. 75	11 6 24	11	6	24	11	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kistna, 20th Mar. 1874.—Acting Deputy Director of Rev. Settlement, Ganjam, 25th Jan. 1876.—GANDAM.
82	Tel Tam Can	Charles Arthur Gorton, M.A.	18 do	16 Nov. 63	22 Mar. 73 to 19 Mar. 74	13 1 22	13	1	22	13	Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 29th February, 1877.—MANNA.
83	Tel Tam Can	Charles John Cruthwaite	31 do	27 Oct. 63	2 July 69 to 20 Oct. 71 20 Jan. 77 to Due 19 July 78	10 11 6	10	11	6	10	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary, 28th July 1873.—On leave to Europe for 18 months, on Medical Certificate, 23rd January 1877.
84	Tel Tam	William Alexander Hoppel	22 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	9 Jan. 76 to Due 5 Feb. 78	11 1 14	11	1	14	11	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th June 1876.—On leave to Europe for 1 year and 10 months, 11th January 1876.—Extension of 3 months on M. C. 9th October 1877.
85	Tel Tam CAN	John Sturrock	28 Sep. 64	29 Nov. 64	12 May 75 to 7 Nov. 76	11 7 15	11	7	15	11	Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 30th July 1875.—Canase Translator to Government, 24th March 1874.—MANNA.
86	Can Tel	David Bulck, LL.B.	6 Aug. 64	25 Oct. 64	18 March 73 to 20 Mar. 75	11 2 6	11	2	6	11	Special Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 23d February 1875.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Dist., Malabar, 1st June 1875.—TALLCHERRY.

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

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—3RD CLASS.

[PART III.]

No.	Original Assignments.	Name.	Commencement 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.
87	Id. Tem.	Henry Gribble Turner	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	13 May 70 to 31 Oct. 70 28 April 73 to 24 Feb. 76	Y. M. D. 10 10 11 13 Oct. 76		25. A. P. 733 5 4 35 0 0 254 7 1	Special Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. and Agent to the Governor of Port Salut George, Viangapalam, 5th April 1870—Offg. Post Master General, 31st March 1873.—MADRAS.
88	Id. Tem.	Charles Augustus Bird	do	7 Nov. 64	18 Jan. 74 to 29 Oct. 76	11 4 13		733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 57 8 0	4 Scholar Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George in Viangapalam, 24th Oct. 1876.—Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st May 1877.—VINDACHELUPUR.
89	Y. M. D.	Lewis Augustus Campbell	3 Aug. 64	30 Dec. 64	14 Jan. 70 to 16 Jan. 73 31 Jan. 76 to 25 Sep. 77	10 9 4		1,000 0 0	Junior Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 2nd Feb. 1875.—MADRAS.
90	Id. Tem.	Henry William Walling	27 Aug. 64	20 Nov. 64	18 Apr. 75 Due 11 Oct. 77	10 4 28		325 0 0	Two years' leave to Europe on Medical Certificate, 18th April 1876.—Extension of six months, 21st April 1877.
91	Id. Tem.	Henry Blawie Griggs, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford	29 Sep. 64	5 Jan. 65	26 Dec. 68 to 3 Dec. 69 21 Jan. 71 to 27 Feb. 72	10 11 7		733 5 4 203 0 0 55 0 0	4 Assistant Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills, 25th July 1876.—On special duty preparing Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1876-71 1st Oct. 1877.—MADRAS.
92	Y. M. D.	Thomas von Benon Hardinge, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin	5 Sep. 64	25 Oct. 64	10 Aug. 72 to 11 Nov. 74	10 11 19		733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 57 8 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of the Dist. Trichinopoly—Actg. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the Dist., Nellore, 19th Dec. 1876.—OSMOLE.

CIVIL.]

COVENANTED SERVANTS—3RD CLASS.

83

93	Id. Tem.	Ware Plumptre Austin	2 Aug. 64	28 Dec. 64		13 0 4		733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 57 8 0	4 Head Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the District, South Canara, Acting Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of North Arcot, 20th February 1877.—VANDAR.
94	Id. Tem.	Herbert Frederick Clogston	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64		13 1 6		733 5 4 35 0 0 211 1 9 57 8 0	4 Head Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Kurnool, 19th June 1877.—On Special duty, State Relief Works, Kurnool, 28th November 1876.—KURNOL.
95	Y. M. D.	Charles Jeffrey Knox, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin	30 July 64	25 Feb. 65	30 Mar. 74 to 26 Mar. 76	10 11 6 13 Oct. 76		733 5 4 35 0 0 42 0 0 37 2 0 0	4 Head Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of the Dist., Tanjore, 23rd October, 1877.—Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, during the Famine, 5th June 1877.—KURNOL.
96	Id. Tem.	John Lee Warner	30 do	7 Nov. 64	20 Apr. 75 to 13 Dec. 76	11 5 0		1,240 0 0 57 8 0 151 L.—RAMAN.	Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madras, 5th Dec. 1871.—RAMAN.
97	Id. Tem.	Leonard Robert Barrows, B.A., Cambridge	3 Aug. 64	7 Nov. 64	13 Oct. 72 to 13 Oct. 74	11 1 18		1,200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Tanjore, 24th Nov. 1874.—Acting President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, 28th May 1876.—MADRAS.
98	Id. Tem.	Edward Turner	30 July 64	20 Nov. 64	26 July to 20 Sep. 68 9 April 73 to 25th Oct. 75	11 2 29		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Godeavari, 25th October 1870.—Temporary Special Assistant in Madras for State Relief Operations, 9th January 1877.—RAMAN.
99	Y. M. D.	Robert Rice, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin	30 do	25 Dec. 64	21 Aug. 68 to 5 Nov. 69 7 July 76 to 9 Sep. 77	40 7 10		330 0 0	Out of employ.
100	Id. Tem.	Edward Noel Overbury	4 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	26 Jan. to 13 May 67 17 Aug. 61 to 5 Nov. 72 15 Dec. 73 to 23 Sep. 77	7 9 11		525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., and Acting Special Assistant temply, for Famine purposes, Chingleput, 25th Sept. 1877.

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

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lingual Attainments.	Names.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if how on leave, date of Return.	Actual Services up to date of Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—THOSE.
101	Tan Tel	Edward Gibson	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64	18 1	6 13 Oct. 76	1,100 10 87 8 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, 1st October 1876.—EVENING.
102	Tel Tan	Arthur Johnson B.A., Queen's Univ. Dublin.	2 Aug. 64	13 Oct. 64	17 7 27	"	825 0 30 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., South Arcot, 18th June 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 19th June 1877.—NELLORE.
103	Tan Tel	Arnold Tase Arnold, B.A., London.	25 July 65	18 Nov. 65	16 7 15	28 Oct. 77	1,100 10 87 8 0	Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely, 1st Dec. 1873.—PALANCOOTIAM.
104	Tel TAM	Wm. Joseph Henry Le Fanu, B.A., Dublin, (Barrister-at-Law.)	20 July 65	23 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69	10 Mar. 72	825 0 36 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.—CHITTOOR.
105	Tel Tan	Edwin Langford Pearce	11 Aug. 65	6 Nov. 65	6 Dec. 75	27 Aug. 77	825 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., South Arcot, and to act as Special Asst. in that District for Family duty, 4th Sep. 1877.—CHUDALORE.
106	Tan Tan	Charles Donald Macleod, Mus. Doc., B.A., Exeter College, Oxford.	20 July 65	19 Dec. 65	15 May 71	7 June 75	825 0 35 0 0 650 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Chingleput, 15th June 1875. —Temporary Addl. Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, 20th Feb. 1877.—MAHARAJ.

107	Tan Tel	Can Sans	Evans Charles Johnson	14 Oct. 67	29 Nov. 67	19 July 75	10 July 77	8 0 30 29 Nov. 75	625 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the District and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George, Vizagapatnam, 25th March 1873. —Acting Head Asst. Collr., Malabar, 17th July 1877.—PALNAR.
108	Tan Tel	Sans	Frederick Edward Gibson	24 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	23 Oct. 69	23 April 70	5 9 26	£500 a year	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., South Arcot.—On furlough to Europe for one year, 24th Mar. 1876.—Extension of 6 months on S. C., 9th Mar. 1877.—Extension of 2 months 14th Sept. 1877.—Permitted to return to duty, 16th October 1877.
109	Tel Tan	Sans Mal	Charles Leung, B.A., Queen's Univ. Dublin.	14 do	29 Nov. 67	8 Feb. 70	Due 7 Aug. 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 months, 11th January 1876.—Extension of 6 months, 4th December 1877.
110	Tel TAM	Can Hic	Thomas Weir, B.A., Queen's University, Ireland.	8 Nov. 67	8 Dec. 67	"	"	10 0 24	525 0 35 0 0 716 10 8	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Nellore, 26th June 1872. —Ag. Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 19th March 1874.—MADRAS.
111	Tan Tel	Can Sans	Charles Kouch, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	26 July 67	16 Dec. 67	20 June 75	19 Nov. 77	7 7 15	525 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. and Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Gudavari, 25th Nov. 1877.—Nellore.
C112	Tan Tel	Can Mal	Thomas James Maltby	27 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	29 Apr. 71	1st Mar. 72	9 7 10	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the District, Gudavari, 20th March 1876. —On furlough to Europe for 2 months, 11th Jan. 2 years, 23rd January 1877.
M113	Tan Tel	Sans	Hubert Thomas Knox, (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	"	"	9 0 25 21 Nov. 76	525 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 19th March 1874. —Acting Assistant Commr., Nilgiris, 1st Feb. 1876.—OUTACAMUND.
114	TAM Tel	SANS	Henry Richard Farmer	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	16 June 77	Due 15 June 79	8 0 13	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 16th April 1876. —On furlough to Europe for 2 years, on 1st May 1877.
115	Tan Tel	Can Mal	Leah Melver	12 do.	21 Nov. 68	"	"	9 1 10	1000 0 0	On Special duty in connection with the preparation of Part I of the "Imperial Gazetteer," 22d Sep. 1876.—OUTACAMUND.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Linguist Attainments.	NAME.	Continued in 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.	
116	Tam Tel Can Mal	James Atworth Davies (Barrister-at-Law)	12 do.	3 Jan. 69		8 11 29	12 Nov. 76	Rs. 525 0 0 45 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22nd June, 1876.—Tinnevely.	
117	Tam Tel Can Mal	Matthew Richard Webb	12 do.	21 Nov. 68	16 Oct. 70 to 13 Aug. 71	8 3 10	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Act. to the Collr. & Magr. of the Dist., Chingleput, and to act as Special Assistant in that District, for famine purposes 14th August 1877.—ST. PAUL.	
118	Tam Tel	Robert Sewell	12 Aug.	19 Dec. 69	21 Mar. to 18 Nov. 69	8 4 14	"	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, 18th Dec. 1874.—Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, temple, for famine purposes 9th Oct. 1877.—Tinnevely.	
119	Tam Tel Can Mal	Henry Martin Wetherbald	30 Sep.	10 Nov. 69		8 1 12	7 Nov. 77	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Malabar, 1st May 1870.—Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Malabar, 23d Feb. 1876.—Acting Malabar Translator to Govt., 15th March 1877.—MALABAR.	
1120	Tam Tel	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie	30 do.	10 Nov. 69		8 1 12	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Coimbatore, 26th July 1875.—Acting Head Assnt in Coimbatore, 2d July 1876.—NALLUR.	
1121	Tam Tel	William Alexander Wilkes B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge	30 do.	12 Mar. 70		7 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 Port Blair George, Viceroy, 25th Oct. 1874.—Acting Special Asst., Viceroy, 16th March 1875.—VICTORIA.	

1122	Tam Tel	Lewis Moore	30 do.	7 Nov. 69		8 1 24	"	525 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the District, Trichinopoly, 7th Dec. 1869.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Trichinopoly, 1st Dec. 1875.—Mussauy.	
1123	Tam Tel	Fred. Augustus Nicholson	30 Sep. 69	4 Dec. 69	5 Jan. to 24 Dec. 75	7 1 5	"	525 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Madras, 18th January 1876.—Acting Head Ass. to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Madras, 14th October 1876.—RAMSAB.	

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

1124	Tam Tel	Walter Gregory Underwood	9 Aug. 70	17 Sep. 70	2 June 77 Due 1 Mar. 78	6 8 14	17 Sep. 74	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 9th Feb. 1875.—Per leave to Govt. for 6 months, 29th Jan. 1877.—Extension of 3 months, 29th Oct. 1877.—Permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave, 27th Nov. 1877.—Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, at Viceroy, 2nd Nov. 1875.—Three months leave on Medical Cert. to Australia, 31st July 1877.—Extension up to the 23rd Dec. 1877.	
1124A	Can Hin	Charles Panther MacCartin Bombay C. S.	23 Aug. 70	21 Nov. 70	4 June 74 to 29 Oct. 75 17 Aug. 77 Due 25 Dec. 77	5 3 20	23 Aug. 74	£500 a year	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 20th February 1877.—RAMSAB.	
1125	Tam Tel	Arthur Frederick Cox	8 July 71	3 Nov. 71		6 1 28	3 Nov. 76	525 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 28th March 1876.—Tinnevely.	
1126	Tam Tel	James Thomson, M.A.	15 July 71	24 Nov. 71		6 1 7	"	525 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, South Arcot, 5th Nov. 1872.—Acting Head Asst., South Arcot, 25th Jan. 1876.—Viceroy Additional Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue (Hamm) Dept., 1st May 1877.—MADRAS.	
1126A	Can Hin	Gabriel Stokes, Rom. C. S. B.A., Trin. Col., Dublin	6 Sep. 71	22 Oct. 71		6 1 4	6 Sep. 76	525 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, South Arcot, 5th Nov. 1872.—Acting Head Asst., South Arcot, 25th Jan. 1876.—Viceroy Additional Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue (Hamm) Dept., 1st May 1877.—MADRAS.	

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Original Attainments.	Name.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if any, on leave, date of return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
127	Tam Tel	Eleuterio James Sewell	12 July 72	1 Nov. 72		5 2 0	10 Oct. 76	525 0 0 30 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at the District, Malabar, 1st February 1876.—Acting Special Assistant for temporary employment on Police duties in Cochin District, 20th Aug. 1877.—CANNARA.
128	Tam Tel	George Stuart Forbes, M.A. Aberdeen.	1 July 72	10 Oct. 72		5 2 10	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govt. of Port St. George, in Guilan, 20th March 1876.—BOMBAY.
129	Tam Tel	Ralph Silbert Benson, M.A. Trin. Col., Dublin.	15 July 73	29 Oct. 73		4 2 0	10 Oct. 77	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. and Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the District, Cochin, 20th March 1876.—BOMBAY.
130	Tam Tel	Henry Thomas Ellis, M.A. Trin. Col., Dublin.	30 June 73	30 Oct. 73		4 2 0	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Bellary, 4th Nov. 1873.—Acting Head Asst., Bellary, 20th February 1877.—BOMBAY.
131	Tam Tel	Georgie Edward Spence	12 July 73	31 Oct. 73		4 2 1	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. and Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore, 19th Sept. 1876.—MADRAS.
132	Tam Tel	Sydney Henry Wynne, M.A. Trin. Col., Dublin.	25 July 73	21 Oct. 73		4 2 11	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, Trincomalee, 4th Nov. 1873.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., South Canara, 1st May 1877.—CANNARA.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Original Attainments.	Name.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if any, on leave, date of return.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
B 133	Tel Tam	William Jacob Tate	4 July 74	25 Nov. 74		3 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.—CANNARA.
134	Tel Tam Can	George William Pavett	22 July 74	6 Nov. 74		3 1 25	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Dist. Kistna, 10th Dec. 1874.—Ag. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Dist. of Kurnool, 15th May 1877.—CANNARA.
135	Tel Saxs	Ernie William Moore	20 July 74	13 Oct. 74		3 2 14	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George in Tanjore, 27th Oct. 1874.—CANNARA.—Ag. Hd. Asst. Kistna, 3d July 77.—BOMBAY.
136	Tel Tam	James Henry Apperley Trentham, ...	6 July 75	23 Nov. 75		2 1 8 10	Nov. 75	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 1st Dec. 1875.—CANNARA.
137	Tel Tam	John David Rees	31 July 75	10 Nov. 75		2 1 21	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George, Vizagapatnam, 10th November 1875.—VIZAGAPATNAM.
138	Tel	Francis Henry Hebbart	6 July 75	23 Nov. 75		2 1 8	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., South Canara, 1st Dec. 1875.—MANGALORE.
B 139	Tel	Walter Miller Thorburn M.A., Dalhousie College, Halifax.	26 July 75	26 Nov. 75	15 April 76 to 12 Aug. 76	1 9 10	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 1st December 1875.—KURNOL.
140	Tel	Arthur Henry Temple Martindale	27 July 75	10 Nov. 75		2 1 21	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Cochin, 16th Nov. 1875.—Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment in the Foreign Dept. 23d Oct. 1877.
B 141	Tel	Horace Handley O'Farrell	21 July 75	23 Nov. 75	3 Feb. to 7 Mar. 76	2 0 4	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore, 4th September 1877.—TANJORE.
A 142	Tel	Guy Francis Thos. Power	13 Aug. 75	23 Nov. 75		2 1 8	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 1st December 1875.—NELLORE.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING—(continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Lingual Assignments	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.
B 143	Tel	James Paul Fieldan	12 Aug. 75	15 Nov. 75		2 1 14	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 14th Nov. 1876.— CALCUTTA.
B 144	Tel San Can Mal	Arthur Thompson, M.A. London.	24 Aug. 75	20 Nov. 76		1 1 11	20 Nov. 76	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magr. of the District, Chingleput, 31st Nov. 1876.— SYDNEY.
A 145	Tel San Can Mal	Robert Batawala Chetty P. A. Madras.	25 July 76	24 Dec. 76		1 0 8	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24 January 1877.— SALAM.
A 146	Tel San	William Henry Welsh		30 Nov. 76		1 1 11	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magr. of the District, Salem, 31st Nov. 1876.— SALAM.
A 147	Tel San	Thomas Mendelsohn Hornfall	30 Aug. 76	5 Dec. 76		1 0 27	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magr. of the District, Madras, 5th December 1876.— MADRAS.
A 148	Tel	Alfred William Buckle Higgins	14 Sep. 76	6 Dec. 76		1 0 26	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, 12th Dec. 1876.— —Transferred temporarily to Cuddapah, for fa- miliar duties, 24th July 1877.— CANNARA.
B 149	Tel	Edward Sidney Laffan	23 July 76	22 Nov. 76		1 1 9	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magr. of the District, Tanjore, 28th November 1876.— —Transferred temporarily to Cuddapah, for fa- miliar duties, 24th July 1877.— CANNARA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Lingual Assignments	Names	Commence- ment of Service	Date of Arrival	Non-Residence and if now on leave, date of return	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary and Allowances	Appointments—Stations.
A 150	Tel San	Verder Alexander Brodie							Not arrived.
A 151	Tel San	John Wilkingsby Francis Davies							do.
A 152	Tel	Samuel Russell, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin...	6 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77		0 2 24	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and District Magis- trate, Coimbatore, 14th November 1877.— COIMBATORE.
A 153	Tel	William Cuthbert Holmes B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin...	17 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77		0 2 24	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and District Magistrate, Godavari, 13th Nov. 1877.— GODAVARI.
A 154	Tel	Robert Watson Ferson, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin...	8 Sep. 77	7 Nov. 77		0 2 24	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and District Magistrate, Gurjam, 13th Nov. 1877.— GURJAM.
A 155	Tel	Francis D'Arcy Osborne Wells-Murray		15 Dec. 77					Not arrived.
A 156	Tel	Murray Hammett							Asst. to the Collr. and District Magis- trate, Bellary, 18th Dec. 1877.— BELLARY.
A 157	Tel	Hugh Gore Joseph	13 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77		0 2 24	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and District Magis- trate, Tychitopoly, 12th November 1877.— TYCHITOPOLY.

No.	Liberal Allowance.	Name.	Qualification of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of return.	Actual Service up to date of leaving.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATUS.
1		Lesley Charles Probyn, B. C. S.		30 Jan. 54		19 11 0		3,000 0 0	Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, 2nd Feb. 1877.
2		Wm. Arthur Howe, N. W. P.		17 Nov. 61		15 5 0		1,000 0 0	On special duty in connection with the
3		Arthur Welles, M. A., B. C. S.		2 Feb. 62		13 4 0		200 0 0	Family Relief Works, Bellary, 2nd Feb. 1877.
4		William Benjamin Oldham, B. C. S.		21 Nov. 65		10 4 0		500 0 0	On special duty in connection with the
5		Henry Gillen, B. C. S.		17 Nov. 71		6 1 0		200 0 0	Family Relief Works, Cuddapah, 2nd Feb. 1877.—On 3 months' Privilege Leave, 4th September, 1877.
6		Herbert Michael Kitch, B. C. S.		24 Oct. 78		4 2 0		200 0 0	On Family Relief Works, Bellary.
7		Andrew Wallace Mackie, B. C. S.		23 Oct. 73		4 2 0		200 0 0	do. Cuddapah.
8		Eustace John Kitta, N. W. P.		29 Oct. 74		2 2 0		200 0 0	do. Bellary.
								200 0 0	do. Nellore.
								200 0 0	do. North Arcot.

Sir Walter Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice.

4 L. C. Innes.
James Kernan.

{ Judges. } 7 J. R. Kindersley.

APPELLATE SIDE.

71 H. Wigram.....Registrar, (on duty.)—Calicut.
110 T. Wair.....Acting.
W. Morgan.....Deputy Registrar.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

J. Shaw.....Registrar.
B. Brooks.....Deputy Registrar.

District and Sessions Judges.

ARCOOT-NORTH.

Judge.....28 C. G. Plumer.....Chittoor.

ARCOOT-SOUTH.

Judge.....30 O. B. Irvine.....Cuddalore.

BELLARY.

Judge.....8 L. Forbes.....Bellary.

CANARA-SOUTH.

Judge.....51 J. W. Best.....Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge.....16 R. Davidson, (on duty).....Kurnool.
Acting do.....46 J. Hope.....Chingleput.

COIMBATORE.

Judge.....22 F. M. Kindersley.....Coimbatore.

CUDDAPAH.

Judge.....42 J. H. Nelson.....Cuddapah.

GANJAM.

Judge.....47 R. Daniel.....Berhampore.

GOWAVERI.

Judge.....45 F. H. Woodroffe, (on leave).....Europe.
Acting do.....49 F. Brandt.....Rajahmundry.

KISTNA.

Judge.....48 H. J. Stokes.....Guntoot.

KURNOOL.

Judge.....29 The Hon'ble J. C. St. Clair.....Kurnool.

MADURA.

Judge.....38 P. P. Hutchins.....Madura.

MALABAR-NORTH.

Judge.....25 J. W. Reid.....Tellicherry.

MALABAR-SOUTH.

Judge.....46 J. Hope, (on duty).....Chingleput.
Acting do.....71 H. Wigram.....Calicut.

NELLORE.

Judge.....17 J. D. Goldingham.....Nellore.

SALEM.

Judge.....37 J. C. Hannington, (on leave).....Europe.
Acting do.....38 H. P. Gordon.....Salem.

TANJORE.

Judge.....39 A. C. Burnell.....Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Judge.....23 F. C. Carr.....Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Judge.....36 E. F. Webster.....Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Judge.....13 E. C. G. Thomas.....Vizagapatam.

COCHIN.

Judge..... James Wilkins.

COMBACONUM.

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

CUDDALORE.

Judge..... 58 H. F. Gordon, (on duty), Salem.
Acting, do..... 77 G. D. Irvine, Cuddalore.

MADRAS.

First Judge..... Thomas Mortimer Ruston, (Barrister-at-Law.)
Judge..... Calamoor Vennavally Ranganatha Shastri.
Judge..... T. Muthusami Aiyer, (on duty), Madura.
Acting..... P. Srinivasa Rao.
Judge..... John Morris Maskell.

MADURA.

Acting Judge..... 63 J. C. Hughesdon, (on duty), Gooty.
Acting, do..... T. Muttusami Aiyer, Madura.

MASULIPATAM.

Judge.....

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency..... L. C. Probyn, R.C.S.
Deputy Accountant General..... J. E. Cooke, (on duty.)
Assistant Accountant General—Acting Deputy..... W. Donald.
Do do..... F. de H. Harpent—Acting.
Assistant to the Accountant General..... G. W. Cline, J.L.S.
Do do..... H. S. Groves, Acting.
Do do..... C. F. Crawley, Acting.
Resident in Travancore and Cochin..... 24 A. Macgregor, (on leave.)
Offg. do do..... 10 H. E. Sullivan. [11th December 1877.
Assistant do do..... Major Wolfe May, on Parole to Europe for 2 yrs.
Collector of Sea Customs & Protector of Emigrants..... 31 R. J. Melville.
Director of Revenue Settlement..... 14 R. E. Puckle.
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement..... 10 H. St. A. Goodrich, (on duty.)
Acting do do..... 51 J. R. Spedding, Gujarat.
Inspector General of Jails..... Lieut. Col. T. E. E. Tennant.
Canara Translator to Government..... 85 J. Sturrock.
Acting Malayalam do do..... 119 H. M. Winterbotham.
Post Master General..... J. Macfarlane, R.C.S., (on duty.)
Offg. Post Master General..... 87 H. G. Turner.
President of the Municipal Commission, Madras..... J. C. Loch, (on leave.)
Ag. President of the Municipal Comm., Madras..... 97 L. E. Burrows.
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery..... W. F. Wright.
On Special duty..... 115 J. McFar, (Oathmanum).
Director of Public Instruction..... Lieut. Col. R. M. MacDonald.
1st Circle, W. R. Kershaw.
2d do H. Porter.
3d do G. Debono.
4th do Jas. Rodshaw.
5th do G. D. H. B.
6th do L. G. White.
Inspector General of Police..... Lieut. Col. C. S. Birch.
Northern Range—Major A. Palmer, (on leave.)
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police..... Major H. Robertson, Acting.
Central do—Lt. Col. H. D. Cloete, (on leave.)
Southern do—Major P. J. Hicks, Acting.
Commissioner of Police, Madras..... Lt. Col. W. O. Swanson.
Assistant Inspector-General of Police..... Lieut. Col. W. S. Draper.
Acting do do..... Major W. Robertson, (on duty.)
Major T. K. Gushie.

Member..... 3 G. Thornhill.
Ag. 2d Member..... 9 R. A. Dalyell, (on leave.)
3d Member..... 5 G. A. Ballard.
Secretary..... 61 H. E. Stokes.
Sub Secretary..... 82 C. A. Gulton.
Addl. Sub Secretary..... 106 C. D. Maclean.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

ARCOI—NORTH.

Collector and Magistrate..... 26 W. S. Whiteside, Chittoor.
Sub Collector..... 56 H. Sewell, (on duty), Trichinopoly.
Acting do..... 93 W. P. Austin, Vellore.
Additional Sub Collector (Temporary)..... 62 H. W. Blise, Chittoor.
Deputy Assistant..... 74 F. H. Wilkinson, (on duty), Oopson.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 125 A. F. Cox, Banipett.
Assistant..... H.S. 109 C. L. B. Cumming, (on leave), Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 136 J. H. A. Tremenhore, Chittoor.

ARCOI—SOUTH.

Collector and Magistrate..... 32 J. H. Garstin, (on duty), Madras.
Sub Collector—Acting Collr. and Magistrate..... 53 F. R. H. Sharp, Cuddalore.
Acting Sub Collector..... 88 C. A. Bird, Virdachellum.
Head Assistant..... 76 A. L. Lister, (on duty), Bellary.
Assistant—Acting Special Assistant..... H.S. 105 E. L. Pearce, Cuddalore.
Assistant..... H.S. 108 F. E. Gibson, (on leave), Europe.
Assistant..... H.S. 102 A. J. B. Atkinson, (on duty), Nellore.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 126 J. Thomson, Tindivanam.
Assistant..... 148 A. W. B. Higgins, (on special duty), Cuddapah.

BELLARY.

Collector and Magistrate..... 15 J. H. Master, Bellary.
Sub Collector..... 65 W. H. Glenn, Gooty.
Acting Additional Sub Collector..... 63 J. C. Hughesdon, Gooty.
Head Assistant..... 53 C. J. Crosthwaite, (on leave), Europe.
Acting Special Assistant..... 76 A. L. Lister, Bellary.
Assistant—Ag. Head Assistant..... H.S. 130 H. T. Ross, Pennakonda.
Acting Special Assistant..... H.S. 127 E. J. Sewell, Bellary.
Assistant..... 156 M. Hammick, Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH.

Collector and Magistrate..... 49 E. Brandt, (on duty), Rajahmundry.
Acting do..... 54 W. H. Conyn, Mangalore.
Head Assistant..... 93 W. P. Austin, (on duty), Vellore.
Acting Head Assistant..... 132 S. H. Wenne, Candapore.
Assistant..... H.S. 101 E. Gibson, (on duty), Kannool.
Assistant..... H.S. 128 G. Stokes, (Bom. C.S.) (on duty), Madras.
Assistant..... H.S. 138 T. H. Hebbert, Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Collector and Magistrate..... 27 R. W. Barrow, Sydapet.
Sub Collector..... 69 S. T. McCurry, Chingleput.
Assistant..... H.S. 104 W. J. H. LeFevre, (on duty), Triplicore.
Assistant—Acting Special Assistant..... H.S. 106 C. D. Maclean, (on duty), Madras.
Assistant—Acting Special Assistant..... H.S. 117 M. R. Weld, Sydapet.
Assistant..... H.S. 100 E. N. Overbury, Sydapet.
Assistant..... H.S. 144 A. Thompson, Sydapet.

COIMBATORE.

Collector and Magistrate..... 1 A. Wedderburn, Coimbatore.
Sub Collector..... 63 J. C. Hughesdon, (on duty), Gooty.
Acting Sub Collector..... 79 G. McWaters, Kanagayam.
Head Assistant..... 78 C. W. W. Martin, (on duty), Dindigul.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... H.S. 120 G. T. Mackenzie, (on leave), Pollachi.
Assistant..... H.S. 140 A. H. T. Martindale, (on duty), Coimbatore.
Assistant..... 152 S. Russell, 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 denote that the Assistant has not passed by either Standard.

CUDDAPAH.

Collector and Magistrate	21 W. D. Howley, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting do.	13 J. F. Price	Cuddapah.
Sub Collector	60 A. J. Stuart	Muddenpatti.
Head Assistant	72 J. D. H. Grinble, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	129 R. S. Benson	Wootton.
Acting Special Assistant	124 C. F. MacCartie, Bom. S. C.	(on leave).
Do.	118 A. W. R. Higgins	Cuddapah.
Do.	119 E. S. Laffan	Do.
On Special Famine duty	127 E. J. Sewell	Do.

GANJAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	34 G. D. Leman	Chatterpore.
Principal Assistant	66 J. Kelall	Chidacole.
Senior Assistant	75 W. F. Graham	
Special Assistant	Major J. McD. Smith, M. S. C.	Baliguda.
Assistant	128 G. S. Forbes	Berhampore.
Assistant	135 P. W. Moore, (on duty)	Borwada.
Assistant	154 R. W. F. Smith	Chatterpore.

GODAVARI.

Collector and Magistrate	42 W. S. Foster	Cocanada.
Sub Collector	55 J. G. Horsfall	Rajahmundry.
Head Assistant	80 N. A. Ruppell, (on duty)	Nursipatam.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	111 C. Kough	Ellore.
Assistant	98 E. Turner, (on special duty)	Madura.
Assistant	105 E. L. Pearce, (on duty)	Cuddalore.
Assistant	112 T. J. Malby, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant	118 R. Sewell, (on duty)	Trichinopoly.
Assistant	123 W. J. Tate	Cocanada.
Assistant	153 R. C. Holmes	Cocanada.

KISTNA.

Collector and Magistrate	41 W. Wilson	Masulipatam.
Sub Collector	59 R. Horsburgh	Chittoor.
Head Assistant	81 J. B. Spedding, (on duty)	Ganjam.
Acting Head Assistant	135 P. W. Moore	Borwada.
Assistant	134 G. W. Pawcett, (on duty)	Cumbum.

KURNOOL.

Collector and Magistrate	20 H. S. Thomas, (on duty)	Tanjore.
Acting do.	16 R. Davidson	Kurnool.
Acting Special Assistant	101 E. Gibson	Kurnool.
Do.	55 C. J. Knox	Kurnool.
Head Assistant (on special duty)	94 H. F. Clagstone	Kurnool.
Acting Head Assistant	134 G. W. Pawcett	Cumbum.
Assistant	114 H. R. Farmer, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant	139 W. M. Thorburn	Kurnool.

MADRAS.

Collector	31 R. J. Melville	Madras.
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MADURA.

Collector and Magistrate	23 W. McQuibae	Madura.
Sub Collector	62 H. W. Bliss, (on duty)	Chittoor.
Acting do.	78 C. W. W. Martin	Dindigul.
Head Assistant	29 G. McWatters, (on duty)	Kangayam.
Assistant—Actg. Head Asst.	123 F. A. Nicholson	Ramnad.
Special Assistant	98 J. Lee Warner	Ramnad.
Special Assistant—(Temp.)	98 E. Turner	Ramnad.
Assistant	147 T. M. Horsfall	Madura.

MALAPURAM.

Collector and Magistrate	59 W. Logan	Colicut.
Sub Collector	64 J. P. Smith, (on duty)	Shernadavy.
Head Assistant	84 W. A. Ruppell, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Head Assistant	107 E. C. Johnson	Palghat.
Special Assistant—Acting Sub Collector	80 D. Buick	Tellicherry.
Assistant	113 H. T. Knox, (on duty)	Ootacamund.
Assistant—Ag. Special Assistant	119 H. M. Winterbottom	Malapuram.
Assistant	124 W. G. Underwood, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant	127 E. J. Sewell, (on special duty)	Cuddapah.
Assistant	143 J. P. Fiddian	Calicut.

NILGIRI HILLS.

Commissioner	11 J. R. Cockerell, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Commissioner	35 A. McC. Webster	Ootacamund.
Assistant do.	91 H. B. Grigg, (on special duty)	Madras.
Acting Assistant	113 H. T. Knox	Ootacamund.

NELLORE.

Collector and Magistrate	40 J. Grose	Nellore.
Sub Collector Acting Addl. do.	68 C. S. Crole	Nellore.
Acting Sub Collector	92 T. VonD. Hardings	Ongole.
Head Assistant	77 G. D. Irvine, (on duty)	Cuddalore.
Acting Head Assistant	102 A. J. H. Atkinson	Nellore.
Assistant	110 T. Weir, (on duty)	Madras.
Assistant	143 G. F. T. Packer	Nellore.

SALEM.

Collector and Magistrate	19 C. T. Longley	Salem.
Sub Collector	53 J. P. Price, (on duty)	Cuddapah.
Acting Sub Collector	75 F. H. Wilkinson	Ootacamund.
Head Assistant	67 J. Wallace, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Head Assistant	104 W. J. H. LeFanu	Triplicore.
Assistant	145 P. Retnams Chetty	Salem.
Assistant	146 W. H. Walsh	Salem.

TANJORE.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	20 H. S. Thomas	Tanjore.
Acting do.	58 H. P. Gordon, (on duty)	Salem.
Sub Collector	67 A. Crickshank	Negapatam.
Head Assistant	95 C. J. Knox, (on duty)	Karnool.
Assistant	97 L. B. Burrows, (on duty)	Madras.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	131 E. E. Spencer	Mayaveram.
Assistant	149 E. S. Laffan, (on special duty)	Cuddapah.
Assistant	141 H. H. O'Farrell	Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Collector and Magistrate	44 J. B. Pennington	Palamcottah.
Sub Collector	54 W. H. Conyze, (on duty)	Mangalore.
Acting Sub Collector	64 J. F. Smith	Shernadavy.
Additional Sub Collector	103 A. T. Arundel	Palamcottah.
Head Assistant	73 G. A. Parker, (on leave)	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	116 J. A. Davies	Tuticorin.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Collector and Magistrate	19 H. E. Sullivan, (on duty)	Trevandrum.
Acting do.	59 H. Sewell	Trichinopoly.
Head Assistant	92 T. VonD. Hardings, (on duty)	Ongole.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	123 L. Moore	Musary.
Assistant	132 S. H. Wynne, (on duty)	Cuddapah.
Assistant	157 H. G. Joseph	Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	35 A. McC. Webster, (on duty)	Ootacamund.
Acting do.	70 H. St. A. Goodrich	Vizagapatam.
Principal Assistant	67 A. Crickshank, (on duty)	Negapatam.
Acting Principal Assistant	80 N. A. Ruppell	Nursipatam.
Senior Assistant	88 C. A. Bird, (on duty)	Virdachellum.
Special Assistant	87 H. G. Turner, (on duty)	Madras.
Acting Special Assistant	Captain J. S. Blackland, (on leave)	Koraput.
Assistant	107 E. C. Johnson, (on duty)	Palghat.
Assistant—Acting Senior Assistant	121 W. A. Willock	Vizagapatam.
Assistant	124 C. F. MacCartie, Bom. C. S.	(on leave).
Assistant	137 J. D. Rees	Vizagapatam.

Civil Servants absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

98

CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH.

[PART III.]

Permanent Appointment.	Date of Departure.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
50 Wellesley, H. W.	18 April	1877	Out of employ.
108 Gibson, F. E.	10 April	9 Dec.	Permitted to return to duty.
121A MacGillivray, C. F. (Bo. C. 8.)	17 August	25 do.	
37 Huxford, J. C.	8 Feb.	1878	
51 Hoppell, W. A.	9 Jan.	1876	
124 Underwood, W. G.	2 June	1877	
21 Horsley, W. D.	12 Mar.	1876	
84 Grosdewalle, C. J.	8 Feb.	1876	
109 Cunningham, C. L. E.	25 Feb.	1877	
45 Woodroffe, F. H.	20 Jan.	1877	
Coakrell, J. R.	8 Feb.	1876	
64 Wallace, J.	25 Feb.	1877	
25 Grindle, J. D. B.	21 May	1876	
9 Deane, R. A.	21 May	1877	
102 Melby, T. J.	12 March	1877	
73 Parker, G. A.	19 Jan.	1877	
24 MacGregor, A.	25 Feb.	1877	
114 Farmer, H. R.	26 Mar.	1877	
	10 June	1877	

CIVIL.]

CIVIL SERVANTS ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE AND OUT OF EMPLOY.

99

Civil Servants on Privilege Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Acting Appointment.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
33 McQuhae, W.	Collector and District Magistrate, Madurai.		24 December	

Civil Servants out of Employ.

NAME.	Acting Appointment.	Date of return from Furlough.	REMARKS.
30 Wellesley, H. W.			On Furlough to Europe.
50 Blay, R.			In India.

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

15 J. H. MacGillivray.

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

[PART III.]

SECOND STANDARD.

97 Butrows, L. R.	27 June 1867
101 Gibson, E.	14 Dec.
99 Rice, R.	do.
104 L. Fann, W. J. H.	1 July 1868
100 Overbury, E. N.	do.
108 Maclean, C. D.	16 Dec.
98 Turner, E.	do.
109 Cumming, C. L. B.	do.
107 Johnson, E. C.	do.
110 Weir, T.	1 July 1869
108 Gibson, F. E.	do.
102 Atkinson, A. J. B.	do.
111 Kough, G.	do.
116 Davies, J. A.	19 Dec.
114 Farmer, H. R.	do.
112 Maltby, T. J.	18 Dec. 1870
119 Winterbotham, H. M.	18 do.
105 Pearse, E. L.	do.
117 Weld, M. R.	24 Mar. 1871
120 Mackenzie, G. T.	1 July
113 Knox, H. T.	15 Dec.
118 Sewall, R.	do.
123 Nicholson, F. A.	do.

SECOND STANDARD.

122 Moore, L.	16 July 1872
121 Wilks, W. A.	20 Dec. 1873
125 Cox, A. F.	28 June
126A Stokes, G.	28 do.
124 Underwood, W. G.	1 July 1874
126 Thomson, J.	do.
127 Sewall, E. J.	do.
128 Forbes, G. S.	17 Dec.
129 Benson, E. S.	do.
130 Ross, H. T.	1 July 1875
131 Spencer, E. E.	do.
135 Moore, F. W.	do.
134 Fawcett, G. W.	20 June 1876
132 Wynne, S. H.	20 Dec. 1876
136 Tremenhurst, J. H. A.	do.
137 Rees, J. D.	do.
140 Martindale, A. H. T.	25 June 1877
138 Hobbert, F. H.	27 do.

FIRST STANDARD.

133 Tate, W. J.	28 June 1876
139 Thorburn, W. M.	26 June 1877
141 O'Connell, H. H.	do.
143 Fiddian, J. P.	28 do.
144 Thompson, A.	26 do.
149 Luffan, E. S.	27 do.

CIVIL.]

Retired on Annuities.

101

1877 Agnew, George Vans	1839 Dalzell, J. A.	1852 Morris, George Lee
1857 Anderson, Findlay	1853 Douglas, William	1873 Morris, Henry
1839 Anstey, J. T.	1869 Dykes, Jas. Wm. Ballantine	1875 Morris, Henry
1869 Anstruther, Thomas Andrew	1847 Eden, Robert	1861 Murray, Mackenzie
1874 Arbuthnot, Sir A. J.	1860 Elliot, Walter	1842 Ogilvie, George Macartney
1878 Arbuthnot, Honble D.	1874 Ellis, George Henry	1855 Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1816 Ashton, William	1860 Elton, F. E.	1864 Onslow, Thomas
1876 Banbury, George	1870 Fane, E. G. R.	1846 Paternoster, John
1838 Baskerville, (late Vicesim) 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
1852 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1873 Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	1869 Phillips, H. D.
1855 Birch, Sylvester Douglas	1876 Ford, Edward Bromley	1855 Porter, Robert Tindal
1851 Bird, George	1851 Freese, Arthur	1858 Prendergast, Thomas
1859 Bird, Charles James	1855 Goldie, J. H.	1867 Pycroft, Sir Thomas
1868 Bird, Edward Wheeler	1860 Goldingham, J.	1866 Ratcliffe, John
1857 Bishop, John Fitzsimmons	1861 Goodwyn, Thomas William	1871 Reade, Chas. William
1847 Blair, Henry Martin	1868 Grant, Patrick	1872 Roberts, Clarence Armstrong
1880 Blair, W. T.	1862 Hall, Arthur	1873 Robinson, Jas. Douglas
1873 Blair, Wm. Thomas	1835 Hamilton, T.	1866 Rohde, John
1877 Blair, Hunter John	1866 Harris, Geo. Anstruther	1859 Roupell, Thomas Boons
1854 Blanc, Thomas Law	1874 Hodgson, William	1859 Scott, Septimus
1861 Boardillon, James Dewar	1877 Holloway, William	1863 Shulrick, Charles John
1867 Brett, Harry Augustus	1844 Rutt, J.	1875 Sims, J. D.
1854 Brown, Charles Philip	1862 Irvine, Patrick	1844 Sinclair, A.
1873 Cadell, William Mollo	1865 Knox, Thomas John	1858 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1875 Chase, Thos. Alex. Nicholls	1867 Lascelles, Francis	1856 Stokes, Hadleston
1863 Chatfield, Rowland Winsley	1867 Levinge, Vere Henry	1863 Strange, Thomas Lumsden
1846 Clementson, Frederick Fenby	1873 Lushington, Franklyn	1874 Swinton, Robert Blair
1869 Clarke, Thomas	1870 Lushington, James Law	1870 Taylor, George Noble
1871 Clarke, Richard Gwatkin	1841 Macleod, Sir J. MacPherson	1863 Thomas, Edward Brown
1871 Collett, Charles	1864 Maltby, Edward	1852 Thompson, Edward Penton
1836 Combe, H.	1872 Master, Robert Edward	1871 Thompson, John George
1862 Conway, Thomas Barlow A.	1859 Mathison, Archibald Stirling	1872 Walhouse, Moreton John
1870 Cook, H. D.	1851 Meller, Abel	1868 Ward, Samuel Nevil
1867 Cotton, Robert Roland	1873 Minchin, James Innes	1848 Waters, George Jenkin
1853 Crawford, Stewart	1862 Malle, William Macquarie	1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1862 Crozier, F. H.	1858 Montgomery, Sir H. C. Bart.	1862 Whittingham, Charles
1863 Cunliffe, Brooke		

RETIRED ON INVALID PENSION.

1864 Ames, C. H.	1877 Jones, J. B.	1865 Pannecote, B.
1865 Arbuthnot, W. H.	1867 Kerr, W. H.	1874 Roberts, P. L.
1870 Chamberlain, G. K.	1872 Lillie, W. S.	1877 Sharpe, G. R.
1868 Graeme, H. M. S.	1869 Nesbitt, W. S.	1864 Sim, W. C.
1866 Hodgson, A. P.	1865 Nisbet, W.	1876 Starr, E.
1870 Hutchins, A. R.		

Subordinate Judges.

Salary Rupees 500.

Adiappa Chetty, Acting	Bellary.
K. Kunjan Menon	Calicut.
C. Ramachandra Aiyar	Chikmagalur.
Venkata Gopal Row	Cocanada.
G. Mootosawmy Chetty	Madura.
K. R. Krishna Menon	Mangalore.
R. Vasudava Row	Nagapattam.
T. Ganapati Aiyar	Salem.
Arunachella Iyer	Tanjore.
V. P. D'Rozario	Tellicherry.
A. Annasawmy Moodelly	Tinnevely.
T. V. Ponnasami Pillay	Tuticorin.

List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

No.	Original Appointment	Names	Total Service Years	App'd. A. D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary	District	Duty	Station &c.	Remarks
1		First Class.	Years	1850	24 June 1852	Rs. 600	Chingleput	Treasury	Sylhet	Also in charge of Paper Curr. Dept. For Paper Currency Rs. 100.
2		Alexander Smith	17	1850	23 May 1856	600	Chingleput	Treasury	Cocanada	For Registration Rupees 100.
3		Hubert Richardson	21	1850	31 August 1859	600	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly	Extra allowance of Rs. 100 sanctioned in G. O. 22nd April 1859, No. 1975.
4		S. R. Locke	18	1850	21 Dec. 1869	600	Madras	Quilt rent and Alms-department	Madras	On duty at Indore, 9th Feb 1875.
5		W. E. Underwood	22	1850	do	600	Chingleput	Salt Department	Madras	
6		R. Baginadas Rao	22	1854	11 Dec. 1877	600	Chingleput	Salt Department	Madras	
7		E. G. Elckels	22	1854	11 Dec. 1877	600	Chingleput	Salt Department	Madras	
8		Second Class.	Years	1851	24 June 1852	500	South Arcot	Treasury	Madras	Two mths. priv. leave on M. C. Actg. 1st Class, 3rd Nov. 1877.
9		B. C. Leggett	37	1851	13 March 1856	500	South Arcot	Treasury	Madras	On Special duty Relief Works Kurash.
10		A. A. Macfarlane	36	1851	12 Aug. 1856	500	Madras	Treasury	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Curr. Dept. 18th Sep. 1877. For Paper Currency Dept. Rs. 100.
11		A. Ramachandran Rao	39	1851	31 Aug. 1869	500	Madras	Treasury	Madras	Ag. Treasury Dy. Collr. Salem, 14th Mar. 1876. For No. 6 in 3rd Class.
12		T. Ramu Rao	39	1851	31 Aug. 1869	500	Madras	Treasury	Madras	Privilege leave for 1 month from 24th Nov. 1877.
13		J. C. Wincom	7	1851	21 Dec. 1856	500	Madras	Treasury	Madras	Ag. Temp. Genl. Dy. Collector, Trichinopoly, 10th June 1877.
14		E. Varada Chari	21	1855	do	500	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	Actg. 2nd Class, 3rd Nov. 1877.
15		N. Venkatasubramanian	43	1855	14 May 1872	500	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
16		T. Pittsford	18	1855	25 Sep. 1874	500	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
17		F. Seshagiri Rao	20	1855	23 Mar. 1875	500	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
18		B. A. Baka	33	1855	12 Oct. 1875	500	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
19		John Ball	39	1855	22 Sep. 1876	500	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
20		T. Krishna Rao	33	1855	11 Dec. 1877	500	Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
21		Third Class.	Years	1856	21 Dec. 1859	350	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
22		C. Srihallah	20	1856	1 Feb. 1870	350	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
23		P. A. Cole	14	1856	3 Oct. 1871	350	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
24		A. Srinivas Rao	24	1856	7 Nov. 1871	350	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
25		A. Narayana Rao	25	1856	7 Nov. 1871	350	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.
26		J. W. Johnston	21	1856	14 May 1872	350	South Arcot	Treasury	Trichinopoly	On special duty Relief Works, Bellary, 20th Jan. 1877.

No.	Original Appointment	Names	Total Service Years	App'd. A. D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary	District	Duty	Station &c.	Remarks
1		First Class.	Years	1857	30 July 1872	350	Coimbatore	General duties	Koppe	Ag. Cl. Dy. Collr., Wynad, 20th May 1876. For No. 4 in 1st Class.
2		A. M. MacGregor	12	1857	25 Sep. 1874	350	Nellore	General duties	Nellore	Ag. Made for the Town of Madras, 2d July 1877.
3		C. Candrasekari Mudaliar	17	1857	25 Sep. 1874	350	Nellore	General duties	Nellore	Ag. Cl. Dy. Collr., Nellore, 9th Feb. 1875. For No. 8 in 2d Class.
4		A. Sudarsana Rao	39	1857	10 Feb. 1875	350	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	Ag. 3rd Class, 3rd Nov. 1877.
5		C. K. Pinnick	29	1857	23 March 1875	350	Nellore	General duties	Nellore	On special duty 18th Sep. 1877.
6		N. Gopalakrishna Sankar	20	1857	1 Feb. 1870	350	Nellore	General duties	Nellore	In charge for No. 9 in 3d Class.
7		M. Subramani Pillai	21	1857	22 Sep. 1876	350	Nellore	General duties	Nellore	Temp. Addl. Deputy Collr. on Private duty, 28th Aug. 1877.
8		P. Venkatasubramanian Rao	24	1857	11 Dec. 1877	350	Nellore	General duties	Nellore	15 mths' sick leave, 30th Oct. 77.
9		Fourth Class.	Years	1858	13 April 1860	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	On Special Duty, Relief Works, Bellary.
10		R. Dharmas Rao Nayudu	15	1858	31 Aug. 1869	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	Ag. Genl. Dy. Collr., Trinevelly, 20th Feb. 1877. For No. 4 in 2nd Class.
11		S. Murugesu Mudali	31	1858	21 Dec. 1869	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	Acting in the arrangement of R. Raghunada Rao, on other duty. Ag. for No. 2 in the 2nd Class.
12		Y. Alagasingari Nayudu	20	1858	21 Dec. 1869	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	Ag. for No. 1 in the 3rd Class.
13		K. Subba Rao	20	1858	21 Dec. 1869	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
14		D. Puthusenthanayya	23	1858	28 March 1871	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
15		O. Gnanan	26	1858	7 Oct. 1871	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
16		W. Freer	26	1858	7 Oct. 1871	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
17		P. Subbalyar	26	1858	10 Feb. 1871	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
18		J. W. MacMurray	36	1858	18 May 1875	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
19		A. M. Jones	19	1858	2 July 1875	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
20		M. Ramaswami Nayudu	22	1858	8 Oct. 1875	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
21		T. Appaji Rao	20	1858	12 Oct. 1875	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
22		W. A. H. Shirley	14	1858	25 July 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
23		Wm. Edw. Gumpston Pihai	13	1858	9 March 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
24		C. Subba Rao Pantulu	20	1858	12 May 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
25		M. Anandaram Saib	18	1858	22 Sep. 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
26		G. Srinivas Rao Pantulu	16	1858	25 do	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
27		H. Subbarao	13	1858	16 Feb. 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
28		P. Rajendran Mudali	16	1858	29 May 1877	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
29		A. Krishna Rao	21	1858	11 Dec. 1877	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
30		Mahomed Azim Ghatia Sahib	7	1858	31 Dec. 1877	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
31		ACTING.								
32		V. Debaswami Aiyer	16	1858	14 March 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
33		Subbarao of Madhavaram	21	1858	25 April 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
34		C. Subba Rao Pantulu	20	1858	12 May 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
35		A. Rajendran Mudali	16	1858	29 May 1877	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	
36		H. Venkat Rao, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Trichy	19	1858	9 June 1876	250	Coimbatore	General duties	Coimbatore	

Magistrate's Attestation.	NAMES.	Total Ser. Vico.	# of Collectors.	Date of Special Appointment.	Salary.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
1	ACTIVE.—Continued.								
4	C. A. Mackenzie, 1st Class Police Inspector, Calicut.	14	...	22 Sept. 1876	...	Chitalabore	General duties	Ernde	Do. No. 7 in the 3rd Class.
5	B. Surya Rau Nayudu, Head Quarter Inspector of Police, Vizagapatnam	14	...	24 October	...	Vizagapatnam	Salt	Wallair	Do. No. 15 in the 4th Class.
6	P. Pundarikakshudu, Collo- tor, P. S. Substation, Godavari.	14	...	26 Dec.	...	Godavari	Salt	...	Ag. for No. 21 in the 4th Class.
7	K. Vengat Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur, Travancore.	14	...	da.	...	Madura	Salt	...	Do. No. 10 " 4th "
8	P. S. Raghava Chari, Head Clerk, District Court, Chingleput.	13	...	9 January 1877	...	Kurnool	General duties	Kalikonda	Do. No. 16 " 4th "
9	M. Desai Chari, Auditor, A.C.L. Govt's Office, Madras	13	...	do.	...	Nellore	Treasury	Nellore	Do. No. 6 " 3rd "
10	C. Kalyanaswami Chetty, Head Clerk, Chingleput	13	...	10 July	...	Madura	Quit Rent	Chingleput	Do. No. 2 " 4th "
11	A. Kalyanaswami Chetty, Head Clerk, Chingleput	13	...	18 September	...	Chingleput	Salt Dept.	Chingleput	Acting for No. 5 in the 4th Class.
12	J. T. Fernandez, Head Clerk, Colly's Office, South Canals.	13	...	9 October	...	Madura	Treasury	Madura	Acting for No. 1 in the 2d Class.
13	A. Venkata Subba Rau	13	...	11 December	...	Madura	General duties	Madura	Ag. for No. 5 in the 2d Class.
14	TEMPORARY.								
1	S. Venkatasubbaiah, Tahsildar of Godavari, S. Arcot.	25	...	25 April 1876	...	South Arcot	General duty	...	Privilege leave for two months, and 1 day 18th Sep. 1877.
2	Hosur Subba Rau, Tahsildar of Putturu, Cuddapah Dist.	25	...	do.	...	Cuddapah	do	...	
3	M. T. Venkatasubbaiah, Tahsildar of Trichinopoly	14	...	do.	...	Madura	do	...	
4	K. Narayana Rau, Tahsildar of Trichinopoly	21	...	1 August	...	Bellary	do	...	
5	A. Krishnamurti, Head Clerk, S. Arcot	22	...	8 February	...	Chingleput	do	...	
6	P. Raja Rau, Acting Head Clerk, S. Arcot	20	...	Godavari.	...	Godavari	do	...	
7	K. Subbaraya, Collector of S. Arcot	...	...	15 May 1877	...	Madura	do	...	
8	B. Narayana Chari	...	...	29 May	...	Bellary	do	...	
9	T. Krishna Rau	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly	Treasury	...	
10	H. L. Howell	19	...	10 July	...	Bellary	General duty	...	
11	B. Kandaswami Pillai	...	...	1 August 1877	...	Trichinopoly	do	...	
12	Edward Millett	...	...	21 do	...	Tanjore	do	...	
13	P. Venkataswami Aiyer	...	...	13 September	...	Tanjore	do	...	
14	B. Dharma Rau Naidu	...	...	18 do	...	Madura	do	...	

Magistrate's Attestation.	NAMES.	Total Ser. Vico.	# of Collectors.	Date of Special Appointment.	Salary.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
1	TEMPORARY.								
2	W. C. H. Sherkey, Salt, Dy. Collector, Vizagapatnam	14	...	...	...	Bellary	...	...	...
3	J. W. Johnston, Treasury Dy. Collector, Salem	21	...	...	...	Cuddapah	...	...	...
4	A. Narayana Rau, Treasury Dy. Collector, Nellore	23	...	...	...	Bellary	...	...	...
5	P. Rajagopala Chari, Tahsildar of Salem	21	...	22 Sept.	...	Salem	...	...	...
6	V. Jagannatha Rau, Head Clerk, S. Arcot	11	...	9 January 1877	...	Kurnool	...	...	...
7	K. Krishna Rao, Head Clerk, S. Arcot	17	...	do.	...	North Arcot	...	...	...
8	F. J. Davies, Sub-Magistrate of Sheravoy Hills	16	...	26 do.	...	Salem	...	...	...
9	C. Raghava Rau, Tahsildar of S. Arcot, Bellary	18	...	7 Feb.	...	Bellary	...	...	...
10	B. Subbaraya, Sub-District Officer, S. Arcot	15	...	...	...	Cuddapah	...	...	...
11	C. Rajaji Rau, S. A. Unor.	...	...	10 April	...	Nellore	...	...	...
12	K. Rama Rau, Tahsildar of Ongole	17	...	24 do	...	Nellore	...	...	...
13	Mr. J. G. Pirb, Tahsildar of Bellary	21	...	12 June	...	Bellary	...	...	...
14	C. Venkatasubbaiah	20	...	28 July	...	South Arcot	...	...	...
15	M. Annamudha Mudali	20	...	do.	...	do	...	...	...
16	A. Kesava Rau, Tahsildar of Dhanuvarani	23	...	7 August	...	Bellary	...	...	...
17	P. Lachmana Rau	17	...	14 do	...	Salem	...	...	...
18	S. Seshagiri Rau	19	...	do	...	Nellore	...	...	...
19	V. T. Donaswami Mudali	15	...	28 do	...	Tanjore	...	...	...
20	M. Sanku Rau	12	...	do	...	Salem	...	...	...
21	A. Venkata Subba Rau	26	...	do	...	Madura	...	...	...
22	P. Subbarayer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Relief Works.

Tempy. Addl. 4th Class on F.D. do. do. do. do. do. do.

ALLOCATION LIST.

CLASS. Arcot, North.

Acting 1st	J. A. Marjoribanks	Treasury.
4th	Mr Anandin Sahib	General duties.
	Kristnaswami Aiyer	Special.

Arcot, South.

2nd	P. Varada Chari	Treasury.
4th	W. Fraser	Salt.
3rd	C. Sri Balish	General duties.
Acting 4th	S. Venkatasubbia	Temporary.
4th	C. Venkataramaiah	Special.
4th	M. Atmanada Mudali	Do.

Bellary.

2nd	H. A. Blake	Treasury.
2nd	V. Venkateshram Pantulu	General duties.
4th	N. Murgesa Mudali	General duties.
Acting 4th	K. Narsinga Rao	Temporary.
4th	W. C. H. Sharkey	On special duty.
Acting 4th	C. Raghava Rao	Do.
3rd	A. Narayana Rao	Do.
	E. Narasimha Chari	Temporary.
	Mr J. G. Hirth	Special.
4th	H. L. Howell	Temporary.
4th	A. Kesava Rao	Special.

Canara, South.

2nd	B. C. Leggat	Treasury.
2nd	John Ball	Salt.

Chingleput.

1st	A. Smith	Treasury.
1st	E. G. Rickards	Salt.
4th	A. M. Jones	General duties.
Acting 4th	A. Krishnaiah	General duties, temporary.

Coimbatore.

2nd	P. A. Cole	Treasury.
3rd	A. M. Macgregor	General duties.
Acting 4th	C. A. Mackenzie	Acting do.

Cuddapah.

4th	M. Ramaswami Nayudu	Treasury.
4th	W. A. Symonds, (on full duty.)	General duties.
Acting 4th	A. Krishna Rao	Officiating do.
Acting 4th	H. Subba Rao	Temporary.
3rd	J. W. Johnston	On special duty.
	B. Teperomani Setti	Do.

Ganjam.

4th	G. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu	Treasury.
4th	H. Bharina Rao Nayudu	General duty (Temporary.)
	A. Suryanarayana	Acting Salt.

Godavery.

1st	H. Richardson	Treasury and Paper Currency
4th	H. Subbarayer, (on duty.)	Salt.
4th	P. Pundarikakshudu	Acting Do.
3rd	A. Sudarsana Rao (Acting in Nellore)	General duties.
4th	Koti Subba Rao	Acting Do.
4th	Baru Raja Rao	Temporary.

CLASS.

Kistna.

4th	D. Parashottamaia	Treasury.
4th	P. Venkatarasimha Rao	Salt.
4th	Kanchi Subba Rao Pantulu	General duties.
4th	K. Subbarayudu	Temporary.

Kurnool.

rd	N. Gopalakistama Setti	Treasury.
4th	T. Appaji Rao (on leave)	General duties.
Acting 4th	P. Ramesha Mudali	Acting General duties.
2nd	A. Ramachandra Rao	General duty, Relief Works.
4th	P. S. Raghava Chari	Ag. do.
4th	V. Jagannatha Rao Pantulu	Special.

Madras.

1st	R. Raghunada Rao, (on duty at Indore)	Quit-rent and Abkarry Department
3rd	C. Candawami Mudali, B.A. & B.L.	Acting Do.
Acting 4th	C. Kalanandasundaram Chetty	Do. Magr. for the Town of Madras
		Quit-rent & Abkarry Dept.

Madura.

2nd	T. Rama Rao	Treasury.
4th	P. Subbaier (Ag. Genl. Dy. Collectr.)	Salt. (Temp. Addl. Dy. Collr. on F. D.)
	K. Vengu Pillai	Acting Salt.
3rd	M. Saryamurthi Pillai	General duties.
4th	T. Appaji Rao, (on leave)	Acting do.
Acting 4th	M. Tilenayakam Pillai, B.A.	Temporary.

Malabar.

2d	J. C. Winscom	Treasury and Paper Currency
4th	O. Cannon	Salt and Customs.
1st	W. E. Underwood	General duties, (Wynaad)

Nellore.

3rd	A. Narayana Rao	Treasury, (on duty)
Acting 4th	M. Desika Chari	Treasury, Acting.
3rd	C. E. Plunkett	Salt.
3rd	C. Candawami Mudali, B.A. & B.L. (Ag. in Madras)	General duties.
3rd	A. Sudarsana Rao	Acting Do.
	K. Rama Rao	Temporary.
	C. Balaji Rao B.A.	Special.
4th	V. T. Doraswamy Mudali	Temp., on F. D.

Salem.

3rd	J. W. Johnston, (On special duty. Cud. apah)	Treasury.
2nd	T. Pritchard, (Actg. Treasury Depy. Collr.)	General duties.
Acting 4th	Mahomed Azem Ghattala Sahib	Acting do.
Acting 4th	P. Rajagopala Chari	Special.
4th	S. Seshagiri Rao	Temp. Addl. on F. D.
4th	A. Venkata Subba Rao	Do. do.
4th	P. Luchmana Rao	Special.
	Mr. F. J. Dawes	do.

Tanjore.

4th	Y. Alagasingari Nayudu	Treasury.
Acting 4th	A. Ramajulu Nayudu	Acting Salt.
3rd	A. Srinivasa Rao	General duties.
2nd	P. Seshagiri Rao	Do.
4th	Mr. E. Miller	General duty, Temp.
4th	M. Swami Rao	Temp. Addl. on F. D.

Tinnevely.

1st	S. H. Locke	Treasury.
4th	W. E. Ganapati Pillai	Salt.
2nd	A. Ramachandra Rao (Special Dy. Collr., Kurnool)	General duties.
Acting 4th	H. Subbarayer Iyer	Acting Do.
	P. Viraraghava Aiyer	Temp. Do.

CLASS.		Trichinopoly.	
Acting 2nd	T. Krishna Rau,	Actg. Temp. General duties.	
Acting 4th	H. Venkat Rau,	Acting Treasury.	
Acting 4th	V. Domsawami Aiyer,	Acting General duties.	
	H. Kandaswamy Pillai,	Temp. Do.	
		Vizagapatam.	
4th	J. W. McMurray,	Treasury.	
4th	W. C. H. Sharkey, (on special duty, Bellary),	Salt.	
Acting 4th	H. Surya Rau Naidu,	Ag. do.	

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

CORRECTED TO THE 16TH DECEMBER, 1877.

COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

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

Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 28th August, 1875; took his seat 23d Nov., 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 SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.B.

Third in Council; took his seat 5th December, 1873.

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

Fourth in Council; took his seat 12th June, 1877.

FIRST CLASS OF 25 YEARS' STANDING.

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, 28th October 1846. Europe, 14th February 1847. Out of employ, 4th January 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th February 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 11th July 1848. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th February 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th March 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1853. Europe, furlough, from 14th February 1857 to 7th February 1858. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 7th February 1859. 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 Tanjore, 16th January 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 31st June 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 15th February to 2nd March 1866. Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 21st March 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 20th June 1866 to 18th February 1871.—25 years, 10 months, 21 days.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.S.I.

1842. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th October 1842. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 5th April 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th January 1849. 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, 15th November 1852. Out of employ, 2nd December 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 5th January 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 8th September 1857. Inspector General of Police for the Madras Presidency, 18th May 1858. Acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 8th December 1857 to 2nd April 1858. On special leave to Europe, from 15th May to 5th November 1858. Resumed his seat as Acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue on 11th November 1858. To be 2nd Member, but to act as 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1859. Acting 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 2nd November 1859. Joint Commissioner, without prejudice to his duties as Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th November 1859. Second Member, but to continue to act as 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th January 1860. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, 22nd November 1860. On furlough to Europe from 22nd April 1862 to 21st January 1872. Member of Council, 5th December 1872. Acting Governor, Fort Saint George, from 25th April to 22nd November 1875.—30 years, 11 months, 10 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, 5th May 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Choolayah, 8th September 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 20th Oct. 1846. Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 11th May 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 3rd January 1852. On furlough to England, 31st May 1853. Out of employ, 12th November 1856. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 2nd December 1856. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatnam, 30th September 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 12th 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 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 30th May to 25th November 1867, and from 30th April 1875. On special duty, 22nd December 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 2th August 1869. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 5th November 1870. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March 1876. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March and 20th November 1876, and 15th July 1871. First Member of the Board of Revenue, 10th December 1872.—30 years, 4 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1847. Europe furlough, 10th July 1849. Out of employ, 14th June 1851. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th January 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1851. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 5th December 1851. Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 12th February 1852. Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 3rd June 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 24th March 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Octachund, 13th October 1853. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1855. On sick leave to Europe, 20th April 1857 to 2nd January 1858. On sick leave to Europe from 1st February to 10th July 1875. Acting Chief Justice, from 4th August to 3rd Nov. 1877.—29 years, 3 months, 30 days.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 5th 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 Saint George in Vizagapatam, 17th November 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 10th April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 25th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 25th September 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 15th December 1855. Out of employ, 5th November 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, and December 1857. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 26th June 1858. Deputy Director of Ravenna Settlement, 16th November 1858. On furlough for the unexpired portion of the three years obtained by him on the 26th December 1858, 21st January 1860, three months in addition to furlough, on account of the time occupied in the passage to and from India, 5th August 1860. Returned to the Presidency, 24th December 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 10th February 1862. Sub Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as Collector of Tanjore, 2nd April 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 2nd May 1862. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 26th March 1863. Resident in Travancore and Cochin,

25th June 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 10th June 1871. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue, from 10th May to 21st August 1871. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 10th August 1871. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th March 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1875 to 10th August 1877. Acting Second Member Board of Revenue, from 10th August to 10th September 1877, and from 1st to 31st Oct. 1877.—29 years, 4 months, 6 days.

WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 15th July 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 21st May 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudder and Panchayat, 21st March 1854. Head Assistant and Acting Deputy Registrar to the Court of Sudder Adalat, 20th September 1854. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 15th February 1855. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 27th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, 20th January 1856. Out of employ, 11th September 1857. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Department, 5th December 1857. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 25th May 1858. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th July 1858. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd August 1858 and 30th November 1859. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 2nd June to 1st July 1866. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 16th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868 to 25th November 1869. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 20th April to 20th July 1871, and from 17th February to 15th May, and from 27th June to 10th July 1872, and from 27th October to 25th November 1872, and Chief Secretary to Government, from 25th November 1872. Temporary Member of Council from 25th to 15th August 1873. On furlough to Europe for one year, from 2nd March 1874 to 25th February 1876. Temporary Member of Council, from 29th April to 22nd November 1875. Member of Council, 12th June 1877.—27 years, 2 months, 41 days.

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

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th July 1849. 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, 2nd August 1852. Out of employ, 27th January 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 4th February 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Masulipatam, 15th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 9th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, B. R. Jy. 30th July 1858. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 22nd August 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 9th January 1861 to 24th 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, 15th October 1865. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 11th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 6th April 1868. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 10th May to 10th August 1870, and from 1st November 1870. Judge of the High Court of Judicature, 12th June 1871.—24 years, 6 months, 13 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS STANDING.

LOUIS FORBES.

1853. Student at the College, 2nd 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, 24th July 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudder and Panchayat Adalat, 2nd April 1855. Acting Assistant Judge, Coimbatore, 1st April 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th September 1856. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1859. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1859. Deputy

Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 26th March 1859. On furlough, from 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundal, 21st February 1865. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundal, 16th January 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundal, 3rd July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Nundal, from 14th October 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 15th March 1869 to 22nd June 1872. On special leave to Europe, from 25th June to 25th December 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 27th January 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, but to continue to act in Bellary, 5th June 1874. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 25th June to 25th September 1875. District and Session Judge, Bellary, 19th June 1875. — 21 years, 8 months, 26 days.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th January 1851. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1856. Out of employ, 26th March 1856. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1856. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, but to act as Sub-Collector, South Arcot, 6th August 1856. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, but to act as Sub-Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 14th September 1860. Officiating Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1861. Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 30th August 1861. Officiating Member of the Income Tax Commission, 14th November 1862. On special leave, from 14th May to 7th November 1862. Member of the Income Tax Commission for 1864-65, 20th September 1864. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1865, and from 12th May 1865. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 25th May 1865. Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, 3rd November 1865. Secretary Board of Examiners, 3rd January 1866. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd June 1866. Acting Income Commissioner, 2nd October 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 4th December 1866. Secretary, Board of Revenue, 10th January 1867. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 25th to 25th July 1867. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 25th July 1868. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th February 1870. Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 25th June 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 24th December 1870 to 22nd December 1871. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 26th February 1872. On special duty in the Mysore Provinces, &c., from 16th 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, 2nd January 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 15th March 1873. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 5th to 15th August 1873. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 14th December 1873. Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 9th April 1875 to 4th June 1876. 2nd Member Board of Revenue, from 21st November 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 15th March 1877. — 21 years, 1 month, 5 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1860. Student at the College, 28th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 4th April 1862. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th February 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 12th March 1863. Acting Sub-Judge, Madras, 20th September 1864. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 25th July 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 12th August 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 12th March 1866. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 13th April 1866. On Medical Certificate, from 25th February 1866 to 25th January 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 16th March 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Trichinopoly, from 17th August 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 21st August 1867. Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 20th September 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 15th October 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Karikal, 2nd April 1868. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Karikal, 24th August 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1868. 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 1868. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd to 8th March 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 16th March 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 15th March to 9th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavari District, from 15th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 19th 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 2nd September 1874. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 4th September 1874 to 26th April 1876. Acting 2nd Member Board of Revenue, 21st April 1876. Acting President of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 26th April 1876. Acting Income Commissioner, 5th May 1876. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 10th March 1877. — 22 years, 11 months, 2 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1859. Student at the College, 1st December 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 4th April 1862. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 21st April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 26th September 1863. Acting Sub-Judge, Madras, 21st February 1866. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 25th September 1866. Acting Sub-Judge, Madras, 17th March 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 31st March 1867. Acting Sub-Judge, Coimbatore, 2nd May 1869. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 13th December 1869. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th July 1869. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th January 1871. On furlough from 26th March 1871 to 26th December 1874. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 19th January to 31st May 1875. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 13th January 1875. Acting Collector, Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2nd August 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 15th August 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 14th November 1865. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 25th January 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 25th July 1866. Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 15th August 1867. Commissioner of the Nellore Hills from 26th June 1872. On furlough to Europe for 2 years, 10th October 1875. — 21 years, 2 months, 25 days.

DAVID FLEMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1861. Student at the College, 2nd March 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant and Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foujdars Adawlat, 13th June 1863. Head Assistant and Registrar to the Court of Sadr Foujdars Adawlat, 12th February 1865. On Medical Certificate to England, from 25th March 1865 to 15th October 1866. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th October 1868. Private Secretary to the Right Honble the Governor, 24th March 1869 and 3rd June 1869. Medical Certificate to Europe, from 26th June 1869 to 25th November 1869. Acting Sub-Judge, Chittoor, from 15th December 1869. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub-Judge, Chittoor, 16th January 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 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 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 8th July 1868 to 15th April 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 24th April to 15th July 1871. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 14th August 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th February 1872. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, from 15th May 1872. On special duty from 2nd May to 2nd 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 24th April to 26th November 1875, and from 15th March to 15th June 1876. Chief Secretary to Government, 12th June 1877. — 21 years, 4 months, 24 days.

EDWARD GRAFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1861. Student at the College, 28th December 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1865. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th May 1866. Acting Sub-Judge, Calicut, 2nd October 1867. Acting Sub-Judge, Calicut, 26th May 1868. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynad Taluk in Malabar, 25th August 1869. On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 31st October 1869. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party, 6th November 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1869 to 22nd July 1871. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 6th September 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Karikal, 2nd December 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 1st July 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2nd October 1869. To be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 24th December 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 2nd April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 26th May 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 22nd July 1868. On six months' sick leave, from 22nd September 1868 to 26th March 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 16th March 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 4th June 1869. District and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, from 8th September 1869. On six months' special leave, from 16th August 1870 to 11th February 1871. — 21 years, 13 months, 2 days.

RICHARD KAYE PUEBLE.

1861. Student at the College, 28th December 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st April 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th September 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th May 1866. Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatnam, 21st March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th May 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 26th March 1868. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 6th March 1869. De-

puty Director of Revenue Settlement, 14th April 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 12th November 1858 to 23rd February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 11th 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, 26th April 1866. On Special duty at the Board's Office, from 7th January 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd July 1869 to 24th November 1870. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th November 1874. Director of Revenue Settlement, 26th July 1876. On furlough to Europe from 17th July 1876 to 16th July 1878. Acting Additional Member, Board of Revenue, 6th November 1878. Acting 2nd Member Board of Revenue, 26th February 1877, 21st August 1877, 2nd October 1877. — 22 years, 5 months, 29 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 25th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1852. Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 4th April 1855. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 6th April 1855. In charge of the district of Nagpore, 24th January 1856. Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 15th November 1856. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 21st December 1856. Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Chindwara, 16th November 1859. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Bundara, 14th January 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1861 to 14th April 1867. Sub Collector of Bellary, 6th April 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatnam, from 1st May 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 6th May 1868. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector of that District, 11th August 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Berhampore, 22nd August 1867. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 17th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 27th September 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 14th June 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 4th March 1872. Political Agent, Sandar, — 22 years, 1 month, 13 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

1852. Student at the College, 26th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 26th July 1852. Asst. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 19th August 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 11th November 1854. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 30th September 1855. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st March 1857 to 10th January 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 23th May 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 2th April 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 16th January 1858. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatnam, 17th October 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 26th January 1860. Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 11th April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 1st February 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, 19th 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, Numbal, from 11th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 10th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 21th 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 1866 to 2nd December 1869. District and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 17th August 1871. On special leave to Europe, from 17th August 1873 to 15th February 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 30th February 1874. District and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 10th July 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 10th December 1876. — 22 years, 3 months, 13 days.

JOHN DALEYMPLE GOLDINGHAM.

1853. Student at the College, 15th September 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 15th March 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th January 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 4th 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, 26th January 1859. Sub Judge, Madras, 15th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th June 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 1st October 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 17th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 19th July 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 9th February 1864 and 19th January 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 14th August 1865 to 22nd September 1866. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 26th September 1868. Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 26th April 1869. District and Session Judge, Bellary, 16th October 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 26th March 1874 to 25th March 1875. — 18 years, 1 month, 15 days.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

1853. Student at the College, 2nd December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 12th July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 4th March 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, January 1858.

Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th June 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th September 1858 to 21st August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chittoor, 23rd August 1860. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatnam, 5th October 1860. Principal Assistant at Vizagapatnam, 17th May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, from 20th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 26th January 1864 to 31st December 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th January 1865 to 18th December 1867. Out of employ. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 21st 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 16th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd March 1873 to 20th June 1874. — 18 years, 11 months, 13 days.

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

1854. Student at the College, 31st May 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatnam, 31st July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 10th May 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector, Guntoor, 15th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3rd December 1859. Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1859. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860. Officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, 12th April 1861. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 16th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th April 1862. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862, and for 1864-65, 26th September 1864. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th February and 12th May 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1866 to 22nd April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 1st May 1869. On special duty in Godavery and Kistna, from 24th May 1869. To act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 19th October 1869. To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector of Nellore, 25th January 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 22th September 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 30th June 1871. To be Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam, but to continue to act in Ganjam, 26th November 1872. Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st April 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd February 1874 to 28th February 1875. On furlough to Europe from 29th March 1875 to 24th May 1876. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 12th June 1877. — 19 years, 5 months, 12 days.

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

1855. Student at the College, 26th June 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3rd March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the Nellocherry Hills, from 6th October 1858 to 10th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 30th June 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 10th August 1860. 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 1864. Member of the Board of Examiners, 7th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coatesnand, 28th 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. — 19 years, 9 months, 8 days.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavery, 11th March 1862. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavery, 26th 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 Godavery District, 6th October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st December 1863. On special leave, from 16th March to 6th July 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th June to 16th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 10th October 1866 to 8th April 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 15th 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 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 12th March 1876. — 20 years, 4 months, 25 days.

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 2nd December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th March 1860. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd December 1860. Acting

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

PHILIP PERCYAL HUTCHINS.

1858. Student at the College, 17th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 28th July 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th August 1858. 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 17th November 1867. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 4th May 1867. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 2nd June 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 2nd September to 28th September 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 11th October 1868. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 20th November 1868. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th January 1869. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 20th March 1869. On sick leave to Europe, from 11th March 1867 to 23rd October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Wandiwash, from 2nd February 1869 to 1st April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 22nd April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 20th June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 25th 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 20th November 1874. —16 years, 6 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 10th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 20th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 10th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th December 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Malabar, 10th October 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 2nd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, and July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Madras District, 10th January 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 25th 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 1867 to 4th October 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 10th October 1869 to 2nd March 1871. On special duty at Tanjore, 24th March 1871. Acting District and Session Judge of Mangalore, from 10th March 1871. District and Session Judge of Alorna, but to act as District and Session Judge of South Canara, 24th February 1874. District and Session Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Session Judge of South Tanjore, 5th June 1874 and 1st July 1876. District and Session Judge of Tanjore, 10th June 1875. —16 years, 3 months, 2 days.

JAMES GROSE, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 24th May 1863. 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, 24th March 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th April 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue and Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX of 1859, 11th August 1867. Assigned appointment of Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commissioner U. C. R. Presentation on 14th June 1868. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st to 9th June 1868, and from 14th July to 20th September 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 9th to 20th March 1870. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 20th March 1870. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 20th August 1871. Fellow, University of Madras. On furlough to Europe from 27th February 1876 to 15th February 1877. Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 20th February 1871. —13 years, 3 months, 4 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 11th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 11st March 1864. Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1864. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 10th April 1865. Acting Collector, Kistna District, 14th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 20th November 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Kistna District, from 22nd April to 5th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 25th December 1868 to 26th December 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 10th January to 27th May 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 15th September 1871 to 24th 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, 10th December 1873. District and Session Judge of Kistna, 10th July 1874. On special duty, 15th November 1875. Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna, 2nd October 1877. —18 years, 11 months, 10 days.

WILLIAM JHEVUSOLE POSTER, 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, 24th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 10th October 1864. Head Assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Coimbatore, 11th July 1865. Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 2nd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 20th March and 30th 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 of Bellary, 20th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 28th February to 2nd March 1868 and from 9th June to 24th 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 10th October 1871. Acting Collector of Bellary, from 20th July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, from 17th May 1872. Collector and Magistrate of Godavery, 20th May 1873. Political Agent for French Settlement of Yanam. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, Political Agent, Raigamgall, from 15th December 1875 to 25th December 1876. —15 years, 22 days.

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

1861. Student at the College, from 25th January 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 29th March 1862. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 20th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 10th February 1864. 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, 11th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 14th November 1865. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 22nd February 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 10th 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, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 15th June 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, from 14th April to 9th December 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1870 to 2nd May 1871. Acting District and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 17th June 1872. Civil and Session Judge, North Tanjore, 20th May 1874. District and Session Judge of Cuddalore from 4th September 1874. —14 years, 8 months, 7 days.

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, D.L.

1862. Student at the College, 20th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 14th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 24th March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th April 1865. Head Assistant, Nellore, 21st August 1865. 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 25th May to 10th October 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 25th April 1870. On furlough from 14th June to 25th August 1871. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th August 1871. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 20th November 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 14th May to 15th July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 13rd July 1872. Political Agent, Poodocottah. On furlough to Europe from 9th May 1875 to 6th May 1877. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 20th July 1874. —14 years, 3 months, 11 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODHUTTE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, 14th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2nd May 1863. Acting Sub Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatnam, from 24th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 10th 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 10th November 1867, and from 6th March 1868. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Canjam, 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, 10th April 1869. Gave over charge of Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, on 24th July 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, from 2nd August 1869. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rithoor, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge at Cuddalore, 25th January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 1st September to 11th October 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 2nd November 1870 to 16th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 24th April 1871 to 10th October 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes 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 Causes at Madras, 24th June 1873. District and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 14th August 1874 to 15th March 1875. Acting District and Session Judge, Madras, 2nd February 1875. District and Session Judge, Godavery, but to act as District and Session Judge, Canjam, 22nd July 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 27th February 1875. —15 years, 10 months, 2 days.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

nab, from 7th June 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, from 9th June 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 25th Sept. 1873.—13 years, 13 months, 11 days.

HENRY EDWARD STOKES, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe from 19th November 1864 to 6th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 12th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 15th December 1867 to 16th February 1868, and from 18th March to 16th June 1868, and from 4th July to 30th September 1868, and from 3rd October 1872 to 30th March 1869. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 31st March 1869. Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th August 1869. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th 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 14th 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, 10th January 1876. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in view of his employment on the Madras Salt Commission, 22nd November 1874. Additional Secretary, Board of Revenue, 14th February 1877. Secretary, Board of Revenue, 24th February 1877.—12 years, 3 months, 31 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 16th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 16th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1866 and 18th September 1866. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Government of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 6th March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 10th April 1867. Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd February 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, from 27th May 1868. Head Assistant Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 27th October 1869. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Collector, Madras, from 21st April to 1st July 1870. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 6th June 1870. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, from 8th September 1870 to 27th January 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 19th 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 15th September to 6th October 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madras, from 26th July 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 15th September 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 19th September 1875 to 20th July 1877. Temporary Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 31st July 1877.—13 years, 1 month, 27 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESON.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 21st March 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 16th 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, 16th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 24th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st July 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 6th June 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 6th January 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 22nd September to 11th October 1870, and from 15th April to 15th May 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 22nd October 1870. On furlough to Europe from 13th April 1872 to 25th November 1876. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 18th May 1877. Acting Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, during the absence, 6th June 1877. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, on the absence of the Small Cause Court, Madras, but to continue to act as Additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 22nd October 1877.—12 years, 8 months, 6 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 12th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 16th November 1865 to 27th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th May 1867 to 16th June 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 12th June 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 2nd August to 3rd September 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, but to act as Judge of Small Cause Court, Madras, 12th 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, 14th January 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Godavari District, from 3rd July to 2nd December 1873. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 2nd December 1873. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 14th April to 15th May 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 14th August 1874 to 8th August

1876. Acting District and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 21st August 1876. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, but to act as Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 25th October 1876.—9 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 25th June 1867. On special duty, South Arcot, from 9th January to 17th March 1868. Out of employ, from 1st September 1868. Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, 17th May 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1870 to 16th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in that District, 15th October 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Godavari, from 5th December 1872. Head Assistant, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavari, 28th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 6th March 1873 to 3rd April 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool from 17th April to 25th June 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary from 28th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madras, from 28th September 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 4th January 1876. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely from 28th August to 25th September 1875. Sub Collector, Bellary, from 7th November 1875.—12 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, 29th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 20th February 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 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 Vizagapatam, from 18th March 1871 to 15th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 27th April 1872. Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 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 30th May to 20th August 1875. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari, 19th December 1876.—12 years, 4 months, 26 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, 13th March 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 26th August 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 29th January 1874 to 17th November 1875. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 22nd November 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 21st May 1877.—11 years, 9 months, 15 days.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd July 1865. 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, 15th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 27th October 1867. Acting Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly, 19th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 17th April 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 21st to 29th April 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 12th July to 29th September 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 8th 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 19th July 1875 to 1st February 1877. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Nellore, 6th February 1877. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 19th June 1877.—12 years, 6 months, 8 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 29th July to 18th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 31st July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th October 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 3rd to 27th May 1870. Out of employ, from 4th November 1870 to 2nd January 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 2nd January 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 14th September 1871. Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 6th 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 21st March 1872 to 22nd March 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 11th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, from 10th August 1875. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 22nd October 1875. — 21 years, 14 months, 10 days.

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

1822. Student at the College, 7th October 1862. 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, 20th June 1868. On sick leave to Europe, from 10th July 1868 to 7th October 1869. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 22nd October 1868. Sub Collector of Salem, jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with Norway and Settlement, 2nd November 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1872 to 26th March 1873. Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 16th April to 16th July 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 17th July 1873. Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 18th August to 12th October 1873. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, from 21st November 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 18th August 1874 to 2nd November 1876. On special leave from 2nd November 1876 to 2nd February 1877. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 16th January 1877. — 13 years, 2 months, 1 day.

HERBERT WIGRAM, &c.

1826. Student at the College, 15th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 11th April 1863. Acting District Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput District, 21st November 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavary District, 14th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavary District, 14th January 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 10th April 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, from 2nd 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 10th January to 23rd February 1869. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 23rd February 1868. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 8th June 1871. On four months' special leave, from 22nd June to 22nd October 1871. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, from 24th October 1871. Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1874 to 24th October 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, 24th October 1875. — 12 years, 1 month, 10 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE.

1823. Student at the College, 24th January 1861. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, South, 21st February 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 16th November 1862. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 16th July 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 1th January 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 14th April to 10th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 6th to 21st November 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 10th November to 1st December 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 16th June 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 16th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Karnool, from 16th November 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Karnool, 4th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavary District, from 8th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 16th August 1871 to 24th January 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddalore, from 21st January 1873. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddalore, 22nd May 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 21st May 1877. — 12 years, 26 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1822. Student at the College, 9th December 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th 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 10th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 11th December 1869. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 24th March to 11th November 1870. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 11th May 1871. In charge of District and Sessions Court, South Arcot, from 18th to 24th February 1872. Head Assistant, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 26th July 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 18th August to 23rd October 1876. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, from 21st May to 22nd August 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 26th February 1877. — 11 years, 5 months, 23 days.

FRANCIS BENNY WILKINSON.

1825. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Colimbatore, 2nd February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th July 1865. 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, 26th April 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 13th August 1870. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 27th August to

26th November 1867. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 19th December 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 20th December 1867 to 12th January 1868. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 11th February 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 26th 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 15th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 19th October 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collector's Office, from 16th to 20th March 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March to 29th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 21st August 1873. — 11 years, 11 months, 2 days.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, &c.

1823. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1868 to 6th April 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavary District, 16th October 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 26th March 1869. Assistant Collector of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna District, from 21st to 26th 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. — 12 years, 6 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

1823. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 18th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 6th 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 18th 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 Cuddalore, from September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 14th December 1871. In charge of South Arcot Collector's Office, from 17th April to 18th May 1872. Acting Collector, South Arcot, from 8th March to 20th April 1873. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 6th October 1873 to 5th January 1874, and from 9th February 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot from 11th February 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Godavari, from 5th August 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 29th September 1875 to 8th October 1877. Acting Special Assistant, Bellary, for Famine purposes, 9th October 1877. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Bellary, 9th October 1877. — 13 years, 6 months, 2 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE (Barrister-at-Law).

1823. 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 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 21st June to 13th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd November to 10th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 18th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1870 to 21st January 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 28th June 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th May to 9th July 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, from 24th July 1872 to 12th August 1874. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 26th August 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot from 9th March 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot from 2nd July 1875. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bellary and Madras, 22nd November 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 12th December 1876. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 20th February 1877. — 12 years, 4 months, 6 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

1823. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th December 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 26th 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 30th February 1871 to 3rd December 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 25th June to 9th September 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 15th September 1873. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, 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. — 12 years, 6 months, 22 days.

GEORGE McWATERS, &c.

1823. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 24th July 1866 and 10th July 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 6th September 1871

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX. (*Barrister-at-Law.*)

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1868. In charge of Salem Collectorate from 15th to 21st March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 2nd September 1871. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 16th March 1874. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills, 1st February 1875.—8 years, 25 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1868. Arrived 24th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 1st May 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Bellary, from 19th May to 15th June 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 19th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant of North Arcot, from 10th May to 15th July 1873. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Chingleput, from 1st to 20th August 1875. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, 15th April 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 15th June 1877.—8 years, 5 months, 13 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 10th January to 2nd March 1871 and from 21st October to 11th December 1871 and from 2nd March to 20th April 1872 and from 10th April to 10th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant of South Canara, from 20th August 1872. Assistant Commissioner, South Canara, and officiating 2nd Grade, British Burma, 25th January 1873. On special duty in connection with the preparation of Part I of the "Imperial Gazetteer" Madras, from September 1874. Officiating Assistant to the Commissioner of Nilgiri Hills, without prejudice to his special duty, 11th September 1875.—8 years, 1 month, 20 days.

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

1868. Arrived 2nd January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st January 1868. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 20th to 2nd April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 15th November to 15th December 1870 and from 20th to 25th May 1871. Assistant Collector, Madras, from 1st July 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 15th February 1872. Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 15th June 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 10th June 1875. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 23rd June 1876.—8 years, 14 months, 23 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 2nd August 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 2nd to 10th March 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 20th September to 10th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 1st May 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 1st November to 1st December 1873 and from 1st June 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 15th October 1875 to 15th August 1877. Assistant, Acting Special Assistant, Chingleput, for Famine purposes, 14th August 1877.—8 years, 2 months, 15 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1868. Arrived 10th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd December 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 21st March to 15th November 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 20th February to 10th March 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 20th April to 5th May 1872. Assistant Collector, Godavery, 4th March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, 2nd March 1874. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Guntur, from 1st to 15th April 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 15th December 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, from 2nd August 1875 to 15th March 1876. Acting Special Assistant, Trichinopoly, for Famine purposes, 4th October 1877.—8 years, 1 month, 14 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

1869. Arrived 10th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 10th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd June 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Malabar, from 2nd to 20th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 12th August 1872 to 15th February 1874, and from 15th May 1875. Acting Special Assistant, Malabar, 2nd February 1875. Acting Sanskrit Translator to Government, 15th March 1877.—8 years, 1 month, 12 days.

GORDON THOMSON MACKENZIE.

1869. Arrived 10th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 30th November 1869. Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 10th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 20th November to 10th December 1871. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Cuddapah, from 2nd to 15th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 15th April 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 15th May to 25th June 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th March 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Nellore, from 21st April to 20th June 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 4th August 1875. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 30th July 1876.—8 years, 1 month, 12 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1869. Arrived 18th March 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 12th April 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 20th January 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, from 4th May to 15th July 1873 and from 37th July 1873. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 20th August 1874. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 15th March 1875. On Special Duty, Salt Commission, from 10th January to 25th September 1876.—7 years, 2 months, 20 days.

LEWIS MOORE.

1869. Arrived 7th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 1st December 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 30th September to 15th October 1871, and from 5th to 15th April 1872 and from 12th July to 1st August 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 4th May 1873 to 22nd November 1874. Acting Collector, Trichinopoly, from 15th to 21st July 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, from 10th March 1875.—8 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 10th February 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madras, from 10th 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.—7 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 2nd to 12th May 1873. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 15th June 1873. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 20th July to 4th September 1873 and from 27th December 1873 to 26th February 1874 and from 7th November 1874. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 9th February 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 22nd 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. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd June 1877.—8 years, 8 months, 14 days.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

1871. Arrived 3rd November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 2th November 1871. Assistant Collector of Godavery, from 27th August 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Godavery, from 18th November to 21st December 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 24th March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 21st March 1874. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 22nd 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 18th December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, from 15th December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 24th January 1876. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 20th February 1877.—8 years, 1 month, 25 days.

JAMES THOMSON, M.A.

1871. Arrived 24th November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 25th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, 1st May to 8th October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 1st February to 5th March 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Collector, Salem, from 1st March to 2nd 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 23rd February to 2nd March 1876. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 1st April 1876. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, from 9th September to 2nd October 1876.—8 years, 1 month, 7 days.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

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

Hon'ble D. Arbuthnot,
G. Thornhill, Esq.,
Hon'ble L. C. Jones.

Trustees of the Civil
Fund for 1877.

Hon'ble D. F. Carnichael,
C. A. Galton, Esq.,
T. Wain, Esq.

The Chief Secretary
H. E. Stokes, Esq.
Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Agents in England.

Committee of Retired Members in England.

Sir H. G. Montgomery, Bart.,
T. L. Blane, Esq.

W. H. Bayley, Esq.,
Sir T. Parnell, B.C.L.

J. D. Sim, Esq., C.B.L.

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 1s per cent, are payable by all Members of the Covenanted Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 10 years and a Donation of £20 is payable at option on the birth of a daughter to secure to her the benefits of the Subsidary Rules after the age of 14.

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

The daughters of deceased Members for whom the benefits of the Subsidary 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 £50 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 £20 per annum is allowed to them after the age of 14 till marriage or death.

Pensions to sons are granted up to the age of 19 when a Donation of £500 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 £20 per annum is granted to them till recovery.

The whole amount of pensions allowed under these Rules to each family (widow 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 1s per cent, on the allowances of Subscribers for 10 years as before and at the same rate for the whole further term of service, in the cases of married men and widowers with families; but at one per cent, after 10 years for the whole further period of service, in the cases of bachelors and widowers without families.

On each marriage and by each married man entering the Service.	Rs. 1,200 0 0
A Donation of	200 0 0
On birth of each daughter, a Donation of	250 0 0
On birth of each son, a Donation of	500 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 happens to be a Subscriber to this branch, then the widow on the second widowhood reverts to the full Annuity.

The Annuities in daughters of deceased Members are continued till marriage or death, and a Donation of £200 is paid to them on marriage.

The Annuities to sons are continued up to age of 21, when a Donation of £500 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 income of private income they may possess or inherit.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CORRECTED TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1877.

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 PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions.

SECTION 1.—In this Code, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause.

Local Government.

Qualify and count.

Pensionable service and pensionable office.

Rule of proportions.

Pay and salary.

Local allowance.

General revenues.

Local Fund.

(k).—“Covenanted Civil Service” means the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Covenanted Civil Services of the Crown. A “Covenanted Civil Servant” is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.
(l).—An “Uncovenanted Officer” is a public servant not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army.

CHAPTER II.

Extent of Application.

Application of the Code.

(a).—Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical officers).
(b).—Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department.

SECTION 2.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the undermentioned officers, whose pensions and gratuities are regulated by the special Rules contained in the Supplements:—

- (a).—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service.
- (b).—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.
- (c).—Chaplains.
- (d).—Members of the Bengal Pilot Service.

* The Code applies to all officers employed under the Military Department whose service is not pensionable under Military Rules.

3. 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 29, Case 1) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December 1863, to offer to these teachers, re-employment in Government schools. Those of them who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools, as service under Government.

4. An officer on the establishment of any Government school in Bengal, the expenses of which are paid from assignments made in gross to a local committee having the direct management of the school, and from school fees, or of a school of which the expenses are defrayed from a municipal grant and from school fees, may, on his first appointment or on his transfer from other pensionable service, with the permission of the Local Government, subscribe for pension or gratuity under the Rules in this Code, in the manner prescribed in Section 35. The Rules of the Code including the Rules in Sections 52 and 60 apply to such an officer.

5. 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 1876.

6. The service of the officers of the printing department of the Bengal Secretariat who, before August 1868, were paid partly from savings by the reduction of the copying staff of the Secretariat and partly from subscriptions to the calendar Gazette, qualifies.

SECTION 16.—Service on an establishment paid from a gross allowance made to the head of the office, the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify. Such gross allowance may be fixed in amount, or may consist of fees assigned to the head of the office.

1. The maximum establishment allowance for Registration offices in Bengal is not an establishment allowance within the meaning of this Section, because the Inspector General of Registration, under the orders of Government, regulates its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

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.

SECTION 17.—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify. (But see Rule 2 under Section 32.)

SECTION 18.—In the following cases, service under an employer to whose pension Government has succeeded qualifies:

(a).—Service in the Berars and in Mysore by officers transferred to the Government of India when it undertook the administration of these provinces.

(b).—Service rendered to a Native State and continued in the British Government, on the lapse or annexation of the State, when old age or infirmity renders the officer a fit object for pension.

(c).—Service, in superior grades, in Talukdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government schools on the organisation of the Educational Department in this province.

(d).—Service by officers who were on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds when the Funds were taken over by Government.

(e).—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following regiments:

Sukhan Khan's (or 1st Punjab police battalion.) Sher-dil regiment (or 2nd Punjab police battalion.) Kallar-mukhi (or 3rd Punjab police battalion.) Saraj-mukhi (or 4th Punjab police battalion.) The 3rd Punjab light field battery. The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery. Two companies of Punjab hoppers.

In accordance with the guarantee, such soldiers who on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any Department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Durbar 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.

SECTION 19.—Service does not qualify unless the officer holds a substantive office on a permanent establishment.

1. Service in an office 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 office which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without breach of 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 office substantively.

3. An officer who holds a substantive office and draws substantive pay, as a probationer, holds a substantive office within the meaning of this Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation and in which no other officer simultaneously counts service.

SECTION 20.—If an officer on 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.

SECTION 21.—If the substantive office of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 50, but the officer is, at the time, on special duty, or is, on abolition of his office, deputed on special duty, his service continues to qualify.

SECTION 22.—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 holding substantive offices, if—

(1) they are employed, not casually, but as part of a fixed establishment; and

(2) during the last seventy-two months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for twenty-four months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached.

SECTION 23.—In the following cases, temporary service qualifies:

(a).—A Surgeon, or duly qualified Medical Practitioner in charge of a Government vessel, may count his service aboard, if he is, without breach of continuity, transferred therefrom 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 of 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, his service on the extra or contingent list qualifies.

(d).—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, his service on the extra or contingent list qualifies.

(e).—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, his service on the extra or contingent list qualifies.

(f).—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, his service on the extra or contingent list qualifies.

Settlement and Survey departments.

Section 24. (a).—Service in the undermentioned Settlement and Survey Departments which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies.

The Settlement Departments in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The establishments of the Income 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 be discharged after a short period of service.

(b).—In other provinces (and in the above-named provinces also, apart from the regular Departments), Settlement and Survey work is temporary service, and does not count. But if service in the Settlement Department in any province, or in the Malabar Revenue establishment, Madras, is followed, without a break, by qualifying service, it qualifies.

1.—Deputy Collectors and similar gazetted officers, when not especially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this Rule, as they count service, independently of the particular Department to which they happen, for the time, to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Third Condition.—Source of Remuneration.

Specification of sources.

Section 25.—Service which satisfies the condition laid down in Chapters IV and V qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the source from which it is paid.

Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempt from this condition. But when a Political Agency is established at the charge of a Native State, every member of the establishment, remunerated or unremunerated, must pay to the British Government, in respect of his pension and absence allowances, a contribution equal to what would be levied from him under Section 29, if Section 27 applied to him.

[Note.—This condition was ordered on the 29th December 1871, to be introduced gradually whenever existing arrangements were revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency then already paid six per cent.]

Railway Police.

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 12, 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 1907 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 whom benefit the officers are employed, and credited to Provincial Funds: 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.

(For Section 12 (a).)

Section 26.—Service is paid as follows:—

- From the 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.

Paid from general revenues.

Section 27.—Service paid from the General Revenues qualifies.

Process-serving established. 1. The service of Process servers, before the Court Fees Act, 1870, was passed, qualifies in the following cases:—

In Bombay:—

Service paid from the Fund formed under Act V of 1865, Bengal Council.

In the North-Western Provinces:—

(a).—Service under the civil courts after 31st December 1863.

(b).—Service under the revenue courts after 31st December 1865.

In the Punjab:—

Service after 14th March 1864.

In Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Bhopal:—

All service.

In Bombay:—

Service paid from the Ameen's Fee Fund.

[Note.—In Madras the service of Process servers before their appointment under the Court Fees Act, 1870, did not qualify.]

2. Rule 1 applies also to Naib Nazirs who were paid from the same source as process servers.

Section 28.—Pensions and gratuities for service paid, wholly or partly, from the revenues of Mysore or the Berars, shall be charged against these revenues wholly or according to the rule of proportions, as the case may be.

1. This Rule applies also in the following cases: Mamlatdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint State. Public officers in superior grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peith, which is under Government control.

Section 29.—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 if paid from the General Revenues.

The following cases fall under this Rule:—

(a).—The Shipping Master and Deputy Shipping Masters, and their establishments at Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master in Calcutta, the cost of which office is provided for by shipping fees.

(b).—The establishment of the Hooghly colleges and collegiate schools, while the cost thereof was borne by the Mohsin Trust Fund, and also that of the Elphinstone college and high school, the cost of which is 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 Schor (Central India) School, the expense of which is paid, in part, by local subscriptions.

(e).—The following Customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, a percentage* to cover cost of pension) is paid by private companies:

Name of establishment.	Monthly cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
	Rs. A. P.	
1 Jamsetji Bandar Custom house..	150 0 0	Messrs Remington and Company.
2 Hydraulic Press	130 8 0	Mr. Ardhasir Cowasji Modi.
3 Victoria Land and Press	321 0 0	Messrs Remington and Company.
4 P. and O. Company's dockyard at Mazagon	621 8 0	P. & O. Company.
5 Arthur Bandar custom house	40 0 0	London Asiatic & American Company.
6 Freer land and pier company's Bandar	178 0 0	Sir Charles Forbes & Company.
7 Arthur Bandar fort press company	59 0 0	Mess. Ewart, Latham & Company.
8 Imperial cotton press	138 0 0	Narsi Keshowji and Company.
9 Akbar cotton press company	136 0 0	Mess. Ewart, Latham and Compy.
10 Arthur Bandar custom house	59 0 0	Hurmusji Dadabhai Dubash.
11 Powder works Bandar of the Mazagon land reclamation company	243 8 0	Messrs Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12 Messrs. W. Nicol and company's dockyard, Mazagon	228 0 0	Messrs W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.
13 Mazagon powder works Bandar	100 0 0	New Mazagon Land Company.
14 Sassoon Bandar	1,229 0 0	Messrs David Sassoon and Company.
15 Freer land and Pier Company's Bandar	50 8 0	Freer Land and Pier Company Limited.

* The addition for this purpose, in all future cases, must be twelve per cent.

Jail writers, Bombay.

(f).—Second writers and derogahs on jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency.

Book-keeper, High Court, Bombay.

(g).—The Book-keeper of the High Court at Bombay whose pay is provided for by a three per cent. commission on invested funds.

B.

Paid from local funds.

Section 30.—Except as provided in Sections 31, 32, and 33, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

Discretionary power of Government.

Section 31.—If a Local Fund satisfies the two conditions following:—

(1) that its income is derived from taxation, or other permanent source, and not from charitable donations, 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 therefrom as qualifying.

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government; therefore, 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.

Explanation.

2. This Section applies absolutely to establishments paid from Port Funds managed by Government, and not by Trustees.

Imperial account officers.

3. It applies also to officers employed in Imperial account offices.

4. 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

Other Local Funds.

the capital value of the pension, which value shall be determined, till further orders, by Table A in Appendix E. 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 a fund. Section 32.—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 Funds service may not be neglected, and

a pension or gratuity awarded only 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 case the other source shall bear the whole charge.

2. If an officer has served partly in a capacity which would have given him claim to pension or gratuity if the service has been paid from the General Revenues, on the household establishment of the Viceroy, and partly on establishments paid from the General Revenues, he is entitled, from the General Revenues, to a share of any pension or gratuity to which he would have been entitled if his whole service had been paid from the General Revenues, proportionate to the length of the service which has been so paid.

Example.—A. B., a messenger on a pay of Rs. 8 a month, has served altogether 32 years, of which 16 years were passed on the household establishment of the Viceroy. If A. B.'s whole service had been paid from the General Revenues, he would have been entitled under Section 33 (b) to a maximum pension of Rs. 4 a month. A. B. will receive from the General Revenues a maximum pension of Rs. 2 a month.

3. 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 the subscribers thereto.*

Pension fund.

4. An officer who is paid from a Local Fund may, with the permission of Local Government, on first appointment, and upon production of a medical certificate, under Section 62, Rule 2, or, on transfer from pensionable service, without such certificate, subscribe for a pension or gratuity in the manner prescribed in Section 35. In such case,

so long as the officer continues to subscribe for pension or

* See Appendix C, Extract I.

gratuity, the Rules of this Code apply to him, as if he were paid from the General Revenues.

5. When the Local Government allows an officer to subscribe for pension or gratuity, his name, the date of his birth, 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 this office.

Exceptions to general rule. Section 33.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds qualifies:—

(a). Public officers transferred to establishments under the Canton Funds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India, No. 842, dated 16th December 1861, which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service.

(b).—Officers of the lithographic press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipour jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the Convict Labor Fund.

(c).—Members of the regular Public Works establishments employed, under the authority of the Local Government, on Local Funds works. From the 10th January 1872, this permission was restricted to Engineer officers.

C.

Section 34.—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a Trustee, does not qualify.

EXAMPLES.—Estates under the Court of Wards. Attached estates.*

D. & E.

Section 35. (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 pay 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, or entitled to pension or gratuity unless the establishment on which they have served is excluded by Section 16.

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

F.

Section 36.—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.

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, etc.

[NOTE.—The Rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in the service of the British Government.]

Section 37.—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 1875), from qualifying service, to service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India Provided:—

(1)—that the transfer is made on public grounds, and not only in the private interest of the officer transferred;

* See Chapter VII.

† See Appendix C, Extract 2.

‡ 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 1875) see Appendix D.

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‡ 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 1875) see Appendix D.

- (3)—that no officer be transferred without the consent of the Local Government, and
- (4)—that no officer be transferred for service under a Native State without the consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 31, and 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 "other bodies financially independent of the Government of India."

Contribution required.

Section 38(a).—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in Section 37, who does not wholly resign the service of Government, or who is not, for special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the Rules in this Chapter, a contribution shall be levied, of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is to say, 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 officer shall in no case exceed two hundred and fifty rupees a month.

(b).—In return for this contribution, the Government will accept the charge for the officer's 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; saving only that the calculation of pension, gratuity or absence allowance, will be based upon the four-fifths salary which he retains, and not upon the full amount which he receives.

Government obligation.

(c).—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.

Temporary employment.

2. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, an officer may make the contribution prescribed in this Section in respect of a part only, not being less than two-thirds of his salary: Provided that pension, gratuity, or absence allowance, will, in every case, be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

Contribution upon part of salary.

3. 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 twelve per cent. instead of one-fifth, and shall, in no case, exceed one hundred and thirty-six rupees a month; and the pension, gratuity, or absence allowance will be calculated upon 88 per cent. (1/11th) of the amount in respect of which contribution is received.

Contribution for pension only by a native of India.

4. From inferior servants, the contribution required is one-tenth in the rates for pension or gratuity only; the Government of India will not pay the leave allowances of such servants.

Inferior servants.

5. If the salary of the officer is disbursed at a British 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. The Government will not ordinarily enter into any direct arrangements with the Native State, Municipality, or other body to which the officer may be lent, or make any direct demands upon it.

Information required.

6. The officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant General.

Withholding contribution.

7. An officer is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service but or transferred shall not count for pension, gratuity or leave. He must either wholly resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these Rules.

Salary fixed by Government.

8. The 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.

9. The salary of an officer transferred in the manner described in Section 37 for service under a Native State, Municipality, or other body, must 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.

Period for which Native State, &c., will bear the charge for salary.

10. An officer who is paid from a Local Fund and may, on first appointment, with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate, under Section 53, 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.

11. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of annuity. The portion in 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. If, however, the salary to be drawn is already fixed on other considerations (as, e.g., if the officer is to receive a salary equal to what he drew before 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 salary of A. B. is Rs. 1,000. The deduction on account of his annuity is Rs. 40, and the contribution which he must pay, if transferred to serve under the Native State, $\frac{1000-40}{24} = 240$. The whole charge on the Native State is Rs. 1,000, plus Rs. 240, or Rs. 1,240. From this A. B. will pay Rs. 240 to Government; A. B. will pay separately Rs. 40 on account of annuity.

12. 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 in this Code or its Supplements.

No right of property in contributions made.

13. 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, are regulated by the rules which apply to officers of the Government of India. Any saving arising from the absence of a permanent officer accrues to his employers. Except when an officer is exempted for the payment of the contribution prescribed in Section 38, e.g., the Chairman of the Council of the town of Calcutta, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras, and an officer holding political appointment in the Savant Wari or Kolhapur State which was on the 18th August 1875 held by a British officer. In this case the saving should be paid to Government.

14. 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, substantively for a time only.

Excepted cases.

Assistant opium agents.

Charitable dispensaries.

Section 39.—The Rules in this Chapter do not apply in the following cases:—

(a).—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, who are paid by the Native States.

(b).—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 or paid from Local Funds. The service of these officers counts as if it were service under the British Government.

(b.1).—Any officer appointed to be Chairman of the Council of the town of Calcutta, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, or President of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras. The exemption of these officers from the operation of the rules in this chapter is held to be a substantial contribution by the Government to Municipal Revenues granted in consideration of the fact that the Local Government retains in its own hand the nomination and appointment of officers to these offices.

(b.2).—Political officers employed in the Sawant Wari and Kolhapur States on the 16th August 1875, and also those who may be hereafter appointed to offices held by British officers in those States on the 16th August 1875.

(c).—Officers lent to Her Majesty's Government in England, or to any Colonial Government. These cases are left for special treatment as they arise.*

Colonial Governments.

The following Military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India is published for information and guidance.

Military

No. 841.

India Office,

LONDON, 20 Nov. 1876.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Two cases have recently come before me, in which I have been called upon to consider in Council the conditions under which officers of the Indian Staff Corps and local officers may be permitted, when demand is made from proper quarters, to give their services beyond Indian limits.

2. And I have thought it well to endeavour to lay down a rule of general application in such cases.

3. The circumstances under which such demands will come before Government are various. In some cases the services of Officers are desired beyond Indian limits by Her Majesty's Government, whether within or beyond the territories of Great Britain and her Dependencies, on account of special reasons affecting the interests of the British Empire.

4. In other cases the services of Indian officers may be sought for as they have been several times of late years) on account of special qualifications for local assistance by governments of British Colonies (or by friendly Foreign States.)

5. And your officers may be applied for to serve on the personal staff of general officers or in analogous positions out of India, when the grounds of the application are, from the nature of the case, of a private and personal, though perfectly legitimate nature.

6. No one will question that every practical facility should be given to compliance with the demand for officers under the first of the preceding categories. But I think also that, as a general principle, and within reasonable limits, no needless obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way of such demands under whichever class they come. The note from the scope we can give the employment of our officers consistently with what is due to the Indian Administration, the more are we likely to elevate the credit and the tone of the service and to add to its prestige.

7. It will of course, rest with you to consider and decide on every demand of this kind as it arises.

8. And I propose to lay down as a rule, that every officer whom you shall so permit to serve beyond the limits of India shall, while so serving, receive at the charge of Indian revenues the English full-rate pay of his rank in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources in each case, and that his service under such circumstances shall count for pension, subject to the following limitations:—

A.—That when an officer is called for to serve on personal staff out of India, the privilege first named shall not be enjoyed beyond three years.

B.—That when an officer's services are lent for other than special purposes either in England or in a British colony or to a Foreign State, the officer shall contribute to the Indian Exchequer a proportion, to be fixed by you, not exceeding one-fifth of the emoluments which he may receive during such transfer of his services, in compensation for the retention of his claim to pension during his absence from Indian duty.

* G. G. O. by the Military Department, No. 43, 4th Feb. January 1877.

CHAPTER VIII.

Superior and Inferior Service.

SECTION 40.—Qualifying service is divided into superior and inferior.

SECTION 41.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities or in any office which has been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government, on whatever pay, is inferior service:—

Inferior service.
Artificers other than those specified in Rule 1 under Section 42. Handicraftsmen, and labourers.
Bazars. Chaudharies of—
Daftaries and Muchies.
Maistries in the Public Works Department.
Menial and inferior servants of all sorts.
Messengers, Orderlies, and Peons, and their petty officers.
Money-tellers (Potadars).
Pressmen and Distributors in printing and lithographic establishments.

Priests, and other officers employed to administer oaths.
Sarkars.
Seamen and Boatmen.
Shroffs whose pay does not exceed fifteen rupees.
Turnkeys.
Village Accountants in Bombay (Tallies).
Weightmen in mints (excepting the Head Weightmen.)

SECTION 42.—All other service is superior service.

1. The service of the following officers is superior if their pay exceeds ten Government rupees.

Bazars*—Kotwals of—
Book-binders, whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere Daftaries.
Catamaran Maistries at Madras.
Commissionariat Inspector.
Divers.
Light-houses. Signalmen in—
Maistries in the Murrumbidgee department under civil officers in the Madras Presidency, as respects service up to the year 1856.
Medical department. Cutlers in the—
Mint artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.
Printing establishments. Workmen employed in—except those whose work is

purely mechanical, such as Distributors and Pressmen; but press servants admitted under Section 22 count service as superior for those months only in which their earnings exceed ten rupees.

Quarter-masters. Tindals, Dockyard Tindals, Serangs, Dockyard Serangs, Marine Engine-drivers, and Stoker-tindals.

Section-writers admitted under Section 22, in those months only in which their earnings exceed ten rupees.

Gunpowder manufactory of Madras. Workmen employed in the—before the 23rd January 1871;—when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age.† These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed ten rupees.

* 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 Kotwals or as Chaudhary of any of the Bazars enumerated.

Poona (two), Belgaum, Disa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Maligaum, Assighar Nimach, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.

† 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 H. M.'s Government that some rules might be laid down for the grant of pensions to the Dockyard Artificers in that presidency. Though service as 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. 106, dated 30th November 1863, expressed his unwillingness to lay down a general rule, but desired each 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 28th May 1868), referring to his orders of 1863, in the case of the Dockyard Artificers, Bombay, desired that no fixed rule should be laid down, but that each case should be decided on its merits. This decision was re-affirmed, upon a reference from the Government of India, by a Despatch No. 419, dated 12th August 1875.

Under present rules, inferior servants are eligible for pensions and gratuities as in Section 65. 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.

Hospital Purveyors.

Shroffs, whose pay exceeds fifteen rupees, 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 1853, changed into Barksun. Sted-breeding establishment Zilladars in the North-West—
Telegraph department. Artificers, Assistant

Artificers, Mounted Artificers, and Linemen in the—The service of a lineman is superior even if his pay does not exceed ten Government rupees.

Tomandars and Naib Tomandars of the Thuggee and Dacoity department.

Vaccinators, including, in the Madras presidency, those whose pay is ten rupees.

Vicemastering Gomastahs.

Vakils attached to the Barr infantry (Mysore.)

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding ten rupees, he cannot count service as superior, on the ground that the aggregate pay exceeds ten rupees, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined, with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

Section 43. (a).—When the regular duties of an officer whose pay exceeds ten 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 exceeds ten rupees, is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Example.—A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

Note.—It is not intended by this Section that an inferior servant should count service as superior in virtue of his voluntarily assisting in the Office in superior work. It provides for the case of a person who is engaged under due authority to do superior work though with an inferior designation.

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 ten rupees, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 62, Rule 1.) But this concession shall not apply to an officer who was not in the service of the Mysore State before 1867, and who has not served continuously since that year.

Mysore.

Peonage.

2. A class of servants in the North Western Provinces who were called "Potadars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under Clause (a) of this Section.

CHAPTER IX.**Periods of Leave and Suspension.**

Section 44.—Periods of absence on leave other than privilege or subsidiary leave 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.

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 especially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under Regulations made by the Secretary of State, hitherto to the following extent counts as service:—

Service from date of appointment	Furlough counts as service.
Under 20 years	None.
20 years	2 years.
25 "	3 "
30 "	4 "
35 "	5 "

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.

Exception.

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.

3. Leave granted to an officer who is permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such as Deputy Magistracies, is reckoned as service (Section 13 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.

Inferior service.

Section 45.—An inferior servant counts periods of authorised 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 competent authority, be considered "authorised."

Section 46.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry into conduct, counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement. Time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending enquiry into his conduct is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period does not count. But the authority who reinstates the officer may expressly declare at the time, that the period shall count.

CHAPTER X.**Forfeiture of past service.****Break in continuity.**

Section 47.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases:—

Leave.

(a).—Authorised leave.

Absence after leave.

(b).—Absence prolonged after the end of leave:

Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave his past services are forfeited, unless the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment, re-appoints the officer and makes a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant General) that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot count without a special order by the Government of India.

[NOTE.—This proviso has effect from 11th January 1889.]

Suspension.

(c).—Suspension immediately followed by reinstatement, which need not necessarily be to the same office.

Abolition of office.

(d).—Abolition of office.

(e).—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.

Household Establishment.

(f).—Transfer to service on the household establishment of the Viceroy.

Mutiny.

(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.

Transit from one office to another.

(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 heads of both offices concerned.

Section 48.—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 1833 if he was a superior servant, or before 1st September 1871 if he was an inferior servant, and was re-appointed to the public service within twelve months from his resignation, is permitted to count the service rendered before resignation. This rule can be applied to only one resignation.

7. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of revision, may be considered abolished within the meaning of this Section. But, in such case, it would often be better to grant a personal allowance than a pension.

Abolition of one of two appointments.

8. If, of two appointments held by one officer, one is abolished, and the other retained, the case should be specially submitted to the Government of India.

9. Deputy Collectors, Munisifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain a compensation pension or gratuity, in consequence of the abolition of a particular appointment.

Excepted Cases.

10. No pension or gratuity may be awarded to an officer on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

Local allowance.

11. No pension or gratuity may be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

SECTION 51.—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, the amount of such pension or gratuity should not be less than he could have claimed if he had not accepted the appointment.

Invalid pension.

SECTION 52.—An INVALID pension or gratuity is awarded, on retirement from the public service, 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.

No claim on other grounds.

1. An officer discharged on other grounds has no claim under this Section, even although he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

2. To prevent undue liability for invalid pensions or gratuities, 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, unfavouring him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

3. But if an officer, who is appointed on a salary not exceeding fifty rupees 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 form as it considers sufficient, from any other officer, who need not even be a medical man.

Exception.

4. No medical certificate is necessary upon an officer being promoted from inferior to superior service.

5. Rule 1 under Section 50 applies, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of an officer invalided under clause (b), as unfit for employment only 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 53.—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 a Presidency town:—by the Surgeon General of the Indian Medical Department or by the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

(c).—If he is a superior officer and is 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 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 in charge of a civil station, or assemble a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient civil station. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to assemble an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, or the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

SECTION 54.—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.

NOTE.—A succinct statement of the medical case, and of the treatment adopted, should, if possible, be appended.

NOTE 2. If the examining Medical Officer, though unable to discover any specific disease in the Officer, considers him incapacitated for further service by general debility while still under the age of fifty-five years, he should give detailed reasons for his opinion, and if a second medical opinion be easily obtainable, it should always in such a case be obtained. In cases of this kind, special explanation will be expected from the head of the office or department concerned of the grounds on which it is proposed to invalid the officer.

SECTION 55.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, no pension or gratuity can be granted. Otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the Officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

Pension awarded accordingly.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons) 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 applications. But an inferior servant, or a Police officer whose pay does not exceed twenty rupees a month, and 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.

SECTION 56.—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 fifty-five years, may be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient, and permits him to continue in service.

* The following Rule was, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, passed by the Government of India in a Notification, No. 724, dated 25th January 1886, in regard to Military and Naval officers in Civil employ:—

"After the age of fifty-five years, no Military or Naval officer 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."

And in his despatch No. 106, dated 30th August 1873, the Secretary of State remarked:—"This Rule should be strictly enforced, unless the retirement of any officer should be considered by the Government, under which he is serving, to be injurious to the public interests. I therefore agree with your Excellency in Council that while Colonel A. B. appears to be a useful and experienced officer, his case is not one which should form an exception to the existing rule."

to remain in the service.* (See Rule 3 under Section 1 of the Civil Lines 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 fifty-five years old.

2. The Accountant General will inform the Local Government whenever any officer attains the age of fifty-five years, in order that the Local Government, being apprised of the fact, may take such action as it sees fit for the retention or otherwise of the officer in question.

3. If an officer, whose age is less than sixty years, is required to retire under Rule 1, the chief of his office must certify under the head of "Any other remarks," on the third page of the application for his pension or gratuity, that the applicant is inefficient owing to age or infirmity.

Note.—Each department of the Government of India exercises the powers of a Local Government under the Rules subsidiary to this Section in respect to any officers immediately subordinate to it.

4. An annual return of officers permitted to remain in the service after the age of fifty-five years, should be submitted in the submitted form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned:

1. No.—2. Office.—3. Name of officer.—4. Present age.—5. Period of extension.—6. Grounds of extension, and remarks.

IV.

Retiring pension.

Section 57.—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.

Explanation.

Section 58.—The amount of pension or gratuity that may be granted is determined by length of service, as set forth in Sections 59, 60, and 61.

No option of gratuity.

1. An officer entitled to pension may not take a gratuity instead of pension.

Pension to be in rupees.

2. A pension or gratuity (except a pension granted under Section 64) is fixed in rupees and not in sterling money, even though it is to be paid in England.

* I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 515C-S, dated 14th ult., relative to the existing rules for the superannuation of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers in Civil employ. You enquire whether Uncovenanted Officers holding appointments open to members of the Covenanted Service should be treated like Covenanted Officers in the matter of retirement.

2. The Government of Bengal are aware that a Covenanted Civilian or an officer of the

Section 58, C. P. Code.

Army in Civil employ is obliged to retire after a certain period of service unless it is injurious to the public interests that he should do so; but an Uncovenanted 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. There is thus a clear distinction between the two classes of officers; for the former class is required as a rule to retire, while the latter is required as a rule to be retained, the result in both cases alike being decided by what is most expedient in the public interests.

3. The Government of India think it unnecessary to add to these rules, but in the case of Uncovenanted Officers holding appointments open to the Covenanted Service the standard of efficiency by which the retention of such officers is to be decided may reasonably be raised above the standard required in lower appointments.—(Govt. of India, Home Dept., to Govt. of Bengal, No. 524, dated 21st March, 1874.)

† The Secretary of State wrote regarding this Rule in Public Despatch No. 57, dated 28th August 1872: "I trust that the various Governments and Administrations will always be disposed to extend to this Rule a very liberal interpretation, and that the State may, in no case, be deprived of the valuable experience of really efficient Native officers by the untimely exercise of the powers of compulsory retirement on pension."

* In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 1312, dated 11th November 1873, I am directed to say that Rule 1 of Section 56 of the Civil Pension Code applies to all uncovenanted officers (in the superior grades) without reference to their nationality. If an officer is efficient after attaining the age of 55 years, his retention in the service is not barred by the accident of his being of other than purely native birth, and though the despatch of the Secretary of State in the footnote to Rule 1 of Section 56 mentions native officers only, it has a much wider application, and should be held applicable to all uncovenanted officers in superior grades, whether natives or Europeans, equally with the rule quoted above.—(Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to Govt., N. W. P., No. 2739 dated 7th December 1873.)

A.—FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE.

Compensation and invalid pension.

Section 59.—The amount of compensation and invalid pension and gratuity which may be granted for superior service is as follows:—

(a).—After a service of less than fifteen years:—

Gratuity.

A gratuity, not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service; and not, under any circumstances, exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.

No account of broken periods.

1. 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 a service of not less than fifteen years but less than twenty-five years:—

A pension, not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments; and also, not exceeding Rs. 8,000 a year, or, if the officer's average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 2,000 a year.

(c).—After a service of not less than twenty-five years:—

A pension, not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments; and also, not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year, or, if the officer's average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 4,000 a year.

2. An invalid pension on the following scale, but not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year, may be granted to an officer appointed to the service under the Regulations of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, or specially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under Regulations made by the Secretary of State:—

If the service of the officer be not less than—

10 years	$\frac{1}{2}$ of the officer's average emoluments.
11 "	$\frac{1}{3}$ do.
12 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.
13 "	$\frac{1}{5}$ do.
14 "	$\frac{1}{6}$ do.

Superannuation pension.

Section 60.—The amount of superannuation pension and gratuity which may be granted for superior service is that which would be admissible as an invalid pension or gratuity.

Proviso.—If an officer's qualifying service began after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of twenty-five years,* the pension or gratuity admissible as invalid pension or gratuity is to be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years service completed, not exceeding 30, and the denominator of which is 30. The amount of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

* Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 423, dated 20th January 1871.

The Governor General in Council observes that the admission into the service of Government of other than young men tends to throw upon the State an undue liability in respect of pensionary allowances.

3. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to declare that, as a general rule, no person should be admitted into the Uncovenanted Service of Government after he has attained the age of 25 years. But if, for special reasons, any one is after this date admitted at a later age, then in the event of his being required to retire, under the operation of any rule for the removal of officers from the service as superannuated, on their attaining a particular age, the pension to which he would but for this rule be entitled shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of years of pensionable service which he has completed bears to 30 years, the full period required for a good service pension.

Letter from Government of India, Financial Department, to Government of Madras, No. 2065, dated 15th July 1871.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 816, dated 15th June 1871, inquiring whether the rule of 20th January 1871, prohibiting the employment in the uncovenanted civil service of persons above the age of 25 years, except on special grounds, is to be applied to the case of persons who having voluntarily resigned the service seek to obtain re-admission.

2. In reply I am desired to say that so far as regards the re-admission of persons situated as above, it is a question for the officer appointing to determine, and probably previous service, if it proves the capacity of the person, might be a special reason for employment.

3. In the case of re-employment of such persons the rule for the reduction of pension will apply.

Educational officers.

1. For officers entitled to the benefit of Section 63 (a), "27" should be substituted for "30" in this proviso.

Retiring pension.

Section 61.—The amount of retiring pension which may be granted for superior service is as follows:—

After a service of not less than thirty years:—

The same in amount as an invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Extension of the maxima.

Section 62.—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 exceeded Rs. 10,000 a year and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or whose salary, before the 6th August 1862, exceeded 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 service.

(c).—For a Native Judge (see Appendix B 1) who was in the service on the 29th October 1856, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000.

(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.)

4. In regard to this rule it should be remarked that it imposes no "specified disadvantage as regards pension," but only prevents the undue advantage which the persons to whom it applies would otherwise obtain by being permitted to earn a full pension by a service of less than 30 years.

Letter from Government of India, Financial Department, to Government of Madras No. 2400, dated 25th August 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 549, dated 29th April 1872, submitting the request of the Government of Madras for a reconsideration of the orders of the Government of India, No. 1961, dated 15th July 1871, passed on the recommendation of the Local Government to exempt persons who might be candidates for employment in the judicial branch of the service, from the operation of the rule prescribing 25 years as the maximum age for admission into the uncovenanted service.

In reply, I am to remark that the Government of Madras appear to have misapprehended the rule in question. There is no general prohibition against the employment of persons in the public service whose age exceeds 25 years; nor is any reference to the Government of India necessary before any such persons are employed. Under the rule as laid down in Financial Regulation No. 422, dated 30th January 1871, a Local Government has a discretion to admit to the public service any person at any age; and no particular disadvantage affects an officer admitted after the age of 25 years, except that if he is superannuated, i.e., compelled to retire as inefficient, on attaining the age of 55 years (Civil Pension Code, 55-1), he will get a proportionately smaller pension. His claim to an invalid or compensation, or retiring pension (Sections 50, 52, and 57 of the Code) is not affected.

It is later order the Government of India have expressed their willingness to relieve any officer from even this special disadvantage on sufficient cause being shown. But the Government of India alone can grant such relief.

* These limits do not apply to Covenanted Civil Engineers and to Civil Officers of the Telegraph Department who executed their covenants before the 8th June 1863, and who have elected the rules which were in force before that date—Section 4 (a). There is no maximum money limit to the pension of such an officer whose covenant is dated before the 19th May 1855; and in the case of an officer whose covenant is dated after the 19th May 1855 (but before the 8th June 1863), the pension is limited to Rs. 2,000 a year, if his pay is not less than Rs. 700 and not more than Rs. 1,500 a month; and to Rs. 2,500 a year, if his pay exceeds Rs. 1,500 a month.

4. Extract from a Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 401 dated 24th September 1872.

3. You inquire whether it is open to your Government, under Section 63 of the Civil Pension Code, to recommend to the Home Government the grant of special pensions, not only in excess of the money limits prescribed by the Rules, but also in excess of the limits of one-third or one-half of average emoluments, as the case may be.

Privileges in counting service.

Section 63.—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.

Educational officers.

(i). 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 Session 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 and Advocates.

Barristers of England or Ireland, or members of Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session 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).—An officer appointed before the 8th June 1863 may count service for *arrivallid* 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.

amount of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the Rules in this Chapter and Chapter XIII.

4. The Pension Code published by you merely embodies existing Rules as to the grant of pensions, and interpretations thereof, and is intended for the guidance and information of your officers; but it can scarcely be held to absolutely preclude your Government from making any special representation to the Secretary of State you may see fit in any particular case.

5. The inconvenience, however, of recommending uncovenanted servants for special pensions unauthorised by the Rules was pointed out in paragraphs 7 to 9 of the Financial Despatch, dated 30th September 1863, No. 174,* and I see no reason to modify the opinion therein expressed.

6. Under these circumstances, I consider that it would be inexpedient to alter the Pension Code as proposed by you.

* Extract from a Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 174, dated 30th September 1863.

8. I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the practice of recommending uncovenanted servants for special pensions. The Code of Rules which was published on the 4th of January 1831, prescribed that "the rates of pension shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service; and, in my Financial Despatch of the 8th of December 1863, No. 205, I observed (paragraph 9) that "pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service." It appears, however, to be the custom for heads of Departments in India to recommend, in nearly every case, the full amount of pension which the rules permit; and, whenever the service rendered has been at all above the average character, a special pension is recommended in excess of that which the Rules authorise.

9. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and made known to the whole body of Uncovenanted officers, that the full pension authorised under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, but only where the service performed has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and this should be invariably kept in view in considering recommendations for pension. It is easy for your Government to keep within the limits which the Rules authorise; but there is a manifest inconvenience in the Home Government refusing to grant a special pension which may have been submitted to them with the weight which must always attach to a recommendation by your Government.

Extract from a Military Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 92 of 8th March 1877.

2. On the recommendation of the Government *** supported by your Lordship, I authorise you to grant Lieutenant A. B. the higher pension of a Deputy Commissary, in lieu of that of an Assistant Commissary, to which only he is entitled under the Regulations. I desire, however, to express my general disinclination to increase the non-effective charges, by the grant of pensions in excess of what the regulations of the service provide, save in cases of very exceptional and distinguished service.

3. Mere length of service, however faithfully performed, is not, I consider in itself a sufficient ground for exceptional reward.

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 22 (b) and (c).

6. 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.

Definition of "emoluments." Section 20 (a).—In this 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 Theoretic; (4).—Field allowances, i.e., house and tent allowance, if any officer in the Survey Department in the Bengal Presidency who retires from the service on or before the 1st September 1892; (5).—Charge allowance to Signaller in the Telegraph Department; (6).—Baluch Train and Punjab Military Horse Van Dik allowance in the Post Office Department.

(7).—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).—Moving allowance, Working allowances and Provision allowances to officers in the Marine Department; (4).—Field allowances, i.e., house and tent allowance of officers of the Survey Department, excepting officers in Bengal who retire before 1st September 1892; (5).—House rent allowance or equivalent value of free quarters; (6).—Tour and other allowances to officers who accompany the Viceroy of any Government; (7).—Compensation for loss of provisions.

8. Acting allowances and allowances drawn by an officer appointed substantively pay may not be included, unless the provisions or acting service counts under Section 9, or Section 15, Rule 2, as the case may be.

9. When an officer in permanent employment is deputed to temporary duty, he cannot count his additional allowance for the deputation. (Section 20)

10. But this Rule does not apply to an officer deputed to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed to discharge his appointment as special duty (Section 19), or to an officer who, at the time of the abolition of his appointment, was on special duty. In these cases the full allowance is counted.

11. If an officer who is transferred to service not under the control of Government 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.

12. In the case of Section-writers and Peon servants whose service qualifies under Section 22, "pay" and "emoluments" mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. If the gratuity is on the former scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding ten rupees. "Average emoluments" means the average of the last twenty-two monthly bills exceeding ten rupees.

13. In cases falling under clause (b) of this Section, "emoluments" means the average earnings of the last six months of service.

14. **Not emoluments only to be counted.** Section 20. Any part of an officer's pay or emoluments which is specially intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, must be excluded.

15. **Example.**—When an officer's pay is intended partly to cover the expense of his providing keeping a horse, his pay must be taken only at what it would be if it was not intended to cover such expense. When a writer's pay provides for his keeping a bullock, his pay must be taken at what it would be if he were not required to keep a bullock.

16. When a consolidated pay specifically includes house allowance, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these must be deducted.

17. The commission paid to a Theoretic in Burmah goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account must be taken of this in the calculation only.

18. So, also, when an officer's pay is given at two rates, a smaller one during stationary duty, and a higher rate during periods spent on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

Applications for Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 72.—Every NON-GAZETTED officer, with the exception of Police officers whose pay does not exceed twenty rupees, and officers in the Post Office Department or the Inland Customs Department whose pay does not exceed ten rupees, is required to keep a Service-book in which should be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested, at the time, by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving. For officers of the Inland Customs Department, whose pay does not exceed ten rupees, a roll must be kept such as is prescribed in Section 114 (c) 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. (2) Caste or race. (3) Residence. (4) Father's name and residence. (5) Age. (6) Exact height by measurement. 7. Personal marks for identification. (8) Date on which page is filled up. (9) Signature of officer. (10) Signature and designation of the head of the office.

The entries in this page 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. (2) Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. (3) If acting, here state the substantive appointment. (4) Pay. (5) Acting allowance. (6) Date of commencement of appointment. (7) Signature of officer. (8) Character of officer. (9) Signature and designation of immediate head of the office. (10) Date of termination of appointment. (11) Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c.). (12) Signature of immediate head of the office.

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything 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, and 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 own service-book is properly kept up, and that all erasures in it are properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

SECTION 73.—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 ending of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each. (c).—Dates of beginning and ending of such period of leave. (d).—An explanation of each break in continuity of service.

1. An officer may submit his application for pension or gratuity even though he has not ceased to be borne on the establishment; but the application must be supported by a certificate from the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, that the officer is likely, within six months, to retire from Government service. The certificate is to be forwarded to the Account

* Circular of the Government of India, in the Home Department, dated 13th June 1893.

The Governor General in Council has recently had under consideration a case in which a public officer, the head of a Department, in granting a certificate to one of his subordinates, suppressed the true reason for which the subordinate had been removed from his appointment. Such an omission may, obviously, be injurious to the interests of the public service. I am therefore directed to draw attention to the subject, and to request the issue of orders to all public officers, warning them to be careful in giving certificates to their subordinates, to state the whole truth in respect of character and cause of dismissal or resignation of appointment.

Department, which Department is required then to verify the services in accordance with the Rules under Section 74. This provision is intended to obviate the delays which take place in the verification of services; and it is not to be understood as justifying the preparation of the regular application in Form A, prescribed in Section 70, before the officer has actually retired.

Verification of service.

Section 74.—The authority receiving the application should then, in consultation 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 officer 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, as follows:—

For service in the ordinary civil establishment—The Accountant General;
 " the Public Works Department—The Examiner of Public Works Accounts;
 " the Post Office Department—The Compiler of Post Office Accounts;
 " the Telegraph Department—The Examiner of Telegraph Accounts;
 " the Military and Marine Departments—The Controller of Military Accounts;
 " the Forest Department—in Madras and Bombay, The Accountant General;
 " in other places, The Provincial Conservator.

For information as to whether his office records bear out the applicant's statements. If there be any discrepancy, the Account officer will detail the nature of such discrepancy; for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown, by the Account Officer's registers, to have been filled by another man.

3. 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.

4. If it be found impossible to verify the service otherwise, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (see plain paper, *See General Stamp Act, 1899*, Section 15, Clause 10), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable; for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

Section 75.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in Section 74, the authority receiving the application should draw up the application in Form A, Appendix A, and, arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, forward it, together with the officer's *Service Book*, through his official superior, to the Local Government.

Form of application.
 In Sections 74, 75, and 76, "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India in respect of all officers immediately subordinate thereto.—

Certificate of character or conduct.
 1. He should certify, on the application, whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension or gratuity on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

Leave and suspension.
 2. If the application is for an invalid pension or gratuity, and the applicant is less than sixty years of age, 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 76.—A candidate should submit his application, through his official superior to Local Government. The application should be drawn up, in the Form prescribed in Section 75, 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 77.—The last officer through whom the application 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 74 forward 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 Account officer 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.

Powers of the Local Government and of the Government of India.

Section 78.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. Whenever such grant of a pension or gratuity is communicated to an officer, he should be at the same

time informed that the grant is subject to revision by the Government of India in the Financial Department, and that should the amount granted be found to be in excess of that to which the Government of India in the Financial Department considers him entitled under the rules, he will be called upon to refund such excess. 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 in the Department in which the officer has served. Until the reply of the Government of India is received, a recommendation of this nature should 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.

2. An application in Form A or D, Appendix A, as the case may be, should accompany every special recommendation made under this Section.

Section 79.—Returns (in Form C, Appendix A) of pensions and Gratuities granted during the quarter, should be submitted by the Local Governments 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 Government, care being taken, however, to enter each pension once only.

Government of India.

Section 80.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Secretary of State.

Section 81.—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.

1. When special circumstances appear to justify a departure from the rules laid down regarding pensions to unconvincing officers, it is generally desirable that the allowance granted should be an arbitrarily fixed sum rather than any exact proportion of the pay to which it might be supposed that the rules afford a claim.

Section 82.—The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass order 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.

1. This Section does not prohibit the submission of an application for pension or gratuity on behalf of an officer intending to retire immediately, while he is still in employ. (*See Rule 1 under Section 73.*)

* In respect to such recommendations, see foot-note to Section 62. (c) note.

† See foot-note to Section 62. (c) note.

CHAPTER XVI.

Manner of payment.

Section 83.—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 84.—The Accountant General will then communicate to the officer who is to pay the pension or gratuity, authority to make the payment; in the case of a pension, such authority will be a permanent pay order in Form B, Appendix A.

Permanent pay order.

1. The disbursing 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, such entries being attested, at the time of payment, by the signature of the disbursing officer. When the reverse of a permanent pay order is filled up, or when the pensioner's half is found to be worn or torn, both halves should be returned to the Accountant General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent pay order, the disbursing officer's half should be returned to the Accountant General, in order that he may issue a new order. The observance of Rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Section 85.—A pension is payable in India in monthly instalments. The pension for each month is payable on the first day of the following month.

Pension when payable.

Note. (1)—This rule applies to ordinary, not to special cases. If, under special circumstances a pension is granted later after an officer has retired, retrospective effect should not be given to it without the special orders of the Government granting it, in the absence of which special orders such a pension will take effect only from the date of sanction.

(2)—With reference to Section 93 of this Code, a pension should, under no circumstances, be paid, for the first time, in arrears for more than six months, without the special orders of the Local Government.

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 stipulation 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 delayed.

2. Pension is payable for the day on which the pensioner dies.

Section 86 (a).—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, a pensioner must take payment in person, after identification by comparison with the permanent pay 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 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 and has not been exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, 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 presentation. 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 87.**—A pensioner, drawing pension in India, is required to append to his bill a certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the amount of pension claimed in this bill is due."

1. In the case of a pensioner permitted under Chapter XX to draw pension after re-employment this certificate should be modified according to the facts.

Section 88. (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 to the Government of India an abstract of these returns compared with the following table showing the probable rates of mortality calculated for Native army pensioners:

NOTE.—1. The return should include pensioners to whom pensions have been granted otherwise than under the Rules in this Code.

2. The Local Government should instruct the Police or some other suitable subordinate agency to report promptly to the District Officers the death of any civil pensioner; and District Officers should enquire immediately into the cause of the non-appearance of any pensioner to draw his pension.

Age.	Rate of mortality per cent.
Under 50	4
50—60	4.5
60—65	5.5
65—70	8
70—75	10
75—80	12
80—85	12.5
85—and upwards	14

(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.

Payable at any treasury.

Section 89.—A pension or gratuity is payable at any treasury in India, or, if the recipient is resident in Europe, at the Home treasury of the Government of India in London.

1. At the Home treasury, pensions are paid 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 officers; 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 90.—Transfer of pension 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 Comptroller General (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenue, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited.

Section 91.—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 jurisdiction may be delegated, by the Local Government, to Commissioners of Divisions, or to any higher executive authority.

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 payments to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the permanent pay 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 this province to do so.

2. A District officer may authorise payment in any of the outlying treasuries subordinate to the District treasury, of a pension payable, under proper authority, at his head-quarters, and may transfer the payment of a pension from such subordinate treasury to the District treasury, or from one subordinate treasury to another in the same District.

* See Appendix C, Part III.

† See foot-note Chapter XII, Case I.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Lapse and Forfeiture of Pensions.

SECTION 92.—If a pension payable in India, remains undrawn for more than six months the permanent pay 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 pay 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 that they apply within six months from his death. It cannot be paid thereafter, without the sanction of the Local Government. Even if the pension or gratuity has not been sanctioned before the death of the officer, the payment may be made, under the orders of the Local Government. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

SECTION 93.—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, or be guilty of grave misconduct.

CHAPTER XIX.

Commutation of Pensions.

SECTION 94.—A life pension not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the Medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the District, and provided the pensioner's age does not exceed seventy years, be commuted at the rates shown in Table A in Appendix E. The pension of a pensioner whose age is more than seventy years cannot be commuted 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.

2. The only general rules for the commutation of pensions are those in this Chapter. The policy of the Government of India is opposed to the commutation of pensions save under very exceptional circumstances; Local Governments and Administrations should invariably consult the Government of India before ordering (under the operation of Section 10* of Act XXIII of 1871) the commutation of pensions otherwise than as provided for in this Chapter.

3. Rule 2 is not to be understood as interfering with the rules which have already been framed with the sanction of the Government of India in regard to the commutation of any special classes of pension in any Presidency or Province.

SECTION 95.—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 E.

2. The amount of a temporary life annuity will be determined by the formulae given in the Note to Table A in Appendix E.

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 in Appendix E.

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 periods of service for pension required by the existing rules.)

* "The Local Government may, with the consent of the holder, order the whole or any part of his pension, or grant of money, or land revenue, to be commuted for a lump sum on such terms as may seem fit."

CHAPTER XX.

*Re-employment of Pensioners and Persons who have obtained Gratuities.**

SECTION 96.—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 refund it and count his former service.

After compensation gratuity.

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 the end of the service for which the gratuity was given. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

SECTION 97.—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 cease to draw any part of his pension and count his previous service. Pension immediately drawn need not be refunded.

1. In the case of a Section-writer or Press servant (see Section 22) 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 allowances 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 on leave shall never be less than his pension.

SECTION 98.—There is no bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining INVALID PENSION OR GRATUITY, or if an officer is invalid as being incapacitated for employment in a particular branch of the service to his re-employment in some other branch of the service. 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 pension or gratuity.

After invalid pension.

SECTION 99.—An officer who has obtained a SUPERANNUATION PENSION OR GRATUITY is, by the nature of the case excluded from re-employment.

After superannuation pension.

SECTION 100.—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 no objection to the employment of such a pensioner in service paid from Local Funds.

After retiring pension.

* For the Statute 35 Vic. Cap. 12, which regulates the re-employment of pensioned civil servants of the British Government, see Appendix C, of the Civil Pension Code. It does not apply to servants of the Government of India.

† Extract from a Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 513, dated 4th December 1872.

Para. 2. In reference to this case, you state that, in the Financial despatch dated the 9th July 1868, No. 290, "the following rule was laid down":—

"When an officer who has retired on a pension obtained, not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but, in the event of a Military officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

3. You also state that the principle of that rule, which was at first applicable to Commissioned officers in Civil Employ, has been extended to all Civil officers, and that Section 100 of the Civil Pension Code provides that "no officer can be permitted to retire

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 101.—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 resigning 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 from which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.

1. The rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to an officer 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,

Navy pensioners.

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 allowance as if he had not done so.

2. But Engineers, Boiler-makers and Warrant officers of the Indian Navy, who were pensioned on the abolition of this Navy, are permitted to draw pension, during re-employment, in addition to full pay.

3. The rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to a military pensioner in civil employ; the manner 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, or of the heir of a native Non-commissioned officer or soldier, will, during re-employment, merge in his salary.

4. A civil, military, or naval pensioner of any class may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without loss of pension, on duty which is *bona fide* temporary, lasting for not more than a year.

5. 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.

6. There is no objection to a pensioner of any class, being appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances if he be recommended by fees only.

7. Except as provided in Rules 1, 2 and 3, an officer, who, having been discharged with a pension or gratuity, is subsequently re-employed, may not count his new service for a separate pension or gratuity. Pension or gratuity is in any case admissible only for the new service combined with the old, the whole being counted as one service. Provided, however, that if a gratuity received for the earlier service has not been refunded, gratuity or pension (as the case may be) may be allowed for the subsequent service on condition that the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension calculated according to Table A Appendix B, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, shall not exceed the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix B, that would have been admissible had the gratuity received for the earlier

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," and you propose that the rule should now be extended to Military officers in Civil Employ.

4. Previous to the receipt by you of the Financial Despatch, dated the 9th July 1868, No. 290, it was the invariable rule that a military pension should merge in civil salary, and it was only on "your strong recommendation" that any modification of that rule was authorised.

5. Under the terms of the modification sanctioned in 1868, you have full power to guard against the abuse of the concession granted by declining to re-appoint any officer to a civil appointment who may resign the service for the purpose of obtaining military pension in addition to civil salary; and I am of opinion that you should do so, except under exceptional circumstances, when it is decidedly for the benefit of the public service. I see no objection, however, to your proposition to extend to Military officers in Civil Employ the rules on the subject which you have laid down as regards Civil officers.

* The Governor General in Council observes that in the case of a Soldier in civil employ who has earned his army pension, there is no objection to his being continued in civil employ, on condition that his army pension remains in abeyance during the period of such continuance in civil employ.—*Financial Despatch, No. 708, dated 1st January, 1876.*

service been refunded. If the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, exceeds the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity received for the earlier service has been refunded, the excess must be disallowed.

EXAMPLES TO THE PROVISION.—1. A. B. after a service of 8 years, received a gratuity of Rs. 4,800. A. B. was re-employed but did not refund the gratuity. After serving for 5 years, A. B. becomes eligible for an invalid gratuity of Rs. 8,000. If A. B. had refunded

Rule 7, Section 101.

the gratuity for the earlier service, he would have been entitled to a gratuity of Rs. 7,200. As the gratuity admissible for the new service, plus the gratuity received for the earlier service exceeds the gratuity which would have been admissible to A. B. if the gratuity for the earlier service had been refunded, A. B. is entitled to receive a gratuity of Rs. 3,000 minus Rs. 600 which is the excess.

2. C. D. obtained a gratuity of Rs. 4,000 after a service of 8 years. C. D. was re-employed but did not refund the gratuity. After serving for 18 years, C. D. at the age of 45 years becomes eligible for an invalid pension of Rs. 150 a month. If C. D. had refunded the gratuity for the earlier service he would have been entitled to a pension of Rs. 150 a month. The present value of the pension of Rs. 150 (Rs. 18,971-14-0) plus the gratuity received for the earlier service is equal to Rs. 22,971-14-0 and as this is in excess of the present value of the pension by Rs. 4,000, the excess should be disallowed. C. D. will therefore be entitled to a pension of which the present value is Rs. 14,971-14-0 or a pension of Rs. 118-5-11 a month.

3. E. F. is removed after a service of 10 years with a gratuity of Rs. 3,000. E. F. was re-employed but did not refund the gratuity. After serving for 20 years, E. F. at the age of 56 years becomes eligible for a superannuation pension of Rs. 150 a month. If E. F. had refunded the gratuity for the earlier service he would have been entitled to a superannuation pension of Rs. 225 a month. The present values of the pension of Rs. 150 and Rs. 225 are respectively Rs. 16,092-3-0 and Rs. 24,138-4-6. The present value of the pension of Rs. 150 plus the amount of the gratuity received for the earlier service, does not exceed the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity for the earlier service had been refunded. E. F. is therefore entitled to the pension of Rs. 150 a month.

8. The following is the Statute Law applicable to Governors General, Governors and Ordinary Members of Council.

3 and 4 William IV Cap. 85, Section LXXVII.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any Governor General, Governor or Ordinary Member of the Council of India, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary or any place, office or employment of profit under the Crown or any public office or* the said Company (East India Company), or any annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor General of India, Governor, or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him."

CHAPTER XXI.

Special Rules for the Police.

Section 102.—The following special rules apply to members of Police Forces constituted under Acts XIII of 1856, XXIV of 1859, and V of 1861 of the Governor General of India in Council, Act IV of 1868 of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, and Acts VII of 1867 and I of 1872 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus and Port Blair Police Forces, though not organised under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, are on the same footing, as to pension and gratuity, as the legally constituted Police.

Municipal and Railway Police.

Municipal Police.

Section 103 (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 Cantonment Funds, or from the General Revenues subsidised by a contribution from a Municipality, or from Cantonment Funds, undertakes the organisation and control of the Force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the Civil Constabulary, service in such a Force is treated as service under Government. The contributions of Municipalities or of Cantonment Funds towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such Forces are, for the present, undetermined.

AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.

SECTION 110.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed twenty rupees will be determined, as prescribed in Section 113, according to one of the following scales:—

SCALE A.

According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the Force.

1. As the rules of the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for compensation pension or gratuity, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1893:

(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 available 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 thirteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service, is so reckoned.

SECTION 110 (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. 2081, dated 19th July 1871, he was required immediately to declare. Provided that in the case of an officer who has elected to abide by scale B, such election shall not prejudice his title to count as service for pension or gratuity any leave obtained by him before his election, which, under the rules of the Superannuation Fund, would have counted for pension or gratuity.

(2)—If he was enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871, by scale B.

SECTION 111.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds twenty rupees, 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 108 is not withdrawn from a Police officer by reason of his being promoted to pay exceeding twenty rupees a month.

1. When a Police officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding twenty rupees, 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 112.—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 65 and 66, 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 105 or 107 to count former service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. An officer who under Section 110 (b) has elected to abide by Scale B, with, if he takes gratuity under this Section, obtain, in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 65 (a), one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

SECTION 111.—Except in the case of the town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 110 (a)), pension or gratuity 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 105). 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 114. (a).—There shall be kept up for each 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 portion of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity.

(b).—The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

(c).—In addition to the above roll, the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding twenty rupees (except that of gazetted officers), and shall verify the record annually, in communication with the 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 74, 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 every applicant for pension, and, whenever the number of applicants for pension or gratuity is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two Medical officers.

Power of sanction.

SECTION 115.—A claim by a Public officer, on pay not exceeding twenty rupees, 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 123.

2. The quarterly return submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government under Section 79, should contain particulars of all pensions and gratuities granted by the Inspector General as well as by the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India.

Manner of payment.

SECTION 116.—Payment of a pension or gratuity shall be made by the Treasury officer of the District where the pensioner resides, on a permanent-pay 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.]

A.—In case of injury or death.

SECTION 117.—The following are the rules for the grant of a gratuity or pension:

(a) to a man so injured, in the execution of a public duty, as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(b) to the family of a man killed in the execution of a public duty.

They apply to any person employed in the service of the Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as, for example, miners in the salt mines) for piece-work. They apply also to Village Watchmen.

SECTION 118*.—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 recognises no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

Not cases of mere 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 recognises 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.

2. The Government of India are almost invariably under the painful necessity of rejecting recommendations made in contravention of this rule; and the submission of such recommendations, save under very extraordinary circumstances, is disapproved, as calculated only to give rise to hopes that could not be fulfilled.

[Note.—In Despatch No 52, dated 8th February 1870, the Secretary of State observed:

"Grave objections exist to the grant of special pensions to the families of Uncovered menials, every such grant forming a precedent which is quoted in support of subsequent applications with less claims to consideration."

SECTION 119.—A pension or gratuity is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had a wife, son or daughter legitimate, father or mother, dependant upon him for support.

1. (a).—If a pension is 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 the operation of the Rules in Chapter 22.

[Note.—The words "towards the support of the family" should be inserted in every order sanctioning a pension under this Section.]

SECTION 120.—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by:—

(a) the character and service of the man injured or killed;

(b) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;

(c) the nature and extent of the injury received;

(d) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant pension or gratuity in every case, or if it grants pension, to grant it for life.—(See Rules under Section 119.)

* In an order of the Financial Department, No. 3141, dated 20th September 1879, it was observed that this rule being based upon the analogy of the regulations for the grant of pensions to soldiers wounded and to the families of soldiers killed in action, the Government is compelled strictly to limit its application to the cases for which it is intended to provide, and, moreover, that it is obviously inexpedient for the Government to dispense charity in individual cases, or to do anything that might weaken the inducements to officers to secure proper provision for their families.

† The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to decide that a political, extraordinary or other pension granted in the Civil Department to a female infant, native of Asia, shall, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, but until she leaves her own family to cohabit with a husband, or being unmarried, attains the age of 16 years, whichever event happens first.—Financial Resolution No. 5767, dated 31st October 1876.

SECTION 121.—Whenever a claim for extraordinary gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, will hold a formal inquest, taking evidence on the following matters:

(a) the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;

(b) the relationship (in the cases of death), and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

SECTION 122.—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*.

Pension roll.

SECTION 123.—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 in the Department in which the officer was serving.

1. The Director of State Railways is authorised to sanction the grant of a gratuity to any State Railway servant who may be injured, or to the representatives of any State Railway servant who may be killed, by the working of trains or engines, otherwise than through his own negligence or wilful action, when such gratuity does not exceed a sum equal to six months' pay of the servant injured or killed, subject to a maximum limit of Rupees 200.

2. In case of an accident to a person not in Government employ, the Engineer-in-Chief of a State Railway is authorised, after consultation with the Magistrate of the District or Sub-division in which the accident occurred, to award promptly any sum not exceeding Rs. 50, approved by the Magistrate as sufficient. If the Magistrate recommends more than Rs. 50, the authority of the Director of State Railways must be sought up to Rs. 200.

[Note.—Grants under rule 2 should be charged as part of the working expenses of the Railway concerned.]

3. If the Director thinks Rs. 200 insufficient, a reference must be made to the Government of India.

4. In the case of the Narmada Branch Railway and Tramway, the Government of the North Western Provinces exercises the powers of the Director of State Railways under these Rules.

SECTION 124 (a).—The Government of India may at its discretion, under special circumstances, grant a pension, not exceeding twenty-five rupees a month, to a Government officer injured, or to the family of a Government officer killed, in the execution of his duty, as follows:—

(1). To an officer wounded in the first or second degree,* a pension not exceeding full pay.

(2). 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 56 or 53 of this Code, then not exceeding three-quarters pay.

(3). 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 Rs. 2½ [two and three quarter rupees] a month.

(4). These rules apply to the case of a village watchman or his family, even though he receive no pay from the State.

(b).—The Government of India may, at its discretion, sanction, in lieu of pension under the provisions of clause (a), a gratuity in excess of six months' pay, provided that the gratuity shall not exceed one hundred rupees.

* **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.

B.—Military Service.

SECTION 125.—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 Covenantant 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.	
" 300 "	Lieutenant.
" 200 "	Ensign.
" 100 "	Subadar.
" 50 "	Jamadar.
" 16 "	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 136. (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, including name of establishment.
- Date of beginning of service..... 1st May, 1851
- Date of ending 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
 1 6 20
- 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.†
- Health.
- 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 Service (showing breaks) of

Remarks by Accountant General.	How verified.	Remarks.	Period not reckoned as service.	Period reckoned as service.	Date of ending.	Date of beginning.	Acting allowance.	Pay.	Appointment.	Establishment.
			Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.						
		Inferior grade.	0 3 15	0 3 15	1851	1st May 1851 15th Aug.	15	12	Muzaffar.	Collector of Hooghly.
		Under 22 years of age.	1 1 15	1 1 15	1852	15th Aug. 1851 30th Sep.	10	10	Do.	Do.
			0 6 6	0 6 6	1856	1st Oct. 1852 7th May	15	15	Do.	Do.
		Resigned to join a new appointment.	0 0 2	0 0 2	1859	8th May 1855 7th Nov.	15	15	Muzaffar.	Collector of Hooghly.
		Suspension adjudged as a penalty.	0 1 20	0 1 20	1859	2nd Nov. 1855 15th Jan.	15	15	Do.	Out of employ.
			0 1 20	0 1 20	1865	16th Jan. 1859 17th Jan.	15	15	Do.	Post Office Burtwan.
			0 1 20	0 1 20	1865	18th Jan. 1859 11th July	15	15	Do.	Under suspension.
			0 1 20	0 1 20	1865	12th July 1865 1st Sep.	15	15	Do.	Post Office Burtwan.
			0 1 20	0 1 20	1865	2nd Sep. 1865 3rd March 1868	15	15	Do.	Do.
			0 1 20	0 1 20	1868	4th March 1868 3rd Dec. 1868	15	15	Do.	Out of employ by abolition of appointment.
			0 1 20	0 1 20	1870	4th Dec. 1869 1st Nov.	15	15	Do.	Judge of Neddea.
			0 1 20	0 1 20	1871	2nd Nov. 1870 30th June	15	15	Do.	
			17 2 10	17 2 10					Total period of service for superannuation.	

Receipt by Head of Office

- 1.—As to character and past conduct of applicant.
- 2.—Explanation of any suspension or detention.
- 3.—Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.
- 4.—Explanation under Section 25, 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 proved for _____ years _____ months _____ days; and that a _____ (pension or gratuity) not exceeding Rupees _____ is admissible under Section _____ of the Civil Pension Code. The calculations have been duly verified. The (pension or gratuity) is chargeable to (State specify whether to General Revenue or to other funds.)

Accountant-General.

FOURTH PAGE.—DECKET.

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.

APPENDIX A, FORM B, of Permanent-pay order.

(Obverse.)

COLLECTOR'S HALF.

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

Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Personal identification.	Height.	Date or approximate date of birth.	Sex or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.

Feet. Inches.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Calcutta, _____ 187.

No. _____
Sd.,

Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as _____

upon the production of the counterpart hereof, taking from the claimant a receipt for the amount according to usual form.

To the Collector of _____

Accountant-General.

NOTE.—Payment upon this order is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person.

PENSIONER'S HALF.

Name of Pensioner
Head of charge _____

Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Date or approximate date of birth.	Sex or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Calcutta, _____ 187.

No. _____

Sd.,

Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ pension, as _____

upon the production of this Order and a receipt according to usual form.

To the Collector of _____

Accountant-General.

NOTE.—Payment under this order 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.

2. On the decease of the pensioner this order should be, immediately, returned by his family, to the district officer with a report of the date of his decease.

FORM E.

RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT — DURING THE YEAR 187 —
Pensions exceeding Rs. — and not exceeding Rs. —

NAME	PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONER	AGE						TOTAL
		Not more than 20 years	21 to 25 inclusive	26 to 30 inclusive	31 to 35 inclusive	36 to 40 inclusive	41 and upwards	
1. Number of pensioners on the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return								
2. Deduct the number transferred into the next period of age								
3. Add the number transferred from the last period of age								
4. Number from last year thus corrected for age								
5. New Names								
6. Number of new pensioners								
7. Total of headings 4 to 6, being total number to be accounted for								
8. Number on pension list at end of year								
9. By transfer to other offices								
10. Reported dead								
11. By non-appearance for 6 months								
12. Total of headings 9 to 11, being total number to be accounted for								

Notes.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfer of pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Heads each year under heading 4 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 12 of the previous statement as having been struck off the list, on account of non-appearance for six months (Code, Section 27), are again admitted into the list.

APPENDIX B.

I.

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 organised peons, including jamadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

SECTION 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

SECTION 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

SECTION 4.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be 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 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 1854, 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 twelve 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 1853.

(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.

(c).—Leave during recess on half-pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

Rules for Calculation of Pension.

6. "Authorized official allowances" include the following:

(a).—House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.

(b).—Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included:

(a).—Personal allowances otherwise than as above.

(b).—Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This Rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the Rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as principal Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Group-agents in Burma are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Judges of Small Cause Courts 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 pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 a year: but this is subject to the Rules under Section 62 of the Code.

2.

RESOLUTION OF 1st JULY 1870.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 1553, dated

1st July 1870.

As considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the limitations of pensions of Uncovenanted Servants, both under the old and new Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Resolution:—

Resolution.—Up to 1855 the pensions admissible under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules were not formally limited within any maximum amount.

2. On 19th May 1855 the Government of India published a Despatch of the Court of Directors which limited pensions for Uncovenanted Servants, appointed after that day, to £500 a year if their pay exceeded Rs. 1000 a month, or to £400 a year if their pay ranged from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 a month. This limitation applied alike to the one-third pay pension and to the half-pay pension.

3. In 1862, with reference to the increasing number of well-paid appointments which were being thrown open to the Uncovenanted Service, the Government of Bombay recommended that the class who in the opinion of that Government were exempt from the foregoing limitation, viz., those Uncovenanted Servants who had been appointed to the Government service before 19th May 1855 should, on promotion to an appointment the salary of which is Rs. 10,000 per annum, be called upon to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of £500 per annum.

4. The Government of India agreed with the Government of Bombay as to the propriety of the limitation, but demurred to the proposal for exacting a formal renunciation of title to a pension exceeding £500 a year from those admitted into the service before 19th May 1855, who might be offered promotion to a salary amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year. Hesitation was felt on the following grounds, viz:—

I.—That if a right to a pension exceeding £500 a year ever existed under the Pension Rules of 1831 in favour of those appointed to the service before 19th May 1855, it would be a "doubtful proceeding" to refuse "promotion to a deserving officer unless he will consent to abandon that to which, it is assumed, he has a right under the existing Rules."

II.—That no such right existed under the Rules of 1831, inasmuch as those Rules did not pledge Government to any particular amount of pension, but merely prescribed that the pension should not exceed a certain fixed proportion of the effective pay

of the applicant, and that, accordingly, it was within the competence of the Government to define specifically by subsequent Rules, as was done on 19th May 1855, the precise amount within the limit of the prescribed proportions of effective pay which should not be exceeded in awarding pension.

III.—That, in this view, the wording of the order of 19th May 1855, which applied the limitation mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of this Resolution to those only who might be appointed to the service after 19th May 1853, was unhappy, inasmuch as no specific rate of pension had ever been guaranteed to those appointed before that date.

5. Accordingly the Government of India inclined to think, "notwithstanding the difficulty caused by the proceedings of 1855, * * that even now it will be better that the Government should assert its right to alter the Rules of 1831 as regards all appointments clearly not embraced * by the original intention of these Rules, and to declare such alteration applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants, whether they entered the public service before 1855 or since.

6. "But if this be done, it may be right, having regard to the expectations which must naturally have been created by the order of 1855, to allow the full advantage of the Rules of 1831 with respect to all appointments made up to the present time,† and held by officers who entered the public service before 1855. Thus, such an officer, already holding an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a month, will, on superannuation after 20 or 30 years' service, according to the class of appointment, be able to claim a pension of £900 a year; but he will not, if hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments."

7. This reference was submitted to the Secretary of State quite apart from a memorial from Uncovenanted Servants praying for increased pensionary advantages. The Secretary of State, however, answered the reference and the memorial in the same Despatch.

8. In reply to the memorial, he conceded certain additional benefits, but qualified them by a condition that pensions should be limited as follow, viz:—

1st.—That half-pay pensions should not exceed £500 a year whatever the amount of salary, or £400 a year when the salary does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

2nd.—That one-third pay pensions should not exceed £300 a year whatever the amount of salary or £200 a year if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

These form a part of the new Rules.

9. In reply to the reference from the Government of Bombay regarding pensions beyond £500 a year to those who were in the service on 19th May 1855, the Secretary of State decided that "under the existing Pension Rules an Uncovenanted Servant is not entitled to claim a pension of the full amount, which is only authorised as the reward of approved service; and, when the rules were framed, it could not have been contemplated that a larger pension than £500 per annum could ever be granted.

Para. 24 of Despatch, dated 8th December, 1862.

10. "Under any circumstances therefore the full pension should only be awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

Para. 25 of Despatch, dated 8th December, 1862.

11. "With this reservation therefore I concur in the expediency of the proposition‡ made by you, which must be invariably acted upon as regards promotion subsequent to this § date, and a clause to that effect should be included in the new Rules."

12. The 23rd and 24th paragraphs of the Secretary of State's Despatch of 8th December, 1862 (paragraphs 9 and 10 of this Resolution) were published, but, paragraph 25 not having been published, a memorial was submitted asking for an interpretation of the published paragraphs. In forwarding this memorial, the Government of India explained that "the recommendation which the Government of India submitted on this point was, that those officers who entered before the 19th of May 1855 should be allowed, in respect of all appointments made previously to the time of the reference, a pension at the full rate allowed by the Rules of 1831, whether more or less than £500 a year; but that persons appointed to highly paid offices subsequently to this (i. e., the time of writing) should be limited as to the amount of pension by the Rule which fixes the maximum pension at £500 a year. The Government of India, then, contemplated a more liberal application of the Rules of 1831 as regards the class of servants referred to than would be admissible under a strict interpretation of the 24th paragraph of your Despatch."

* i. e., Appointments on salaries exceeding Rs. 600, 700 or 800 a month.

† 6th August 1862.

‡ Paragraph 6 of this Resolution.

§ 8th November 1862.

13. The reply of the Secretary of State is quoted below:—

Secretary of State's Despatch No. 20, dated 9th February, 1864.

(Published under notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1523, dated 19th March 1864.)

"1. I have considered in Council your Financial Letter dated the 13th October, 1863, No. 127, forwarding a memorial from certain Uncovenanted Officers at your Presidency requesting an interpretation of paragraphs 21 to 25 of my Financial Despatch dated the 8th December 1862, No. 205, which relate to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants to £500 per annum.

2. "In the Letter from your Government dated the 6th August, 1863, No. 111, you stated that the Uncovenanted Service cannot claim to have any rights under the Rules 1861 beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those Rules may be taken to give,—that a member of that service when rendered incapable of further duty shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the Rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded, and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the Rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that maximum in all cases, without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the Rules.

3. "In that view Her Majesty's Government fully concurred. It was therefore decided that Uncovenanted Servants appointed prior to the 19th May, 1855 (the date of the Court's Despatch limiting pensions to £500 per annum) whose average salary during the last five years of their service shall have exceeded Rs. 10,000 per annum, and also those who were promoted prior to the 6th August, 1862 (the date of the letter from the Government of India relative to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants) to offices to which salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum are attached, shall, if their average salary during the last five years of their service exceed that amount, be allowed, in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding £500 per annum,—the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests. In regard to Uncovenanted Servants who have rendered approved services of only an ordinary character the pension must in no case exceed £500 per annum.

4. "An Uncovenanted Servant promoted subsequently to the 6th August, 1862 to an office to which a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum is attached, is not to be granted an increased pension in consequence of the increase to his salary."

14. This reply did not embrace the cases of persons appointed before 19th May, 1855 whose salaries, at the time of retirement, may be less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. In respect of such persons it was urged by the Government of India, in a Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 51, dated 5th February, 1868, that inasmuch as the orders of the 9th February 1864 "recognise the claim to a pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, or one-half of salary, on the part of an Uncovenanted Servant whose average salary for the last five years of service is Rs. 10,000 per annum, Uncovenanted Servants with salaries of less than Rs. 10,000 per annum who were appointed before the 19th May, 1855 might be allowed one-third or half-pay pension, irrespective of the limits laid down in the new Pension Rules, which may be restricted to the cases of Uncovenanted Servants appointed after the 19th May, 1855."

15. The Secretary of State, however, in a Despatch No. 400, dated 18th November 1869, negatived the recommendation, observing that there was no ground "for excepting Uncovenanted Servants with salaries of less than Rupees 10,000 per annum from the Rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants with salaries exceeding that amount;" and added, that "if in any particular case of a servant whose salary is less than Rupees 10,000 you should consider that unusually meritorious service calls for a relaxation of the restriction contained in the Rules, I shall be prepared to consider any recommendation you might make for the grant of a special pension, as already allowed in regard to servants with higher salaries."

16. Three other classes of officers have been exempted from the limitations of the half and one-third pensions prescribed by the new Pension Rules, viz:—

I.—In a Despatch No. 84, dated 31st March 1865, the Secretary of State ruled that "Civil Engineers who entered into covenants when the old Uncovenanted Leave and Pensions Rules were in force" might be allowed "the benefit of those Rules in regard both to leave of absence and pension, and any covenanted Engineer so situated may therefore have the option of selecting which Rules he will abide by; but having once made his selection he is not to be permitted to avail himself of any of the advantages of the other Rules."

II.—In Financial Resolution No. 1862, dated 16th August 1865, the benefit of the foregoing decision was extended to certain officers of the Telegraph Department who had executed their covenants before the publication, in June 1863, of the new Uncovenanted Service Leave and Pension Rules.

III.—Under an impression that the classes of officers who in the old Pension Rules were designated as Law Officers and Native Judges had ceased to exist, the Secretary of State, in a Despatch No. 209, dated 23rd December 1865, declared the new Rules applicable to all Uncovenanted Officers in the Judicial Department. In reply, the Government of India explained that the term Native Judges included Principal Sudder Amceens, Sudder Amceens, and Moonsiffs, and that to these the old Rules assured a pension equal to one-third salary after 15 years' service, and equal to one-half after 22 years' service, when the applicants were certified to be unfit for further duty. Thereupon the Secretary of State observed in his Despatch No. 174, dated 31st July 1866, that "it was not understood that the exceptional advantages granted by the old Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules to 'Native Judges' extended to Native Judicial Officers of other grades." So far as relates to any who can be considered entitled to benefits granted by the old Rules to officers of that class, I am willing that they shall still be considered eligible to the pensions allowed by those Rules; but, with reference to all future appointments, I see no ground for making a distinction between Native Judges and the general body of Uncovenanted Servants, for whom the new Rules make liberal provision." This Despatch was published by the Government of India on the 29th October 1866.

17. The Rules, therefore, regarding the limitations of the amount of pensions of Uncovenanted Servants may be thus summarised:—

I.—The limitations prescribed by the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of April 1864 in regard to one-third and

1. Officers who entered the service before 19th May 1855, or were promoted before 6th August 1862 to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, and whose average salary during the last five years of service exceeds that sum. Ordinarily the limit of pension for these classes of servants will be £500 per annum. In cases of extraordinary merit, Uncovenanted Servants of the 1st of the said classes may be allowed pensions exceeding £500 per annum, the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests.

2. Covenanted Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, and certain civil covenanted Officers of the Telegraph Department, who entered the service before the promulgation of the new Rules, and have elected to abide by the old Pension Rules.

3. Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866.

II.—In all other cases, the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants are subject to the limitations of the new Pension Rules of 8th June 1863 and 15th April 1864, but for "unusually meritorious services" special pensions may be allowed by the Secretary of State to any appointed before 19th May 1855.

APPENDIX C

Extracts,

I

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3177, 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 calculations as can be made, render it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from Imperial Revenues the solvency of any such Fund. A Pension Fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it, to a certain extent, unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of Local Funds which will, beyond a doubt, be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employes, it seems to the Government

of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employees a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in the case of Local Funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such Funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent by many years, to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the Local Government, whether, considering the peculiar constitution of Local Funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the Funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4,339, 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 or for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred 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.

3. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate.—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent.—Their absence allowances;

Deferred.—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtained 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 enquire, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absence and pensionary allowances under the Rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives, and regulated on the following principles.

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required; any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place a calculation founded upon such data as are available, shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one-quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this Resolution includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will

not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the Annuity Fund is 3½ per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowances, being one twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.* This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds so long as they are maintained.

3.
Extract from Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1,586, dated 22nd March, 1871.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by the disbursing officer of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up; and, for this purpose, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, Returns in the annexed Form shall annually be made to the Account office to which it is subordinate—

(1).—For pensions not exceeding Rs. 10.

(2).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 10, and not exceeding Rs. 50.

(3).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinise 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 pension, 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.

STATUTE 35, VICTORIA, CAP. 12.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, Chapter twenty-four, intitled "An Act to alter, amend and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's Service."

(13th May 1872.)

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, Chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's Service," it is provided amongst other things "that in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services, upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him; and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office."

And whereas doubts have lately been entertained as to whether the expression "office in any public department" as used in the above-mentioned provisions extends to public departments in any part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Explanation of Section twenty of 4 and 5 W. IV, c. 21.
1. It is hereby declared that the expression "office in any public department" as used in the abovementioned provision of the said Act extends, and shall from the date of the passing of the said Act be deemed to have extended to any office in any public department in the British possessions.

2. In this Act "British possession," shall include any territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the Government of India, also any colony, plantation, island, territory or settlement within Her Majesty's dominions, and not within the United Kingdom.

Short title.
3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Superannuation Act, 1872."

APPENDIX D.

Officers lent to Native States, Municipalities, etc., 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 or gratuities. 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 Chapter VII.

Special Rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service, as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this Rule:—

- Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba state. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the Rule of proportions.
- Officers transferred to service in the Kolhapur 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 Kolhapur.
- Officers transferred, under the authority of the Government of the Punjab, to service under the Bhaulpur State. In this case the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhaulpur State according to the Rule of proportions.

(d)—Assistant Opium Agents in Independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States.

2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which for though paid by them, also promotes Imperial interests, 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 Court of Wards.

Service in Jagir States in Bombay.

Service under the Talukdar Settlement Officer in Bombay.

* Applies to transfers before the 23rd October 1871.

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 provision has effect from the 9th November 1870, in the case of service under the Court of Wards, and from the 8th July 1871, in the case of service in Jagir States or under the Talukdar Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX E.

Memorandum on Pension-values of Civil Pensioners.

The compilation of a table for shewing the capital value of pensions depends upon two data, namely, the rate of mortality and the rate of interest.

2. I shall take these two separately, and first discuss the data as to rate of mortality.

3. Observations of native life are extremely few,—so few indeed, that those Assurance Companies in Calcutta which accept risks on native lives do not base their calculations on any data regarding native life. One office adopts European military rates, and two others take a certain percentage in addition to European civil rates, as the basis of assurance on native lives. If we were to follow them, we should simply adopt for native rates of mortality something in excess of European rates.

4. The only regular investigation regarding native life which, so far as I know, has been made, was the work of Dr. Robert Haines, a Surgeon in Bombay, who made elaborate enquires on the subject, on the basis chiefly of military records, and whose papers were purchased by the Government of Bombay in 1867.

5. The following is a summary of the rates of mortality that resulted from his investigations, to which I have added, for purposes of comparison, the rates observed in the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Fund:—

Age.	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
A.—Civil Pensioners, Warden's Office, chiefly clerks.	6.67	..	1.405	2.551	2.561	2.518	5.301	4.129	2.314	1.676	1.156	2.410
B.—Civil Pensioners, chiefly clerks, superannuated on Medical Certificate.	4	7.042	10.236	3.697	4.138	5.138	2.794	8.151	4.478	9.329	3.226	7.893
C.—Native Military Pensioners and a few others.	1.929	2.760	3.764	4.319	5.200	6.554	8.318	9.831	11.750	17.35	19.139	20.453
D.—Uncovenanted Service Fund, (Mr. Woodrow's figures.)	1.78	2.12	2.94	3.96	4.15	7.73	8.45	..	..	..	..	..

Of these series of results, the first (marked A) and the second (marked B) are based upon observation of only 140 and 164 deaths respectively, so that the area of observation is not wide enough to enable us to accept them with any confidence. This is especially the case with the ages above 80, where, in the first case, the observations were confined to five deaths, in an average of about twenty persons alive each year.

6. The series marked C has a much wider area of observation, 6,335 deaths having occurred among the cases observed; the regular graduation of the results also shows that the area has been sufficiently large to eliminate departures from the average. They may, in my opinion, be accepted as a good guide, in the cases to which they immediately apply, namely, native military pensioners in Bombay; the only question is, whether the circumstances of native civil pensioners in Bengal are sufficiently similar to those of native military pensioners in Bombay, to warrant us in accepting statistics affecting the latter as a guide towards conclusions affecting the former.

7. I recently had occasion to make a close comparison between the actual deaths occurring among the civil pensioners in Bengal, during the years 1871-73 and 1872-73, and the number of deaths that might be expected according to the rates of the series C, just mentioned. I quote here the results of the comparison, and my observations regarding

"The following is a summary of the whole of these statistics—

Description of Pensioners.	Rate of Pension.	Number.	Actual mortality.	Expected mortality.
INDIA.....	All.....	294	25	34.5
	Under Rs 10.....	500	82	66.7
	Under " 50.....	357	38	44.5
BENGAL, MOFUSSIL.....	Over " 50.....	105	28	14.7
	Under " 10.....	83	9	9.5
BENGAL, CALCUTTA.....	Under " 50.....	186	16	24.7
	Over " 50.....	39	11	19.5
MARINE.....	All.....	69	4	6.7
	Total.....	1,603	213	202

"I think, therefore, that it is a pretty fair conclusion that, so far as can be judged from information and calculations so rough in their nature, the mortality rates, with which we above started, are not far from the average applicable to the case. It is worthy of remark that the younger pensioners show a tendency to excessive mortality (compared with our initial figures), which is easily accounted for by the fact that they are, by the nature of the case, mostly invalids; and that, as we might have expected, the pensioners of the class between Rs. 10 and 50 seem to be more healthy than those on higher, or on lower, pensions."

8. A similar examination of the Bombay pension returns for 1876-71 till 1872-73, three years, gave—

Rate of Pension.	Number.	Actual mortality.	Expected mortality.
Under.....	10	1,780	337
Do.....	50	639	126.6
Over.....	50	210	37
	2,629	495	470.7

the excess of actual mortality occurring chiefly at the ages under 50 and above 75. 9. It seems to me therefore that, pending further observation, we should base our mortality tables upon the rates which we have thus examined. It is necessary, however, to make an alteration in respect of the earlier ages. Pensioners in the Civil Department, of ages 35 to 50, are for the most part invalids, and therefore have necessarily a comparatively high rate of mortality. On this ground, therefore, I have taken the rate for these ages at 4 per cent. instead of at 1.920, 2.760, and 3.764.

10. The second of the data is the rate of interest to be allowed; and this is a matter for the decision of the Government of India, as the capitalised value is to be received by it, and the interest to be given by it. I know, however, that in a similar case, where the Government of India consented to receive money for annuities, simply at a fair rate of interest, without giving any privilege or donation of any kind, it fixed 3½ per cent. (the present savings bank rate) as the rate which it would give. I take this rate, therefore, as the basis on which to make the calculation.

11. The calculation and the result are shown in Table A appended.

12. In actual practice, the values received from Local Funds on account of pensions granted will be credited direct to Government, and the pensions will form a direct charge upon the Government; but if accounts are kept up *pro forma* in which the amounts received are credited, and the amount of pensions paid are debited, and a sum equal to 3½ per cent. interest upon the nominal balance credited each year, these accounts will afford an easy means of testing whether the rates of mortality have been so taken as to give fair valuation rates. If the actual mortality corresponds with our estimated rates, the balance of the account should always be equal to the aggregate value of the pensions still outstanding, the value being calculated from the appended table, according to the ages on the date of the valuation. If the actual mortality be less, the balance will be less than the value, and if a decided tendency in this direction should be observed, it will be necessary to revise the rates in favor of the Government. If the actual mortality be greater, the balance will exceed the value, and any marked excess would similarly suggest a revision of the rates in favor of the contributory Local Funds.

13. A small table (Table B) is appended, which may be useful for the conversion of lump payments into monthly payments lasting for a given number of years. The monthly payments thus reckoned are absolute, and are not dependent upon any life.

14. It should be added that the results which are shown in these tables involve no margin for safety, or for working expenses, no allowance of any kind being made in favor either of the payers or of the receivers of the pension values. I have confined myself entirely to the question of exact valuation, upon data which involve no margins.
November, 1876.

J. WESTLAND.

Table A.—Calculation of present value of a monthly pension.

Age	Probability of dying in one year	Probability of living in one year	Logarithm of ratio with Interpolations	Logarithm of No. living at x	Logarithm of x	Logarithm of D	D	N	Logarithm of x	Logarithm of N	Value of annuity.	Adjusted value.	Value of pension of Rs. 1 a month
x				x	y	x	x	x	x	x			RS. A. P.
35	..	..	9.9823	4.0000	9.4400	3.4404	275	31893	1.6037	1.0633	11.589	12.036	144 8 11
36	..	..	9.9821	3.9923	9.4344	3.4348	2551	29342	1.6035	1.0608	11.583	11.967	143 9 8
37	04	9600	9.9823	3.9846	9.4284	3.4290	2360	26982	1.6031	1.0581	11.576	11.892	142 11 3
38	..	..	9.9823	3.9769	9.4224	3.4230	2184	24798	1.6027	1.0551	11.569	11.817	141 11 9
39	..	..	9.9823	3.9692	9.4164	3.4166	2021	22777	1.6023	1.0519	11.561	11.742	140 11 0
40	..	..	9.9823	3.9615	9.4104	3.4102	1871	20996	1.6019	1.0483	11.554	11.667	139 8 2
41	..	..	9.9823	3.9538	9.4044	3.4033	1731	19175	1.6015	1.0444	11.547	11.592	138 4 5
42	04	9600	9.9823	3.9461	9.3984	3.3973	1602	17873	1.6011	1.0402	11.540	11.517	137 15 4
43	..	..	9.9823	3.9384	9.3924	3.3913	1483	16091	1.6007	1.0360	11.533	11.442	136 8 8
44	..	..	9.9823	3.9307	9.3865	3.3854	1372	14719	1.6003	1.0317	11.526	11.367	135 15 6
45	..	..	9.9823	3.9230	9.3805	3.3793	1269	13450	1.6000	1.0273	11.519	11.292	134 4 10
46	..	..	9.9823	3.9153	9.3745	3.3732	1174	12276	1.5996	1.0229	11.512	11.217	133 8 0
47	04	9600	9.9823	3.9076	9.3685	3.3671	1087	11189	1.5992	1.0185	11.505	11.142	132 8 8
48	..	..	9.9823	3.9000	9.3625	3.3607	1006	10183	1.5988	1.0141	11.498	11.067	131 7 8
49	..	..	9.9823	3.8923	9.3565	3.3547	929	9253	1.5984	1.0097	11.491	10.992	130 4 11
50	..	..	9.9823	3.8846	9.3505	3.3489	856	8393	1.5980	1.0053	11.484	10.917	129 8 10
51	..	..	9.9823	3.8769	9.3447	3.3431	786	7599	1.5976	1.0009	11.477	10.842	128 11 1
52	04	9600	9.9823	3.8692	9.3389	3.3373	723	6867	1.5972	0.9965	11.470	10.767	127 11 2
53	..	..	9.9823	3.8615	9.3331	3.3315	663	6192	1.5968	0.9921	11.463	10.692	126 11 9
54	..	..	9.9823	3.8538	9.3273	3.3257	607	5570	1.5964	0.9877	11.456	10.617	125 8 9
55	..	..	9.9823	3.8461	9.3215	3.3199	554	4999	1.5960	0.9833	11.449	10.542	124 12 10
56	..	..	9.9823	3.8384	9.3157	3.3141	504	4476	1.5956	0.9789	11.442	10.467	123 11 6
57	08	9400	9.9823	3.8307	9.3099	3.3083	456	3996	1.5952	0.9745	11.435	10.392	122 12 0
58	..	..	9.9823	3.8230	9.3041	3.3025	411	3558	1.5948	0.9701	11.428	10.317	121 12 8
59	..	..	9.9823	3.8153	9.2983	3.2967	369	3163	1.5944	0.9657	11.421	10.242	120 11 11
60	..	..	9.9823	3.8076	9.2925	3.2909	329	2796	1.5940	0.9613	11.414	10.167	119 4 11
61	..	..	9.9823	3.8000	9.2867	3.2851	291	2467	1.5936	0.9569	11.407	10.092	118 14 11
62	06	9545	9.9823	3.7923	9.2809	3.2793	256	2170	1.5932	0.9525	11.400	10.017	117 9 6
63	..	..	9.9823	3.7846	9.2751	3.2735	224	1903	1.5928	0.9481	11.393	9.942	116 8 0
64	..	..	9.9823	3.7769	9.2693	3.2679	194	1683	1.5924	0.9437	11.386	9.867	115 8 0
65	..	..	9.9823	3.7692	9.2635	3.2621	166	1449	1.5920	0.9393	11.379	9.792	114 1 5
66	..	..	9.9823	3.7615	9.2577	3.2563	140	1254	1.5916	0.9349	11.372	9.717	113 1 7
67	08	9168	9.9823	3.7538	9.2519	3.2505	116	1088	1.5912	0.9305	11.365	9.642	112 3 7
68	..	..	9.9823	3.7461	9.2461	3.2447	94	939	1.5908	0.9261	11.358	9.567	111 6 5
69	..	..	9.9823	3.7384	9.2403	3.2389	74	807	1.5904	0.9217	11.351	9.492	110 9 3
70	..	..	9.9823	3.7307	9.2345	3.2331	56	691	1.5900	0.9173	11.344	9.417	109 12 10
71	..	..	9.9823	3.7230	9.2287	3.2273	40	590	1.5896	0.9129	11.337	9.342	108 5 2
72	08	9017	9.9823	3.7153	9.2229	3.2215	26	501	1.5892	0.9085	11.330	9.267	107 8 9
73	..	..	9.9823	3.7076	9.2171	3.2157	13	425	1.5888	0.9041	11.323	9.192	106 10 0
74	..	..	9.9823	3.7000	9.2113	3.2099	4	358	1.5884	0.9000	11.316	9.117	105 12 10
75	..	..	9.9823	3.6923	9.2055	3.2041	0	301	1.5880	0.8956	11.309	9.042	104 12 0
76	..	..	9.9823	3.6846	9.1997	3.1983	0	252	1.5876	0.8912	11.302	8.967	103 12 8
77	11	8823	9.9823	3.6769	9.1939	3.1925	0	210	1.5872	0.8868	11.295	8.892	102 11 11
78	..	..	9.9823	3.6692	9.1881	3.1867	0	174	1.5868	0.8824	11.288	8.817	101 14 0
79	..	..	9.9823	3.6615	9.1823	3.1809	0	144	1.5864	0.8780	11.281	8.742	100 6 0
80	..	..	9.9823	3.6538	9.1765	3.1755	0	118	1.5860	0.8736	11.274	8.667	99 6 0
81	..	..	9.9823	3.6461	9.1707	3.1695	0	96	1.5856	0.8692	11.267	8.592	98 4 0
82	12	8768	9.9823	3.6384	9.1649	3.1635	0	78	1.5852	0.8648	11.260	8.517	97 12 10
83	..	..	9.9823	3.6307	9.1591	3.1577	0	63	1.5848	0.8604	11.253	8.442	96 12 0
84	..	..	9.9823	3.6230	9.1533	3.1519	0	51	1.5844	0.8560	11.246	8.367	95 12 10
85	..	..	9.9823	3.6153	9.1475	3.1459	0	41	1.5840	0.8516	11.239	8.292	94 10 10
86	..	..	9.9823	3.6076	9.1417	3.1403	0	33	1.5836	0.8472	11.232	8.217	93 12 10
87	14	8586	9.9823	3.6000	9.1359	3.1347	0	27	1.5832	0.8428	11.225	8.142	92 12 10
88	..	..	9.9823	3.5923	9.1301	3.1289	0	22	1.5828	0.8384	11.218	8.067	91 12 10
89	..	..	9.9823	3.5846	9.1243	3.1231	0	18	1.5824	0.8340	11.211	7.992	90 12 10
90	..	..	9.9823	3.5769	9.1185	3.1173	0	15	1.5820	0.8296	11.204	7.917	89 12 10
91	..	..	9.9823	3.5692	9.1127	3.1115	0	12	1.5816	0.8252	11.197	7.842	88 12 10
92	04	8504	9.9823	3.5615	9.1069	3.1057	0	10	1.5812	0.8208	11.190	7.767	87 12 10
93	..	..	9.9823	3.5538	9.1011	3.1003	0	8	1.5808	0.8164	11.183	7.692	86 12 10
94	..	..	9.9823	3.5461	9.0953	3.0941	0	6	1.5804	0.8120	11.176	7.617	85 12 10
95	..	..	9.9823	3.5384	9.0895	3.0883	0	5	1.5800	0.8076	11.169	7.542	84 12 10

"The adjustment is twofold: First, the figures in the column 'Value of annuity' show the value at the exact age x, whereas we want for working purposes the value at age x last birthday. This may be taken at the mean between the value at age x, and at age x+1. Secondly, the value thus given is the value of annuity defined as the sum payable at the end of each year, provided the recipient is alive at the end of the year; we have to add about 5 to get the value of the annuity payable monthly up to the date of death.

[NOTE.—To calculate the amount of a temporary life annuity granted under Section 95, the following formula will be employed.

$$Y = 12 \left\{ \frac{G}{Ax - Ax + n} \frac{Dx + n}{Dx} \right\}$$

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.									Total 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	1-2278	1-5505	1-2527	1-2048	1-0396	9878	9505	7242	5597	100
200	2-4556	3-1010	2-7654	2-4092	2-1792	1-9546	1-7310	1-4484	1-1191	200
300	3-6834	4-6516	4-0581	3-6138	3-2685	2-9324	2-5815	2-1726	1-7591	300
400	4-9112	6-2020	5-4709	4-8184	4-3581	3-9312	3-4450	2-8928	2-3548	400
500	6-1390	7-7325	6-7435	6-0239	5-4490	4-9800	4-4025	3-6210	2-9455	500
600	7-3668	9-3650	8-1163	7-2376	6-5370	5-9568	5-2630	4-3482	3-5382	600
700	8-5946	10-9535	9-4699	8-4323	7-6272	6-9446	6-2253	5-0994	4-1219	700
800	9-8224	12-5420	10-8216	9-5368	8-7108	7-9824	7-2224	5-7936	4-7116	800
900	11-0502	14-1305	12-1743	10-7814	9-8084	8-9802	7-7443	6-5176	5-2970	900

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, 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 be as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.
From the 1st January 1868 to the 31st 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-Western Provinces, the Punjab or Oudh, and had permission to come to India via Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

From the 31st May 1869. (1)—In the case of an officer, who is posted in England to Upper India, and comes out via Bombay, and who 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; (a) if he receives no orders at Bombay; the date on which he reports 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;—(b) if he receives orders at Bombay; the date on which he reports his arrival at any Station or Province to which he is attached by such orders. (2)—In the case of any other officer; the date on which he reports his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency or Province to which he is attached.

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 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 to proceed direct, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is,

may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees 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 leave (called "special leave") under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1863.

(d). Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding leave (called "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs") under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1863.

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

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

(g). Period of absence on duty, of an officer deputed or detained out of India on duty.

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 Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1863. This is not reckoned as "active service;" as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

SECTION 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted at the time of 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 was in the service in 1875 or is appointed to it after passing a competitive examination held before the end of the year 1875, and belongs to the

Bengal Establishment.
Madras Establishment.
Bombay 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.

(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.

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 from allowances 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 II, Section 38 of the Code, is calculated upon the salary which remains to an officer after the usual deduction on account of annuity.

Retiring annuity.

SECTION 4.—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service, counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the Despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier),

and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

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:

Invalid annuity.

(a). If he have been in the service for less than five years;—a gratuity of £500.
(b). If he have been in the service for five years or more;—an annuity of £150, plus for each complete year of service in excess of five; provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

Procedure.

1. The following Rules regulate the procedure with respect to application for annuity or gratuity:—
(a). An officer of the Bengal Civil Service serving immediately under the Government of India if he has in India, shall submit his application for permission to resign the service, and for 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, which should obtain the report of the Comptroller General upon 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. (2) 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, with any observations which may be necessary, to the Government of India in the Home Department, together with a "no-demand" certificate from the Accountant General. (3) An officer of the Madras or the Bombay Civil Service shall submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. (4) If an officer be in Europe, his application may be submitted to the Secretary of State, who will forward it to be dealt with by the Government of India, the Government of Madras, or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be.

(b). In the case of an officer of the Bengal Service, if his resignation be accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Financial Department in which Department a Resolution will be recorded, granting the annuity or gratuity to which the officer may be entitled.

(c). The copy of this Resolution forwarded to the officer will be authority for drawing the annuity or gratuity.

(d). A Covenanted Civil Servant, who resigns the service while he is in Europe, and who has completed the requisite period of service and residence, and elected to draw his annuity from the Home Treasury, can obtain advances from the Secretary of State for India.

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

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 departure of the vessel in which he sails. His subsidiary leave ceases after the day before the vessel sails.

1. An officer leaving India on resignation of the service, must report the date of the departure of the vessel in which he sails, if he is a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and if he is a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Services, to the Governments of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

NOTE.—A copy of this Rule should be furnished by the Accountant General to every officer (if he be in India) who applies to resign, with an intimation that there will be delay in the commencement of his annuity, if he does not report the date of his departure. This copy should be sent to the officer when the Accountant General prepares his no-demand certificate.

SECTION 7.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home treasury in sterling money, or, in India, in Government rupees, at the following rate:

If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service:—101 Government rupees for each pound sterling.

If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service:—1065 Government rupees for each pound sterling.

Transfer from the Home treasury to an Indian treasury, or vice versa, is permitted twice only.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rates 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 for 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 on account thereof will be made in India.

SECTION 8.—After thirty years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, an officer shall be appointed to any new office or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State. The term "office" in this Section includes an officiating appointment.

SUPPLEMENT B.

Judges of the High Courts.

[NOTE.—The following are the provisions made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 Regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council, Cap. 104, Sec. 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. These were approved in Judicial Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

* For the analogous rule affecting Military and Naval officers in Civil employ, see footnote on page 199.

SECTION 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, to which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

[NOTE.—In these Rules, "Actual service" includes,—

(1). Time spent on duty as a Judge or officiating Judge of a High Court.

(2). Privilege leave of absence.

(3). Subsidiary leave of absence.

(4). Duty authorised 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 noted.]

SECTION 2.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 3.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

SECTION 4.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same term as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 5.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

SECTION 6.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these Rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the Rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

SECTION 7.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the Rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

SECTION 8.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these Rules or under the Rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

SECTION 9.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

SECTION 10.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period for which he has 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 for which he has served as Puisne Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Puisne Judge's pension, and the time for which he serves as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

SECTION 12.—If a Puisne Judge of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time for which he has served as a Puisne Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Puisne Judge's pension, and the time for which he serves as 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 for which he has 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 for which he serves 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.

[NOTE.—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 has elected the old scale of allowances and pension.]

SECTION 1.—Pensions are granted to Chaplains under the following Rules.

SECTION 2. (a).—"Residence" is reckoned, in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, from arrival in India; and in the case of a Chaplain appointed in India, from date of covenant. It includes (1) time spent on duty, (2) privilege and subsidiary leave, (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 seventeen years' residence and twenty years' service, or, if appointed before the 11th January 1854, fifteen years' residence and eighteen years' service, is entitled to a retiring pension of £365 a year.

Retiring pension.

1. Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England on retirement without applying for pension to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Madras, (as the case may be), should procure a certificate from the Accountant-General showing his service, residence, the amount of pension to which he is entitled, and the date from which his pension may be paid. A Chaplain to whom pension has been granted in India should be careful before proceeding to England to obtain the usual certificate of the last issue of pay or pension to him in India.

2. A Chaplain absent on furlough, may retire without returning to India.

3. A Chaplain belonging to the Bengal Establishment, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, through the Venerable the Archbishop or the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. A Chaplain belonging to the Madras or Bombay Establishment must submit his application to the Government of Madras or the Government of Bombay, (as the case may be), through the Venerable the Archbishop or the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of his Diocese.

A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in Madras or Bombay must submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, (as the case may be), if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of his Presidency.

SECTION 4.—A Chaplain must retire after twenty-five years' service, unless especially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, or, if he belong to the Madras or Bombay establishment, 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 ten years' residence ..	173	7	6 a year.
If he have completed seven years' residence ..	127	15	0 "
If he have not completed seven years' residence ..	63	17	6 "

These allowances are admissible only after a trial of a temperate climate, and upon a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the office of the Secretary of State for India that the officer is permanently unfit to serve in India.

SUPPLEMENT D.

Members of the Pilot service in Bengal.

[NOTE.—The following Rules were declared in 1835.]

Contribution	SECTION 1.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the Pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government* :—
Branch Pilot, at .. Rs. 40 a month.	
Master 20 "	
First Mate 10 "	
Second Mate & Volunteer 4 "	

* In Despatch from the Marine Department to the Court of Directors, No. 26, dated 3rd August 1842, the Government of Bengal recommended, at the instance of the Marine Board, that pensions on the following scale should be paid from the General Revenues to

Branch Pilot	Rupees 200 a month.
Master	" 100 "
First Mate	" 60 "
Second Mate and Volunteer	" 30 "
FAMILIES.	
Widow of Branch Pilot	Rupees 100 a month.
Do Master	" 50 "
Do First Mate	" 30 "
Do Second Mate and Volunteer	" 15 "

CHILDREN.	
Girls until ten years of age	Rupees 14 a month.
" after ten years until married	" 20 "
Boys until fifteen years of age	" 12 "

1. The widow of a Pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such a marriage, 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 Rs. 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rs. 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 births of their children and their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

SECTION 4.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, and no 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 of 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 24/95d. for each Sica rupee.

the widow and orphan of a Pilot lost with any vessel on board of which his duty may have placed him; the pensions to be in addition to those admissible under Section 1:—

Widow of Branch Pilot	Rs. 30 a month.
Do Master	" 25 "
Do First Mate Pilot	" 20 "
Do Second Mate and Volunteer Pilot	" 15 "
Girls until ten years of age	" 6 "
Do after ten years until married	" 5 "
Boys until fifteen years of age	" 6 "

The Court of Directors did not, however, sanction the scale, observing in their Marine Department's Despatch to the Government of Bengal, No. 6, dated 22nd February 1848, that they thought it preferable that each case should continue to be decided upon according to its merits.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Extent of Application.

SECTION 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the Rules in this Code to—

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

Lieutenant-Governors;
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay;
Judges of the High Courts;

(b), to all Uncovenanted Officers 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 have been or may hereafter be specially admitted to the benefit of these Rules.

[NOTE.—These officers were admitted to the benefits of these Rules from the 2nd January 1872, being the day on which the Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received.]

A Nominal Roll of officers thus admitted to date is printed at pages 227 to 233. The death, resignation removal or retirement of any officer whose name appears in this Roll should be promptly reported by the Government Department, or Head of Office under whom he is serving, directly to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

NOTE. 2. The conditions precedent to the special admission of an officer to the benefit of these Rules are: (1) The officer must not be of purely Asiatic descent; (2) he must have held, substantively, on the 3rd January 1872, one of the offices detailed in schedule A; and (3) his salary, on the 10th February 1876, must have been not less than six thousand rupees a year.

1. An officer under contract is not entitled to leave, except in accordance with the terms of his contract. But, if an officer 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.

1-A. An officer of the Royal Navy attached to the Marine Survey Department is subject to the Rules of this Code which apply to Medical Officers.

2. No leave, other than privilege leave under Chapter VII, 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 a Covenanted Officer before such date, ceases to have effect on such date.*

3. An Uncovenanted Officer is eligible, after he attains the age of fifty-five years, for privilege leave, and also for any special leave (Chapter V, and Section 5 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 fifty-five years, ceases to have effect on this date.

SECTION 2.—Subsidiary leave of absence under Chapter VI, privilege leave of absence under Chapter VII, and examination leave of absence under Chapter VIII, 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.

Supplements.

SECTION 3.—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);

* Applies to a Military Officer in Civil Employ.

Barrister Judges.

(b), to the following officers, if they are 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 Punjab;
First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns;
Recorder of Rangoon;

Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department (Supplement E);

Law officers.

(c) to Law Officers of Government (Supplement C);

Bishops and Chaplains.

(d), to Bishops and Chaplains (Supplement D & E);

(Uncovenanted servants.)

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

(f) to men of the Port Blair Police (Supplement G).

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

SECTION 4.—In this Code, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Active service.

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

(1), privilege leave of absence;

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

(2) Subsidiary leave of absence;

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

3.

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, Active Service includes also—

(4), 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 be 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-Western Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India via Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

From the 5th May 1869. (1) In the case of an officer who is posted in England to Upper India, and comes out via Bombay, and who 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: (a) if he receives no orders at Bombay; the date on which he reports 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:—(b) if he receives orders at Bombay; the date on which he reports his arrival at any Station or Province to which he is attached by such orders. (2) In the case of any other officer; the date on which he reports his arrival at the Capital town of the Presidency or Province to which he is attached.

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.

(5), time passed in India, out of employ, on subsistence allowance, but not on furlough;

* In a despatch No. 16 of 18th January 1877, the Secretary of State declined to lay down a general rule that the period of absence of an officer deputed or detained on duty out of India shall count as service for leave as well as for pension, and wrote, "The occasions when Indian Officers are employed out of India on duty are comparatively so rare, and the circumstances of their employment vary so much, that it will be preferable to consider each case that may arise in future on its merits, and this course shall be prepared to adopt."

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 to proceed direct, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees 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 1865:

(7). 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 of such leave 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 first July 1868. This is not reckoned as active service.

(6). "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under the Rules of this Code or its Supplements but includes leave without allowances granted under Section 9 of Supplement F.

Extraordinary leave. Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 13.

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

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

in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer:—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 Officer:—privilege leave.

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

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

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

2.* "Salary" does not include house-rent, tentage, or travelling allowances whether daily, monthly, or annual; nor does it include "local allowances," which are paid in full to the officer performing the duty for which they are given, and which are not included in the allowances upon which leave allowances are calculated. (But see Rule 4 under Section 34.)

(e).* A "Local allowance" may be drawn by an officer absent from his office on duty for a period not exceeding one month,† provided that it is not drawn by a *locum tenens*.

(f).*—Whenever it is necessary to calculate a period in "Calendar Months," the period ends either on the day of the month corresponding with the day before the day on which it begins or, if there is no such corresponding day in that month, then on the last day of the month.

Examples.

A period of six calendar months beginning on the		ends on the
28th February	.. .. .	27th August.
31st March or 1st April	.. .. .	30th September.
29th August	.. .. .	28th February.
30th August to 1st September	.. .. .	last day of February.
A period of three calendar months beginning on the		
29th November	.. .. .	28th February.
29th November or 1st December	.. .. .	last day of February.

* Applies to all officers in Civil employ.

† An officer who is absent on duty for more than a month is not entitled to draw his local allowance for any part of such absence.

Note.—See Section 8, and Section 37, Rules 10 and 12. The first day of an officer's leave is the first day on which he has not charge of his office after noon, and the last day of his leave is the last day on which he has not charge before noon.

(g). "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

Local Government.

(h). 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.

(i). "Covenanted Civil Service" means the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Covenanted Civil Services of the Crown. A "Covenanted Civil Servant" is a member of the Covenanted Civil service.

(j). An "Uncovenanted Officer" is a public servant not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army.

(k). When the leave allowances of an officer are said to be chargeable to several accounts according to the "rule of proportions," the meaning is that the charge should be debited to such several accounts in the proportions in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer in the course of the three years immediately preceding the beginning of his leave, was charged to such several accounts.

CHAPTER III.

General Rules.

SECTION 5.*—Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely, as of right. Nothing in this Code or its Supplements must be understood to limit the 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 6.*—If an officer who is absent on leave, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase has effect at once.

Otherwise the promotion of an absent officer has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

SECTION 7.*—An officer who is discharged from, or resigns, the public service, and is 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.

Exception.—An officer discharged from the Indian Navy on its abolition, who was subsequently re-employed in the public service, may count service in the Indian Navy towards leave after re-employment, notwithstanding the occurrence of an interval between his discharge from the Indian Navy and his first 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.

* Applies to all officers in Civil employ.

† Letter from Government of India, Marine Department, to Government of Bombay, No. 23 S., (Leave of Absence), dated 14th July 1877.

With reference to your telegram of the 26th June 1877, relative to the question of the grant of six months and 25 days' furlough to A. B., I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the interval referred to in the Exception under Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code, means such brief interval as might have occurred when the Indian Navy was abolished, before a discharged officer could be provided with employment, not a prolonged break of several years such as has occurred in A. B's case and that therefore the Government of India regret to be unable to permit that officer's service in the Indian Navy prior to its abolition to count towards leave.

1. An Uncovenanted officer, who draws pension as well as pay under Section 27 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 8.*—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.

Beginning of leave.

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 special order, permit the absence to

Leaving station.

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 to 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 IV.

Furlough.

(Note.—The Local Government may grant furlough in India to a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ, including a warrant officer who holds an Honorary, Veteran, or unattached Commission, who is entitled to furlough under Chapter I of the Rules published by G. G. O. in Military Department, No. 171, dated 25th February 1874.† Such furlough should be granted only upon a certificate by the Military Department 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 9.—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 Officer, is limited to six years. All the Rules in the Code are subject to this limitation.

Aggregate admissible.

Explanation.—The following leave under other Rules is counted as furlough under this Section:—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant:—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, under former Rules;

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 4 (a) 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 Officer:—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, under former Rules, or under the Rules in Supplement F to this Code.

SECTION 10.—The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 4 (a) counts as active service under this Section.

Proviso.—Provided that, in making this calculation for an Uncovenanted Officer, 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.

SECTION 11.—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 Officer:—

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

* Applies to all officers in Civil Employ.

† See Appendix C I.

(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 Officer when he is first admitted to the benefit of these Rules, the excess shall be cancelled.

Amount admissible after three years' service.

SECTION 12.—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 38 Rules 2 to 9.

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 (if any) 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 all the officers serving in the same commission are already absent on furlough or special leave. Elsewhere, 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.

Extension.

SECTION 13.—Furlough granted under Section 12 may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

After less than three years' service.

SECTION 14.—To an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service,† furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

Extension.

SECTION 15.—Furlough granted under Section 14 for less than one year, may on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Lien.

SECTION 16 (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.

On ordinary furlough.

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

(1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 12, including any extension under Section 13;‡

(2) so much of furlough under Section 14, including any extension under Section 15, as may be due, provided that the officer have rendered six months' continuous active service.*

On other furlough.

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

An officer is not entitled at the end of furlough or special leave, or subsidiary leave affixed thereto, to resume, as a matter of course, without further orders, the particular appointment which he vacated before his furlough or special leave. He should report his return to duty in the manner prescribed in Section 37, Rule 3, and await orders.

* For definition of "continuous service," see Section 4 (c).

† For definition of "continuous service" and "continuous active service," see Section 4(c).

‡ Circular by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 197, Dated 25th April, 1877.

Explanation 1 under Section 16 (a) of the Civil Leave Code has been more than once interpreted to mean that the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 12 plus any extension under Section 13 is "ordinary furlough."

2. The explanation, correctly read, cannot bear this meaning; but, as the misunderstanding has occurred, and is important, the undersigned is directed to point out that ordinary furlough can, under no circumstances, extend beyond two years at one time.

1* An officer may not surrender his lien; and a Local Government may not fill up substantively, even for a time only, 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, instead of substantive allowances, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of leave allowances.

Joining.

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

Promotion.

3* An officer on furlough has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion. (See Section 6.)

Acting.

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

SECTION 17.—An officer on ordinary furlough is entitled, subject to the limitations prescribed in Sections 18 and 19, 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 Rule V of the Military Furlough Regulations of the 10th November 1868, shall be understood to mean prior to his being relieved of his duties.

SECTION 18.—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, or, if paid in India, Rs. 833‡ a month. The minimum is, if paid at the Home Treasury, £ 125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less; or if paid in India, Rs. 416‡ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less.

Maximum allowances for a Covenanted Servant.

SECTION 19.—The maximum leave allowance of an Uncovenanted Officer on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £ 200 a quarter, or, if paid in India, Rs. 666‡ 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 20.—An officer on furlough, other than ordinary, is entitled, if a Covenanted Civil Servant, to subsistence allowance; and, if an Uncovenanted Officer, 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 17, 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
To an officer of more than eight, but less than twenty years' actual residence in India	320
To an officer of twenty or more years' actual residence in India	400

CHAPTER V.

Special Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible.

SECTION 21.—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 Civil Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1908, is "special leave" within the meaning of this provision.

2. An Uncovenanted Officer is not debarred from obtaining special leave with allowances under this Chapter by reason of his having had leave on private affairs under the Rules in Supplement F, such leave on private affairs being furlough in another form.

* Applies to all officers in Civil Employ.

† For definition of "continuous active service," see Section 4 (c).

Lien.

SECTION 22.—An Officer on special leave has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

(See Rules under Section 16.)

SECTION 23 (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 Sections 17, 18 and 19.

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

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1908 is "special leave" within the meaning of this Section.

CHAPTER VI.

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 reorganising 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 24 (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.

(See Rule 8 under Section 37.)

1. For the interval between his giving up charge of office and the beginning of his furlough out of India, and between the ending of his furlough out of India and the assumption of his office, a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ is allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days.

2. Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant and, with the previous consent of the Government of India in the Military Department, to a Military Officer in Civil Employ retiring from the service, to the same extent, and with the same allowances, as if he were going on furlough. To an Uncovenanted Officer 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 whenever 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 to 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 ending of furlough or 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.

Example.—An officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of the departure of the vessel 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

* Applies to a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ.

† Applies to all officers who are subject to the Rules in the Supplements to this code, excepting Supplement F.

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 any port where a pilot is taken is held to be the date on which the Pilot leaves it at sea; and the date of the arrival of a vessel in such a port is the date on which the Pilot is taken on board.

7.* An officer embarking after subsidiary leave must report his departure to the Local Government which granted him the leave, and his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

8.* An order by a Local Government or, in the case of a Military Officer in Civil employ, by the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department, granting to an officer, proceeding on furlough or special leave, "the usual subsidiary leave" must be understood to cover subsidiary leave under clause (b) as well as under clause (a); and if, with reference to the note at the head of the Chapter, the Local Government or, in the case of a Military Officer in Civil Employ, the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, in the Military Department, at the instance of the Local Government limits the subsidiary leave of an officer under clause (b), the same limitation will, in the absence of further orders, apply to his subsidiary leave under Clause (b).

SECTION 25.—An officer may take furlough or special leave, partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under Section 24, Clause (a), unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under Section 24, Clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

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 and adequate reason 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 this leave.*

1.* In the absence of such special order, if an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave under Section 24, 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 26.—An officer on subsidiary leave under Clause (a) of Section 24 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.]

SECTION 27.—An officer on subsidiary leave under Clause (b) of Section 24 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.

SECTION 28.—An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

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

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1858 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 17, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, without limitation of maximum or minimum prescribed by Section 18. The limitations prescribed by Section 19 apply to the allowances of an Uncovenanted Officer on subsidiary leave.

(c). If the leave be subsidiary to furlough other than ordinary:—the allowance admissible under Section 20.

(d). If the officer, under Section 37, 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:—sub-sistence 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 24, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

* Applies to a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ.

2. 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 under the Military Furlough Regulations. Provided always, that if an officer have, under the action of the Leave Rules, 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 VII.

[The Rules in this Chapter apply to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.]*

Privilege leave of absence.

SECTION 29.—The amount of privilege leave admissible at one time, is limited to three calendar months.

SECTION 30.—The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is one-eleventh part of the time 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 is due to him, and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited. Absence on privilege leave, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Section.

[NOTE.—The calculation must be made as follows:—One calendar month for every eleven complete calendar months of duty, and one day for every eleven days of the balance.]

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. "Examination leave" may, if the examination for which it is granted be successfully passed, unless the officer has already had twelve months' examination leave, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave. Examination leave does not interrupt duty within the meaning of this Chapter.

4. Suspension from office as a penalty for misconduct, is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Chapter.

4 A.—The suspension of an officer from office pending enquiry into his conduct interrupts his duty or not as the Local Government may in each case decide. Time passed under suspension does not qualify for privilege leave unless, in any case, the Local Government expressly orders that it shall so qualify.

5. If an officer remains absent after the end of privilege leave his duty is interrupted within the meaning of this Section. But if the Local Government considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control, it may remit the penalty.

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

7. 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 employment and an officer who is merely officiating in the Civil Department. The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civil or the Military Department. But a Military

* G. I. 8th December, 1871, No. 350, Military.
S. S. 25th January, 1872, No. 16, Military.
G. I. 4th July, 1877, No. 1695, Financial.

Officers of the Military Secretariats should draw pay and obtain leave under Military and not under Civil Rules.

Officer who has taken in any calendar year the privilege leave which is admissible to him for this year, under the Rules of the Military Department, does not begin to count service for privilege leave in the Civil Department until the first day of the following year.

Amount due.
SECTION 31.—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.

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.*

SECTION 32.—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.

Declaration required.
Should not absolutely be barred by this declaration from applying for permission to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should if he does so, explain his changes 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.

Recall from leave.
SECTION 33.—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.

Lien.
SECTION 34.—An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to the salary which he would earn in the appointment on which he has a lien.

Allowances.
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.

Holding an appointment sanctioned for a limited time.
2. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to his salary, even though another officer be appointed to act for him.

Acting allowance.
3. If an officer, on transfer from one appointment to another, obtain privilege leave without joining his new office, his leave allowance shall not be less than it would have been if he had joined his new office.

* I am directed to acknowledge your No. 802A, dated 18th March 1878, and subsequent No. 103, 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 the several Local Governments upon this question, has determined that it is not necessary to fix any special restriction upon the grant of privilege 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 for 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 Government, North Western Provinces, No. 1104, 24th June 1878.

4. A local allowance may be drawn by an officer on privilege leave, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum tenens*.

5. 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 officer, for a reason which the Local Government considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the absentee.

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

7. 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 any officer officiating for him during his absence.

8. 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 VIII.

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.]

A Military Officer in Civil employ is not eligible for leave to enable him to pass an examination under G. G. O., Military Department, No. 1009, dated 3rd December 1876.

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, or (in the Punjab) an examination in Pushtu or Belochi, which is obligatory on certain officers, is considered to be on duty.

5. Leave may not be given under Rule 4 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 IX.

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.

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.

2A. An officer whose appointment is changed while he is in transit from one appointment to another must join his new office within a period, beginning from the day on which the order changing his appointment reaches him, and calculated in the manner prescribed in Rule 2: except that, without the special orders of the Local Government the six days allowed, by that Rule, in addition to the time calculated by distance, shall not be granted afresh to an officer in these circumstances.

3. One day's joining time is allowed to an officer transferred from one office to another at the same station.

4. 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.

Full-joining time.

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

When leave intervenes.

6 (a). Unless, for special recorded reasons, the Government or other authority under whose orders the transfer takes place, permits or requires it to be made in any particular case, elsewhere or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its headquarters, 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 headquarters of an officer on the staff of a Government—as, for instance, a Secretary to a Government, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, or a clerk in a Government Secretariat—are the headquarters, for the time being, of the Government to which he is attached.

(c) The headquarters of any other officer are either the Station which has been declared to be his headquarters by the authority which appoints him, or, in the absence of such declaration, the Station where the records of his office are kept.

(d) If an officer is authorized under clause (a) to make over charge of an office elsewhere than at his headquarters, any joining-time to which he may be entitled shall be reckoned from the place at which he actually makes over charge.

7. 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.

8. Except in the cases mentioned in Rule 9, 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,—

(i) 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.

9. An Unconvenanted Officer who has no substantive appointment, is not entitled to any allowance during joining-time; but if such an officer, 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 8.

10. When, with the consent of the heads of both the Offices concerned, or under the orders of competent authority, a ministerial officer is transferred from service in one office to service in another office 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.

11. An officer who does not join his new appointment within the joining time allowed to him is entitled to no allowance 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 X.

Extension and Commutation of Leave.

SECTION 35.—Except as provided in Section 24, no kind of leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for another kind or amount of leave which might, at first, have been granted.

Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this Rule (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to proviso (3) under Section 12.

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 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 VIII, Rule 1, but not in continuation of examination leave under Chapter VIII, Rule 2. Otherwise, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

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 24, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the officer had originally obtained furlough and not privilege leave.

CHAPTER XI.

Payment of Leave Allowances.

[This Chapter applies to all officers in Civil Employ.]

SECTION 36 (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.

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 XII.)

2. A gazetted officer on leave in India 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 Headquarters, 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

* In 1871 two officers were allowed to take special leave of absence under Chapter V, in continuation of privilege leave under Chapter VII. 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.]

† 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.)

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 allowances.

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 authorised 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 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 1860.

4.* A ministerial 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 over-charges, and no other security is required.

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

Exchange with England.

1. Payment is made from the Home Treasury as follows:
On fixed quarter-days (namely, March 25th, June 24th, September 29th, December 24th), a form is supplied on application to the India Office, containing,

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

(2) a cheque for the amount due (which is specified) for the officer to fill up, and which may be cashed through any banker.

2. If an officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to, and calculated at, any specified rate, his leave allowances are converted into sterling at this rate.

3. If an officer receives an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance will be recovered at the rate, or rates, of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year in which 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.

86A. The leave allowances of an officer, who in the course of the three years immediately preceding the beginning of his leave has served in any appointment, the pay or salary of which has been derived either wholly or in part otherwise than from Indian Revenue, shall be charged according to the rule of proportions.

This rule does not however apply to an officer who has made a contribution under Section 35 of the Civil Pension Code for the end of his leave, or who is specially exempted from the operation of that section. Nor does this rule apply to a Military Officer who vacates his appointment in the Civil Department when going on leave and reports to the Military Department in this case the leave allowance is charged to the Military Department.

CHAPTER XII.

Last-pay certificate.

[This Chapter applies to all officers in Civil Employ, excepting officers in the Public Works Department.]

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 this treasury is.

Personal appearance.

2. An officer must, if possible, appear personally at the office where his Last-Pay Certificate is completed.

* Does not apply to officers in the Public Works Department. There are special Departmental Rules for these officers.—(See Appendix B.)

3. 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 to which he belongs, in Form A, B, or C, (as the case may be) contained in Appendix D.

Military Officers.

4. 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, in 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 Burma, the Accountant General should forward the duplicate form direct to the Comptroller General 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 Comptroller General, after filling up the blanks in the Pilot's certificate at its foot.

CASE II. (a).

The Accountant General should pay to the officer his allowances up to the date of his departure from the Accountant General's Station and should give him a certificate in Form B, Appendix A, leaving the 7th, 9th, and 10th spaces blank, and send a duplicate, after signing the letter on the reverse, to the

Accountant General, or (if there be no Accountant General) to the officer in charge of the treasury at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form B, Appendix A, to the Accountant General of the officer's Presidency or Province; but if he be a treasury officer, he should forward the duplicate to the Accountant General of his own Presidency or Province, 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 or Province.

CASE II. (b).

The Accountant General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix A, leaving the 7th, 9th, and 10th 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

* Extract from Military Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 75, dated the 24th March 1875.

15. The duplicates should in all cases be exact copies of the originals; and if it should be found, after the original certificate has been furnished, that an alteration is necessary, an amended certificate should be granted.

16. Duplicate certificate should be so marked on the face.

† 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.

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 at the end of the form 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 or Province, 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 or Province, 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 or Province, 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 Officer 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 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the post 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 8th 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 post 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 8th space on the face of the original form, and the entries and 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 or Province, 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 or Province, 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 or Province, with a letter in the Form L, Appendix A.

CASE III.

The officer should obtain a certificate in 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 12th 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 or Province, the certificate should be given by that officer. If he have to pass through that Station on his way to his new Presidency or Province, 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 or Province.

CASE V.

To another place in the same province. The officer should obtain a Last-pay Certificate in the Form M, Appendix A, from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay.

CHAPTER XIII.

Return to duty.

[This Chapter applies to all Civil Officers in Civil Employ, and, in respect to leave of absence in India granted by the Civil authorities, to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.]

Section 37.—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 is special or privilege leave, after a week.

ough or special leave in Europe may not return to India, without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State. His duty must apply for this permission at least three months before the end of his leave.

Government considers it inexpedient that an officer should return special leave in Europe to duty in India, it should furnish a complete statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of State in the case of the Governments of Bombay directly, otherwise through the Government of India, if possible.

Each or special leave is granted, but, in any case, at a sufficiently early date before the time when the officer would, in ordinary course, be given to the officer to return to duty.

3. 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 day on which the steamer arrives; but does not give any claim to allowances not admissible by Rule.

4. 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 Covenanted 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.

5. 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 granting it may prescribe. An officer returning from furlough or special leave more than fourteen days before its expiry, without such permission, 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.

[Note.—This rule applies to a Military Officer in Civil Employ; but, in his case, the permission to return to duty must be obtained from the Local Government.]

6. 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.

7. If the Local Government is satisfied that the default of an officer is due to circumstances beyond his control, it may exempt him from loss of appointment under this Section, but not from loss of allowances during the period of his absence without leave. If the officer is an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, the Local Government may authorise the payment to him of as much as it thinks fit of any allowances during subsidiary leave under Section 18 (b) to which he would have been entitled if he had not remained absent after the end of his leave.

8. 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 4 (c).

9. 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. (See Section 24 (b).) Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible for subsidiary leave can be passed to him until he joins his new office.

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

11. An officer begins to draw pay and acting allowance from the day on which he assumes the office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. But if his leave or joining-time end on Sunday or authorised holiday, and he take charge before noon on the first working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrange-

ment of office.

12. Salary from date of assumption of office.

13. Working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrange-

ment of appointments and allowances (if any), consequent to taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended; payment (if any) does not involve the transfer of any officer to another appointment of any officer to a new office.

11. An officer or seaman serving on a pilot or light vessel
Officer of pilot vessel. Calcutta is considered to have resided on which he reports himself to the

Charge of office after noon. 12. If charge of an office is transferred does not affect allowance

CHAPTER XIV.

Applications for leave.

SECTION 33.—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.

(c).† Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

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

(e). 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 it. A register prepared from these statements is kept in the Home Department, from which an extract is published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

2. An application from an officer in India for leave, or extension, or commutation, of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form, or as nearly in this form as the circumstances allow:

Medical certificate.
I, A. B., surgeon at, or of the service, do hereby certify that C. D., of the service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate.]

3. 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 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 the Medical Board there, or if there be no such Board, before one or more Medical Officers to be appointed by that Government, and obtain a 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 health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of absolutely necessary for his recovery.

4. 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 Presidency or 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.

* Applies to all gazetted officers in Civil Employ.

† Applies to leave granted under any of the Supplements to this Code.

5. If an applicant for furlough in India is exempted by a Local Government from 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 regular medical attendant.

6. The grant in Rule 3 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.

7. If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of the medical report upon his case.

8.* 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.

9. If an applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within twenty 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 twenty miles from London, certificates in the form given in Rule 3 must be produced from two medical practitioners; and he may be called upon to produce other evidence.

10.* An application for privilege leave should not be made more than six weeks before the leave is wanted.

11. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within thirty-five days of the date on which it was granted.

11A.—An application by a Military officer in civil employ for furlough out of India, must be submitted in the manner prescribed in G. G. O., Military Department, No. 34, dated 11th January 1869, to the local Government. Any local Government receiving such an application from an officer of the Bengal Army will, if it thinks it should be granted, submit it to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta.

The Government of Madras or Bombay receiving such an application from an officer belonging to its own army will, if it consider in the Civil Department that it should be granted, transfer it to be disposed of in the Military Department.

Any other local Government receiving such an application by an officer of the Madras or Bombay Army, shall, if it consider that it should be granted, forward it to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, in the Military Department.

In forwarding such an application, the local Government, in the Civil Department, will always state, with careful reference to the note prefixed to Chapter VI, the amount of subsidiary leave to be allowed to an officer, if his application is granted; and the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department, as the case may be, will grant the subsidiary leave recommended by the Local Government in the Civil Department.

12. 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.

13. No-Demand Certificates are not required from officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

14. 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 Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

SECTION 39.—If under the operation of proviso (3), Section 12, the applications for furlough (including those under Section 35) 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.

* Applies to leave granted under any of the Supplements to this Code.

† N. B.—This rule does not apply to the case of Medical officers whose applications must be forwarded through the Local Government to the Adjutant General.

‡ As to furlough in India see the note prefixed to Chapter IV.

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 rules:—

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 Superintendent and officers of higher rank.

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

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

GEOLOGICAL.—Officers on the graded list.

MINOR DEPARTMENT.—Curator of the Indian Museum.

FINANCIAL.—Officers of the fifth 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.

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 by the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 2235, dated 26th April 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the 2nd grade and officers of higher rank. Assistant Controllers of Accounts and officers of higher rank.

Nominal Roll of Officers who have been specially admitted to the benefit of the Rules in this Code.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
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A.

Adam, R. M.	Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs.
Adams, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Adamson, J.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.
Addis, H. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, P. W. D.
Alexander, C. W. W.	Inspector of Schools, 2nd grade, Lahore Circle, Punjab.
Anderson, A.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2nd grade.
Anderson, C. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Anderson, C. F.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Central Provinces.
Anderson, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Anderson, J. G.	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh.
Anderson, J. P. C., Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Anley, A.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Anley, G. A. D.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Anthony, A.	Deputy Accountant General, N. W. P.
Archer, F. B., Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Armstrong, C. M.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 3rd grade.
Armstrong, L. H. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Arnot, Lieut. W. P.	Master Attendant, Rangoon, and Superintendent of Light-houses.
Atkinson, A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.

Names.

Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.

B.

Bailey, B. C.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Baker, Captain A.	Deputy Master Attendant, Calcutta.
Baker, E. B.	Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Bengal.
Baker, J. E.	Medical Officer, Persian Telegraph Department.
Ball, V., A. B.	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Barker, J.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, Mysore.
Barker, W. R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Barnes, F.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Barndtner, W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Barrett, B. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Barrett, H.	Dy. Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in Canara, Bombay.
Barrow, A. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bartlett, T. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Barwise, J. W.	Chief Inspector of Post Offices in British Burmah.
Bayley, R. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Bayley, W. G.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st grade.
Beahan, H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Beale, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bean, L. B.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Beaumont, W.	Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Beckett, H. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Beckett, J. O. B.	Senior Asst. Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Kaimoon.
Beckett, W. O. A.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal.
Beddy, J. F.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Central Provinces.
Beglar, J. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bell, A. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Bell, W. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bennett, J., M. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Berrill, E.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, N. W. P.
Berrill, J. M.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Central Provinces.
Beverly, W. G.	Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 2nd grade.
Beynon, R. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta country.
Beynon, R. R.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Berars.
Beyts, J. N. C.	Accountant in the Dockyard, Bombay.
Beyts, N. B.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.
Bickers, C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Biggs, T. H.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
Billings, W. A.	Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
Bird, G. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Biss, T. W.	Assistant Comptroller General.
Blanford, H. F.	Professor in the Presidency College, and Meteorological Reporter to Government, Bengal.
Blanford, W. T.	Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey.
Blissett, T.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Blochmann, H.	Assistant Professor in the Calcutta Madrasah, Bengal.
Blochman, J., B. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Blood, B. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Blotshy, F. Biallo.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Bolton, W. H.	Deputy Collector in Sind.
Bond, F.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bonnaud, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bowden, G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Bower, R.	Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
Boyce, F. R.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st class.
Braddon, E. N. C.	Superintendent, Excise and Stamps, and Inspector General of Registration.
Bradford, E. O.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh.
Bradley, R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Braham, F. E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Brand, W. H.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd grade.
Brandis, D. P. D.	Inspector General of Forests.
Brennand, W.	Principal of the Decca College, Bengal.
Breerton, C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Broadway, P. N.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Brockman, W. D., <i>Asst. Insp. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Brooks, P. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Brown, E. R.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Brown, P. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Browne, B.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Browne, W. J.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Browning, C. A. R., <i>M. A.</i>	Director of Public Instruction, Oudh.
Bruce, B. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Punjab.
Bruere, R. S. E.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Buckle, H.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burmah.
Bukley, A. S.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Oudh.
Bull, H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Burr, K.	Civil Surgeon, Mysore Agency.
Burton, J.	District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Oudh.
Butcher, E. H.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, Mysore.
Butts, H. H.	Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, Oudh.
Byars, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Byars, W. S.	Resident Engineer, and Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Byrne, A. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Byrne, E. S.	Deputy Accountant General, Assam.

C.

Cairns, J. G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Campbell, C. J., <i>M. Ins. C. E.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Campbell, H. F.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 6th grade.
Campbell, J.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 1st grade.
Campbell, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Campbell, B. P.	Magistrate of Police, Town of Madras.
Cardozo, H. O. C.	Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Carew, G. O. B.	Dock-master, Bombay.
Cargill, D.	Officiating Superintendent of Police, Oudh.
Carnegy, P.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh.
Carnegy, P. T.	Assistant Commissioner, Assam.
Carson, H.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Carter, W. B., <i>M. Ins. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Cary, W.	Medical Officer in charge of Rohak.
Casile, C. T.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Etawa, N. W. P.
Chambers, C., <i>F. R. S.</i>	Superintendent, Government Observatory, Bombay.
Chambers, N. A. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Chapman, C.	Assistant Commissioner, Oudh.
Chisholm, J. W.	Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps, and Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces.
Christian, E. R.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Berars.
Christie, J. T.	District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Clark, B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Clark, F. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, Mysore.
Clarke, G. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Clarkson, A. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Cleghorn, J. F.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Clive, G. W., <i>L. L. D. and Barrister at Law.</i>	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
Cloete, H. N. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Cole, W. H., <i>M. A.</i>	Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 1st grade.
Cole, W. T.	Collector of Customs, Kurrachee.
Collet, J., <i>M. Ins. C. E.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Colins, J., <i>B. A., M. Ins. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Colvin, R. P.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.
Conger, J.	Resident Engineer, and Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Constable, E. T.	Educational Inspector, 1st Circle, N. W. P.
Cooke, C. R.	Inspector of Schools, 2nd grade, Unaballa, Punjab.
Cooke, G. H.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade.
Cooke, J. E.	Deputy Accountant General, Madras.
Cooke, T., <i>M. A.</i>	Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, Bombay.
Cooper, C. F.	Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.
Corke, W. G.	Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.
Coomes, H. A.	Superintendent of Police, Seebagan.
Cordner, R. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Cornish, W. H.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Cotton, C. V. S.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Cotton, H. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Cotton, W. G. L.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Cowie, H. G., <i>B. A.</i>	Assistant Accountant General, N. W. P.
Cox, J. H. A.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
Crane, H. P.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Crawford, D. B.	3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Cromarty, J. E.	Civil Surgeon, Oudh.
Crommelin, A. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Crowther, J. B.	Deputy Master Attendant, Madras.
Cumberlege, N. R.	Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Berars.

D.

Daly, A.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Daly, W. W.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Bengal.
Dangerfield, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Daniell, H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Darling, W. O.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Davidson, J. Y.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Davies, R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Davis, H. M.	Medical Officer, Punjab.
Davis, J. C.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, British Burmah.
Davis, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Davis, W. P.	Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Bengal.
Dearden, J.	Professor in the Agra College, N. W. P.
Dease, P. F.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
DeGross, E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Deighton, K.	Principal of the Agra College, N. W. P.
Dejoux, P.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Dempster, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
DeRinzy, J. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dewes, H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dick, R.	Professor in the Delhi Government College, Punjab.
Dickson, W. P.	Medical Officer and Superintendent, Central Jail, Rupar Punjab.
Dillon, J.	Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
Disney, H. K.	Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, and Assistant Poona and Nasik.
Dobbie, G.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, Mysore.
Dobbs, R. C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dobbs, R. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dodd, A. J.	Master Attendant of Moalmain.
Dodsworth, G. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Doig, S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Donald, W.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.
Dooley, M. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Douglas, E. R.	Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces.
Doyle, J. P.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Drake, R.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 4th grade.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Dresser, F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Drysdale, A. T.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Drysdale, T.	Registrar, Court of the Judicial Commissioner Central Provinces.
Dubas, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Duff, G.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.
Duff, J. C.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Central Provinces.
Duffin, C.	Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department.
Duke, C. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burmah.
Damayne, T. J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Duncan, M.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Duncan, R. B.	Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
Dunn, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Dupuis, G. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Dyson, J.	Judge, Small Cause Court, Oudh.

E.

Edwards, F. L.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Panjab.
Ellis, J. W.	Medical Officer of Nunspeere.
Evans, C. F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.

F.

Faulkner, G. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Faulkner, G. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Fadden, F. F. G. S.	Assistant 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Fenner, W. A.	Conservator of Forests in Sind.
Fennelway, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Fernando, J. B.	Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Station, and Superintendent of the Jail, Bilsapur.
Ferguson, J.	Chief Surgeon, Gujrat.
Ferrie, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Florida, A. B.	Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Field, G.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2nd grade.
Fitzgale, T. M.	Inspector General of Registration, Bombay.
Fitt, R. A.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
FitzGerald, G.	Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.
FitzGerald, H. V. S.	Super-numerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
FitzJames, F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Fleischer, M.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Fletcher, W. M.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Foot, R. R. F. G. S.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Geological Survey.
Forbes, C. J. P. S.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, British Burmah.
Fordham, J. W.	Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
Forrest, R. E. M. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Foster, C. W. E.	Civil Surgeon, British Burmah, (Unattached).
Foster, E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Fourcraze, C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Foxton, W. R. A.	1st Class, Deputy Collector in Sind.
Fox, C. E.	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay.
Fraser, J. E. Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Fraser, L. V.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Fryde, R. H. B. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Furnell, W. C. M. Inst. C. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.



Gallott, J. L. M. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Galwey, W. J. M. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Garbutt, H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Garrett, J. P.	Superintendent of Government Press and Compiler of the Gazette, Mysore.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Garstin, N. A.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Oudh.
Gastrell, H. E.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade.
Geoghegan, S.	Chief Insp. of Frontier Travelling Post Offices, Allahabad.
George, E. C.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh.
Gibson, M. W.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri.
Gibson, J. R.	Superintendent of Police 1st grade Bombay.
Gierren, G. F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Gilbert, E. F.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Gilby, R. F.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Bengal.
Giles, A. H.	Master Attendant, Kurrachee.
Giles, E.	Superintending Deputy Collector in Sind.
Giles, R. B. J.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Topographical Survey.
Girdlestone, F. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Glasgow, F. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Glass, J. G. H.	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Oudh.
Glyn, W.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, N. W. P.
Goad, H. B.	Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Grade.
Godfrey, F. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D. Madras.
Goodchap, W. A.	Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.
Gordon, W. E.	Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
Gordon, D. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Gough, G.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Gouldsbury, J. M. E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Graham, H. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Granatzki, P.	Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Grant, A. M. Inst. C. E.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Grant, H. M.	Assistant Examiner, Fund Accounts, Bengal.
Gray, C. J.	Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Greenway, F.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Greenwood, C.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Greig, G.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Griffith, F. B.	Principal of the Benares College, N. W. P.
Griffith, R. T. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Grimes, J.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Oudh.
Grois, A. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade P. W. D.
Gwyther, H.	

H.

Hacket, C. A.	Assistant 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Hallam, E. H.	Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Hamilton, R. C. A.	District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Oudh.
Hamilton, R. E.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.
Hamilton, R. H.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Central Provinces.
Handley, H. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Harkin, M. P.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Central Provinces.
Hanna, S. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Harding, J. H.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Harrington, H. B. M. A.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.
Harrington, W. S.	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st grade.
Harris, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Harrison, A. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Harrison, W.	Principal of Muir's College, Allahabad, N. W. P.
Hart, J. H. E.	Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, P. W. D., Bombay.
Hawkes, F. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Hawthornthwaite, J. M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Hay, D.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Inland Customs.
Hearn, E.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ratnagiri.
Heenan, R. H. Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Hennessey, J. B. N. F. R. A. S.	Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 1st grade.
Hennessey, W. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Hennessey, S. H.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Central Provinces.
Henry, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Henslowe, F. B. Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Hendewe, C. W. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Herdin, J. H.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Harvey, H. J. A.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Hartley, W. S.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in Sind.
Hegman, J. S., <i>Ass. Ins. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer 1st grade, P. W. D.
Herrington, C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Hibbs, E.	Collector, 2nd grade, Island Customs.
Higgins, J. J.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Central Provinces.
Higginson, F. W.	Civil Surgeon, Oudh.
Hill, T. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Hobbs, E. A.	Assistant Superintendent, of Police, Berars.
Holman, H. G.	Inspector of Schools in the first Circle, in Mysore.
Houghton, W. A.	Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Sind and Persian Gulf.
Holbrow, S. C.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Hollingsbury, R. H.	Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.
Horne, A. L.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.
Hops, C. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Hopkins, J.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Horsman, C.	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Berars.
Hurst, B.	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, Topographical Survey.
Hugh, A.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burmah.
Hudson, H.	Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.
Hughes, R. W. M.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Hughes, T. W. H., <i>A. E., S. M., P.</i>	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Hunt, E. L.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Hunter, A. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Hutchinson, P.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Grade.
Hutchinson, C. W.	Post Master General, 2nd grade, N. W. P.
Hyde, E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Hyndman, P. K.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.

I.

Ingle, G.	Secretary to Superintendent of Marine and of the Dockyard, Bombay.
Ingle, J. W., <i>Ass. Ins. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Innes, G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Ireland, W. McCarty.	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, British Burmah.
Irwin, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, P. W. D.

J.

Jackson, E. J.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Jacob, W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
James, B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
James, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
James, W. E. A.	Assistant Supt. Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, Mysore.
James, W. R. N.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, N. W. P.
Jamieson, T. D.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, British Burmah.
Jarvis, D. M.	Sub-Deputy Agent, 4th grade.
Johnson, E. T. S.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade.
Johnson, H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Johnson, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Johnstone, F. J., <i>Ass. Ins. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Johnstone, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Jones, J. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Jones, T.	4th Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
Joss, P. A. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Joseph, S. J.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.

K.

Keehan, E. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Kellner, E. W.	Assistant to the Commander General.
Kellner, G. W.	Assistant General, Military Department.
Kelly, M. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Kempson, M.	Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P.
Kidd, H. A.	Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Station and Superintendent of the Jail, Munda.
Klemmner, C. R.	Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.
Kimber, J., <i>Ass. Ins. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
King, C.	Commander in the Bengal Marine.
King, M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
King, W. Junior, A. B.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Deputy Superintendent Geological Survey, for Madras.
Kirby, F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Kirk, J.	Consul-General, Zanzibar.
Kirke, W.	Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.
Knight, T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Knowles, T. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Knowles, H. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, Berars.
Knox, G.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Knyvett, R.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Futehghur, N. W. P.
Kriens, C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.

L.

Lackersteen, M. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Lambert, J.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and Suburbs.
Lambert, R. M.	3rd class Deputy Collector in Sind.
London, F. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Lane, J. M.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Lane, W.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Langhlin, R. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Lawford, A. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Leads, H.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.
Leggatt, G. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Leggatt, W. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Lennox, P. de L.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Leamond, W. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Leupolt, C. B.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Leupolt, H. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Levine, H. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Light, R. E. H.	Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta country.
Lincke, J. E. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Lincoln, P.	Civil Judge Lucknow.
Lincoln, J. S.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Lindsay, W. T.	Professor in the Lahore College, Punjab.
Liversay, O. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Lloyd, J. A. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Lloyd, R. A.	Educational Inspector, 2nd Circle, N. W. P.
Locke, H. H.	Principal of the School of Arts, Calcutta, Bengal.
Lopin, E. W. S.	Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.
Long, G. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Longmore, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Low, G.	Officiating Superintendent of Police, Oudh.
Lowry, R. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Lumley, B. B.	Commander in the Bengal Marine.
Lynch, S. S.	Superintendent of the Jail at Alipore.

M.

Macdonald, R. G.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
MacDowell, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
MacGeorge, H. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Central Provinces.
Mackay, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Mackey, J.	Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad.
Mackinnon, M. C., <i>Ass. Ins. C. E.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Macleod, D. G.	First Judge, Court of Small Causes, British Burmah.
Macleod, G. W.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
MacMahon, W. O'B.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Oudh.
MacMillan, J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Macneil, G. B.	Settlement Officer, Oudh.
Macrae, J. K.	Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, British Burmah.
Macrae, W. B.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Mallick, P. B. F. G. S.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Geological Survey.
Marks, C. B. D.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Marrice, H. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Marrick, A. B.	Superintendent of Police, 6th grade, Central Provinces.
Marshall, E. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Martin, H.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class.
Martin, C. A.	Professor in the Krishnagar College, Bengal.
Martin, T. M. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Mathews, C.	Chief Engineer and Insp. of Machinery in the Dockyard, Bombay.
Maxwell, J. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
McAndrew, J.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab.
McAtkinson, H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
McCrindle, J. W. M. A.	Principal in the Patna College, Bengal.
McCudden, E. J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
McEwen, R. S. T.	Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
McGill, J.	Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 2nd grade.
McGowan, W. H.	Post Master, Calcutta.
McGrath, E. R.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
McGregor, J.	Chief Engineer, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, and Surveyor of Steam Vessels, Port of Calcutta.
McKenzie, R. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
McLeod, B.	Medical Officer, Gya.
McRae, J. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
McReddie, G. D.	Civil Surgeon, Oudh.
Medley, L. B.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Meiklejohn, G. F.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, Mysore.
Meiklejohn, R. M.	Civil Surgeon, Muscat.
Mercer, W. H.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Meredith, J.	Medical Officer, Nowgong.
Middleton, C. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Midwinter, W. C.	Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, British Burmah.
Miles, G.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Mills, J.	Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
Miller, C.	Magistrate of Police and Coroner, Calcutta.
Miller, J. A. E.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, ranking as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade.
Milne, G. F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Milson, B. P.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Moberley, G. J.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Molecey, G. T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Monk, H. I.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Monserrat, W. M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Moore, F. E.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Morgan, F.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Morgan, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Morrison, P.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade.
Morland, H.	Agent for Transport and Assistant Resident Transport Officer, Bombay.
Morris, M.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Moss, T.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Mountjoy, W. J.	Civil Surgeon of Akyab.

N.

Naylor, R. D. G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Nedham, W. A.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Central Provinces.
Nelson, P.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Nelson, B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Nepson, C. F.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Netherland, W. M. Inst. C. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Neuville, P. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Newman, W. B.	Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
Nicholls, H. S.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Berars.
Nelly, A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Nesbet, A. C.	Civil Surgeon of Tavoy.
Niedmann, K. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Nisfor, B. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Nisoman, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Nisun, E. C.	Collector, 4th grade, Inland Customs.
Nathall, R. D.	Superintendent of Khodda, Dacca.

O.

O'Brien, P.	Executive Engineer 1st grade, P. W. D.
O'Callaghan, J. E.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
O'Connor, J. E.	Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue Agriculture, and Commerce, Statistical Branch.
O'Donnell, G.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
O'Flaherty, J. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
O'Shaughnessy, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Madras.
O'Toole, L.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Oding, T. F.	Medical Officer, Persian Telegraph Department.
Oldham R. A., Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Ort, J. W.	Prothonotary and Eccl. and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, Bombay.
Oliver, J. H.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Osborne, H.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 4th grade.

P.

Paezold, A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Palmer, H. G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Palmer, C. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Palmer, W.	Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.
Parker, G. G.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, N. W. P.
Parker, J. L., M. Inst. C. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Parker, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Parkinson, T. F.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Parry, R.	Professor in the Hooghly College, Bengal.
Parry, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Paruck, E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Patch, J.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Pattison, W. H.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, British Burmah.
Peacock, E. B.	Inspector of Schools, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Pearson, C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Rawul Pindoe, Punjab.
Penaberton, F. B.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2nd grade.
Peppe, T. F.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, N. W. P.
Peppen, W. B.	Post Master, Madras.
Percy, M.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Pereira, E. S. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, British Burmah.
Perrin, R. A. D.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Petit, G.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad.
Phillips, P.	Master Attendant, Akyab, in British Burmah.
Philpott, O.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Bengal.
Pitt, R. B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Pope, J. F.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad.
Porter, W.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Pratt, W. D.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Bengal.
Prescott, W. B.	1st Class, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ouzerat.
Price, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Price, J. A. W. S.	1st Class, Assistant S. H. Office, Southern Mahratta Country.
Pringle, E. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade P. W. D., Madras.
Puckle, F. C.	Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Purdon, W., M. Inst. C. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
R.	
Raitt, A. G. L.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Ray, T. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Inland Customs.
Read, H.	Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, Central Provinces.
Reid, J. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Rice, B. L.	Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.
Richardson, V.	Civil Medical Officer of Balasore.
Richardson, G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Ricketts, A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Ricketts, L.	Judge, Small Cause Court, Mysore.
Rigby, V.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Roberts, C. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Roberts, L. R., <i>Assoc. Inst. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Roberts, P. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Roberts, T. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Robinson, G. T.	Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard, and Resident Transport Officer, Bombay.
Robinson, J.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Robson, W., <i>M. D.</i>	Assistant Professor in the Presidency College, Bengal.
Rochford, M. B.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Bengal.
Rogers, A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Rollo, J. T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Ronaldson, M.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.
Ross, F. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Rosenrode, W. C.	Deputy Superintendent, G. T. Survey, 3rd grade.
Rowe, E. J., <i>M. A.</i>	Professor in the Hooghly College, Bengal.
Rundall, C.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
Rundall, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Runde, C. S., <i>M. Inst., C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Russell, A. M.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Settlement Officer, Central Provinces.
Russell, C. M.	Medical Officer, Sarun.
Ryan, F.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Ryder, T. J.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. Provinces.

S.

Sage, G. S.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Salmon, A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Sampton, A. B.	Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.
Seance, C.	Superintendent of the Central Jail at Madras.
Seance, G. C., <i>A.</i>	Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
Scotland, J. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Scott, H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Scott, J. M., <i>B. A.</i>	Professor in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, Bengal.
Scott, J. R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Scott, T. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Seals, J. H.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona and Nagik.
Searle, W. L.	Marine Store-keeper, Bombay.
Shanks, W. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Shannon, E. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Shaw, A. E.	Collector, 4th grade, Inland Customs.
Shaw, C. J.	Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay.
Shelverton, C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Shuttleworth, A. T.	Conservator of Forests, S. D., Bombay.
Shute, J.	Medical Officer of Panchpore.
Shute, E. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Sims, J.	Principal of the Delhi College, Punjab.
Simpson, J. T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Slater, J. S.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Slyme, M. J.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Smallman, H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Smart, J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Smart, R. B.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Smart, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Smith, H.	Officiating Superintendent of Police, Oudh.
Smith, J. D.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Smith, R.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Smith, S.	Police Surgeon, Surgeon to the Coroner, and Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.
Smith, S.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade N. W. P.
Smith, T.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Smith, W. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Span, J. M.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Spencer, N.	2nd Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
Stack, G. A.	Professor in the Bareilly College, N. W. P.
Stack, O. S.	Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Bengal.
Stainforth, B.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Oudh.
Stanbrough, H.	Health Officer, Madras.
Steel, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Steele, C. E. S.	Superintending and Deputy Collector in Sind.
Stent, W. R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Sternale, R. A.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
Stewart, S. A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
St. John, R. F. St. A.	Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, British Burma.
Stoddard, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Stoney, T. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Store, S. J.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Story, R. H.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Strettell, G. W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Stuart, C. A.	Post Master, Bombay.
Summers, H. H.	Assistant Accountant General, Military Department.
Sutherland, E. K.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.

T.

Tait, G. H., <i>Assoc. Inst. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Talbot, H. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Taylor, F.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Taylor, J.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.
Taylor, A.	Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Tawney, C. H., <i>M. A.</i>	Professor in the Presidency College, Bengal.
Thatcher, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Theobald, W., <i>F. G. S.</i>	Assistant, 1st grade, Geological Survey.
Thomas, G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Thomas, W. C.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Thomson, A.	Senior Inspector of Schools, Oudh.
Thompson, E.	Principal, Presidency College, Madras.
Thompson, B. H. E.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.
Thomson, D. W.	Inspector of Schools, 4th grade, Multan, Punjab.
Thomson, Dr. Murray.	Professor of Experimental Science in the Thompson College at Roorkee, and Chemical Examiner and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of the N. W. P.
Trench, A. F.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Treisman, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Trotter, E. W.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab.
Trotter, R. H.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Turnbull, J.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Tween, A.	Assistant 3rd grade, Curator and Registrar, Geological Survey.
Twidale, C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Tyler, J. W.	Superintendent of District and Central Jails, Meerut.
Tyndall, H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Tyndall, S. W.	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Tyler, A. G.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 5th grade.
Tyler, F.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.

V.

Vacher, A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Vandusen, C. F.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Vanstavern, T.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Vernon, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Venkataram, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Vico, G. W., <i>Assd. Insp. C. E.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Vincent, T. M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Vincent, E. A.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Vivian, G. W., <i>M. Ins. C. E.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
W.	
Wagen, W., <i>P. E. D.</i>	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Waddington, R.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Wickfield, G. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Wich, G. T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Walker, F. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Walker, J. P. H.	Superintendent Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wallis, E. G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wallis, E. F.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Warburton, J. P.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Ward, W.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Warden, F., Captain.	Extra Assistant Master Attendant, Calcutta, and Agent for Government Consignment and Transports.
Warden, H. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wardner, R.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Watson, J. L.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Watson, H. E.	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Wells, E. G.	Commander in the Bengal Marine.
Wells, W.	Assistant to the Accountant General, N. W. P.
Wheeler, Talboys.	Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Bopnah.
Whitcombe, J. C.	Asst. Superintendent, Rev. Survey, Poona and Nasik.
White, H. F.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
White, P. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, N. W. P.
Whitten, A. J.	Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.
Whitten, B. J.	Collector, 2nd grade, Inland Customs.
Wicker, T. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wilkinson, Major A. H.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh.
Williams, J. W.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Williamson, J. P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Williamson, W.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Willmet, H.	Medical charge of Rajpootana State Railways.
Willis, C. J.	Medical Officer, Persian Telegraph Department.
Wilson, J., A. B.	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Willson, T. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Willson, W. G., M. A.	Professor in the Presidency College, Bengal.
Willson, W. L.	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Wilson, A. G.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal.
Wilson, J. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wingate, E. T.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Wiseman, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Wood, B.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal.
Wood, E. S.	Conservator of Forests, 4th class.
Wood, O.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Settlement Officer, Punjab.
Wood, C. W.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh.
Woodford, C. T. O.	Police Surgeon and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, Calcutta.
Woodhouse, B. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Wright, F. W.	Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Berars.
Wright, W. O.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Wright, W. H.	Principal in the Bareilly College, N. W. P.
Wynne, A. B., F. G. S.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Geological Survey.

Y.

Yates, C. L.	Assistant Secretary to the Govt., P. W. D., Bombay.
Young, R. J.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, N. W. P.
Young, J. W.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratanagiri.
Young, A. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.
Yule, G. W. V.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.

APPENDIX A.

Forms for Last-Pay Certificate.

In filling up these forms:—

(1) Except in 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 and minimum applicable, the words should be added "subject to a maximum (or minimum) of, &c."

(2) The deduction 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. (See Section 3 of Supplement A, to the Civil Pension Code.)

(3) 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.

(4) In line 10, in Forms A to C and in line 11 in Form 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.

(5) In Forms A, B, C, and D, it must be shown whether an officer is entitled to the full amount of furlough permitted by the Rules.

(6) In the heading "source from which, &c.," the term "Indian Revenues" should be used in all certificates intended to be sent to England, as the term "Imperial Revenues" has there a different significance. 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.

(7) A copy of Section 37, Rule 3, and Section 38, Rule H, should be given to an officer going on leave, and a copy of Section 35, Rule 3, and Section 37, Rule 1, to an officer going on leave to Europe. A copy of Section 37, Rule 4, should also be given to an officer proceeding on furlough or special leave.

(7) a.—The service and residence of a chaplain proceeding on leave to Europe should be entered in a foot-note on his Last-pay Certificate.

(8) The certificates of officers proceeding on leave to Europe shall be prepared—

1st, for officers in the employ of the Military Department—in black 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.

[NOTE.—The object of the certificates being prepared in different kinds of ink is to enable the Home authorities to ascertain at once the Department to which the absentee allowance of an officer is to be charged.]

(9) Whenever a corrected Last-pay certificate, whether original or duplicate, is furnished, 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) TO (place).

1. Government under which employed.....	1
2. Substantive appointment.....	2
3. Acting appointment, if any.....	3
4. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the Rule under which it was taken.....	4
5. Section and Clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its Supplements, under which the leave is granted.....	5

NOTE.—Distinguish furlough granted, under Section 12 on medical certificate, from furlough so granted without medical certificate.

6. Period of leave.....	6
7. Date of commencement of leave.....	7
8. Monthly rate of absentee allowance and place of payment.....	8
9. Date from which first payment is to be made.....	9
10. Amount, if any, paid in advance.....	10
11. Source from which absentee allowance is payable.....	11
12. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted.....	12

(NOTE.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated in the case of an officer not being a Military Officer in Civil Employ, note whether to the full amount of furlough permitted by the Rules.)*

(SIGNATURE),

Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

NOTE.—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 7th and 9th spaces should be—"The date of the Pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form:—

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

(SIGNATURE),

Pilot.

(Place) the (date).

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave) TO EUROPE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 4. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the Rule under which it was taken..... | 4 |
| 5. Section and Clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its Supplements, under which the leave is granted..... | 5 |

NOTE.—Distinguish furlough granted, under Section 12 on medical certificate, from furlough so granted without medical certificate.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 6. Period of leave..... | 6 |
| 7. Date of commencement of leave..... | 7 |
| 8. Monthly rate of absence allowance and place of payment..... | 8 |
| 9. Date from which first payment is to be made..... | 9 |
| 10. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... | 10 |
| 11. Source from which absence allowance is payable..... | 11 |
| 12. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... | 12 |

(NOTE.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated. In the case of an officer not being a Military Officer in Civil Employ, note whether he is entitled to the full amount of furlough permitted by the Rules.†)

(SIGNATURE),

Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

Certified that the above-named 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 as for no advance of salary, and that the 7th, 9th, and 10th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(SIGNATURE),

Accountant General or Collector.

(Place) the (date).

* Extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 389, dated 16th July 1874.

2. The leave and pay certificate furnished to Mr. A. states that the furlough for 15 months originally granted him may be extended to two years on the same allowance; but it does not state whether, if Mr. A. should be unable to return to India at the expiration of that period, he would be entitled to the third year's furlough on medical certificate, with subsistence allowance admissible under the rules.

3. I request that you will issue instructions that in all similar cases it may be clearly shown in the leave and pay certificates whether the officers are entitled to the full amount of furlough permitted by the rules.

† See last-note on page 233.

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,

(Place),

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation),

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of—a 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 7th and 9th 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.

(Place).

(Place) the (date).

FORM C.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE, &c. (as in Form B).

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,

(Name of absentee's Presidency),

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation),

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour 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 7th and 9th 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 deduction shown in the margin up to the—, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of—, on the (for or after) noon of the—

(Place) the (date).

Collector of—

FORM D.

(Reverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE of (title and name) of the (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave), to Europe.

1. Government under which employed..... 1
2. Substantive appointment..... 2
3. Acting appointment, if any..... 3
4. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken..... 4
5. Section and clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its supplements, under which the leave is granted..... 5

Note.—Distinguish furlough granted, under Section 12 on medical certificate, from furlough so granted without medical certificate.

6. Period of leave..... 6
7. Date of commencement of leave..... 7
8. Monthly rate of absence allowance..... 8
9. Place of payment..... 9
10. Date from which first payment is to be made..... 10
11. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... 11
12. Source from which absence allowance is payable..... 12
13. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... 13

(Note.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated. In the case of an officer not being a Military Officer in Civil Clothing, note whether he is entitled to the full amount of the furlough permitted by the Rules.)

Note.—(Title and name's pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding 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)..... 0 0 0
 Rs. a month from the (date) to the (date)..... 0 0 0

Total 0 0 0

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

* These figures to be entered in accordance with the rates of the service to which the officer belongs.

(SIGNATURE.)
 Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

Certified that the above-named 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 advance of salary; and that the 7th, 10th, and 11th 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)

(Date) (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

* See foot note on page 240.

departure from (name of port of embarkation) that you will grant him an advance 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 for the period from the _____ to the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rs. _____, and the 8th space in the certificate on the face of this Form has been filled up accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE.)

(Place) the (date).

Collector or
 Accountant General.

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

These forms are not reprinted; 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. 469, dated 7th May 1865, in
 " G " " " E Gazette of India, 15th May 1869, pages 259 and 960.
 " H " " " G
 " K " " " B Printed with Resolution No. 3904, dated 11th October
 " L " " " C 1862, in Gazette of India, 23rd October 1862, page 406.

FORM M.

(Reverse.)

No.

Last-Pay Certificate of _____ of the _____ proceeding to join the appointment of _____ to officiate as _____ at the rate of Rs. _____ at the rate of Rs. _____ on the _____ of the _____ No recoveries (or the recoveries noted on the reverse) are to be made from the pay of this officer.

Deductions.

Rs. A. P.

Acct. or Depy. Acct. Genl.

(Reverse.)

Details of recoveries.

Nature of recovery _____

Amount Rs. _____

How to be recovered (in one sum or in what 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 Examiner. 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 this 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 Rs. 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 Examiner of his own Province, for transmission to the Examiner 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 Examiner.

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.

(NOTE.—If a life certificate cannot be furnished, a bond executed by a recognized Bank or Agency firm, may be accepted.—Circular of the Public Works Department, Government of India, No. 32, dated 2nd June 1874.)

APPENDIX C.

1.

Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

General Order, Military Department, No. 171 of 1874, dated the 23rd February.

The Furlough Rules of 1868, as revised by various subsequent decisions, are republished for general information; and in future this General Order shall ordinarily be referred to in any matter depending on those rules. The rules previously in force will be designated, as heretofore, the Furlough Rules of 1796 and 1864.

The following G. G. O.'s are cancelled prospectively from the 1st January 1875:—

G. G. O. No. 630 of 1869 (1st clause).

G. G. O. No. 627 of 1870.

G. G. O. No. 413 of 1871.

Note.—The advantages granted by the Furlough Rules of 1864 to officers who obtain furlough on medical certificate are not applicable to any officers of the British Service whose Regiments, Battalions, Brigades or Batteries arrived in India after the date of the Passage Warrant of 1863, and neither these rules nor the Furlough Rules of 1868 are, as respects furlough on private affairs, applicable to British Officers serving with their Regiments or employed with a five years' tenure in staff situations (see para. 4).

But officers of the late Indian Army who hold permanent appointments under the Government of India, and who have elected to abide by the Furlough Rules of 1864, in preference to those of 1868, of course retain their election.

2. These rules are applicable to all officers who, on the 1st July 1863, 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.

* Added by G. G. O. No. 365, dated 6th June 1874, paragraph 1.

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.

Do not apply to Invalid Officers.

Not to Regimental Officers of the British Service, even though formerly of Indian Army.

Only partially to officers of the British Service holding 5-year appointments.

Do not apply to officers of the British Medical Staff.

Apply to R. E. Officers of the Imperial list holding permanent non-regimental staff appointments.

* 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.

* Such officers will be allowed an advance of passage money, or free passage in a troopship if proceeding in the troping season, the advance to be refunded on receipt of the balance of furlough pay. The English rate of pay of their rank only will be passed to them during their leave; but at its conclusion, on their presenting an order for them to return to India, the difference between that rate and furlough pay, less the passage money they have received, will be paid to them in England conditionally on its refund if the order to return to India is not carried out.

* Those Royal Engineer Officers who arrived in India before the 1st July 1872, are, however, not subject to the provisions of the preceding clause as long as they do not exchange Indian for Home service, but draw furlough pay during furlough as others.

Royal Engineer Officers on the Imperial Establishment, who are merely doing duty with, or attached to the Sappers and Miners, but not on the fixed establishment and drawing staff salary, will, in regard to those rules, be on the footing of Regimental Officers of the British Service—see preceding paragraph. If, however, they afterwards accept staff employ, they will count their service for furlough from date of arrival in India.

† An officer of the British Service holding permanent staff employ under the Government, who may proceed on furlough under circumstances which involve the forfeiture of his appointment, must obtain the furlough as a British Regimental Officer, and it will reckon as a portion of the aggregate eight years of furlough on pay to which an officer is restricted during his service by Rule XVI. But, on again becoming permanently employed, he resumes the right of obtaining furlough under these rules.

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 is not less than four years; shall have been gained in the Staff Corps. But any leave to England they may have taken during service is 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.

* Original rule modified by G. G. O. No. 535, dated 6th June 1881, paragraph 2.

† Added by G. G. O. No. 535, dated 6th June 1881, paragraph 3.

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.

Each 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 1868, and who has not made his election, will be required, on the first occasion of his applying for leave out of India, to state whether he desires to take the leave under these rules, or under those previously in force applicable to Warrant Officers, viz., G. G. O. Nos. 518 and 531 of 1864, G. G. O. No. 1,553 of 1867, and subsequent orders. That election will be considered final.

Those who became Warrant Officers after 19th February 1868 are subject to these rules, and cannot elect any of the previous rules.

Leave on medical certificate on Indian pay and allowances to places outward of the Cape, as allowed to Commissioned Officers under the Furlough Rules of 1796, is not in any case admissible to a Warrant Officer.

These rules respecting Warrant Officers apply to Honorary Assistant Surgeons and Warrant Officers in the Medical Department.

9. The term "Furlough pay" having now a changed and twofold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within the prescribed limits specified in paragraph V of these Rules, converted at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for the official year,* whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the Rules of 1796 and 1864.

NOTE.—Where in these rules English furlough pay is mentioned as that to which an officer is to be restricted, the rates laid down in paragraph 11 of G. G. O. No. 69, dated 22nd January 1868, and for Medical Warrant Officers; paragraph 22 of G. G. O. No. 550 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.

* Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the furlough pay of all officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871, will for the future be issued at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings the rupee.

8. This order does apply to officers who were admitted to the Staff Corps on and after the 1st July 1868.—G. G. O. by the Military Department, No. 931, dated 22nd September 1876.

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 effect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III Chapter 52, Section 70;† but an absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the rules now prescribed. 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.

[Doubts having been expressed on the point, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government and in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1,160, dated 11th November 1875, that neither the Indian Furlough Rules of 1868 nor those of 1854, are, as respects leave on private affairs, applicable to British Officers serving with their Regiments or employed with a five years' tenure in staff situations. Any leave on this account, which may be granted to them by the authority under whom they may be serving, must be taken under the rules of the British service, and therefore, whilst borne on the Indian Establishment, they will receive the British pay of their rank and that only.]

2. This ruling does not apply to Officers of Royal Engineers permanently employed in Departmental service, or to other British Officers who may be permanently employed under the Government of India; these are eligible for all the advantages of the Indian Furlough Rules so long as they retain their appointments.—G. G. O. of the Military Department, No. 497, dated 13th May 1874.]

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

V.—An officer drawing staff pay, in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 60 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office.

* The following despatches from the Secretary of State was published under Military Department's General Order No. 1,174, dated 24th November 1875:—

No. 249, Military, dated 14th October 1875.

Major-General * of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, now on furlough for two years, has raised the question whether, in the event of his obtaining an extension of each furlough, he will be entitled to retain his appointment in the Public Works Department, and I have to inform you that, with reference to this application, I have decided that the rule under which officers of the Staff Corps and local Service retain their appointments during all authorised leave shall be made applicable to all military and medical officers taking leave under the Rules of 1868.

† The section referred to is quoted below:—

Section 70.—"And be it further enacted that no persons 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 accidents."

But an officer in civil employ and drawing consolidated salary, will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him during the three years prior to his proceeding on furlough, or during his actual service in India, should that be less than three years; and the time spent and the allowances drawn during any leave "other than privilege leave" will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.

No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,000, or less than £250 per annum.

The term "salary" will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay, or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. But in the case of a Military Officer in civil employ, his acting account as a part of his salary in calculating his furlough

Meaning of term "Salary."

allowances shall be taken into pay.

§ 2.—An officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to furlough pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, whatever the salary of the office to which he may be transferred may be. This furlough pay will be continued to an officer in military employ after his return to India, and until he joins his appointment, provided it is not less than the military pay, or pay and allowances, of his rank.

But an officer whose term of office shall lapse, who shall vacate his appointment, or whose appointment shall be abolished during his furlough, will revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, as laid down below, in § 4. Any case of sudden abolition of appointment may, however, be specially considered in the department of the Government under which the officer may have been employed. An officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or regimental rank, whilst on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

Pay when the appointment lapses or is vacated during furlough.

Pay of officers promoted during furlough.

Regimental medical charges retained during furlough.

Will be considered the staff salary divisible between the absentee and the officer officiating for him.

The staff salary has divided.

Minimum furlough pay.

Note.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe will draw their full salary or minimum absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

All furlough on private affairs subject to the exigencies of the service.

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 interests of the public service, until such time as arrangements can be made for removing the difficulty; and it is the duty of every head of a department to decline to forward any application for furlough, whenever the services of the officer cannot be spared without risking the efficiency of the department, any doubtful case being referred for the orders of Government.

VII.—The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, varying 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 (b) and (d), Rule IX.) And no extension on private affairs beyond two years will be granted, though without pay, except upon satisfactory evidence of very urgent necessity.

* G. G. O. No. 1363 of 23rd December 1864, para. 20.

G. G. O. No. 875 of 4th April 1867, para. 9.

VIII.—A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough, except furlough for a period not exceeding six months under rule XI (and excepting also, in the case of an officer in civil employ, ordinary furlough not exceeding three months), must be completed before furlough can again be taken unless obtained under medical certificate. (See Rules XIII and XIV, and Note 3 of Rule IX.)

NOTE. Such furlough will, however, be excluded from the three years' service required between two furloughs G. G. O., No. 21, dated 12th January 1877.

Exception in cases of officers ordered out on Field Service.

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 para. 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.

Periods of service qualifying for furlough.

Furlough without pay not reckoned as "furlough taken."

How far previous furlough on medical certificate bars furlough on private affairs.

Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the Rules of 1796 or 1854, counts in all respects as furlough. Leave on sick certificate, under the Rules of 1796, does not count in any respect as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate, with pay, under the Rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these Rules, but until the maximum thus made up be reached, this leave will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an officer is entitled.

Leave without pay under the Rules either of 1796 or 1854, does not count in any respects as furlough.

§ 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.

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 for three years in India.

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.*

* Extract from a letter from the Government of India in the Military Department to the Adjutant General in India, No. 21, dated 8th October 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 2,795 A "Leave," dated 24th July 1876, and previous correspondence, regarding the question of the retention by Lieutenant * * * H. E. Imperial establishment, of his appointment in the Public Works Department, I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the retention of the appointment by an officer situated as Lieutenant * * * is provided for by the furlough regulations as they stand.

2. By note I of Rule IX of the furlough regulations of 1869, published in G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874, an officer who has not served three years in India, and proceeding on furlough

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 of 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.

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.

Furlough may be taken by instalments.—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.

Illustration.

Furlough at credit how determined.—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.

* See Rule IX, § 2.

2. An officer who has served 30 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 absences, or other cause,—when the calculation of his service, as in illustration 1 above, shew a "balance for which he is eligible."

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, *i. g.*, the number of the absences, 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 was required to intervene between two periods of furlough by Rule VIII.

This leave cannot be given in extension of furlough of any description. It cannot be extended beyond six months, unless on medical certificate and on the same pay; in which case, the officer will be deemed to have vacated his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II; the whole period will be reckoned in the maximum amount of furlough (8 years) allowed by Rule XVI, and no portion of it can form any part of the periods referred to in Rules VIII and IX.

on Medical certificate, will receive "English furlough pay" only, and will vacate his appointment unless entitled to retain it, under Rule II.

6. Rule II lays down that officers of the Staff Corps and Local Indian service can retain their appointments during all leave of absence granted by competent authority. Subsequently, the Secretary of State of India, in his despatch, published under G. G. O. 1,174 of 1875, decided that the rule under which officers of the Staff Corps and local service retain their appointments during all authorized leave, shall be made applicable to all military and medical officers taking leave under the rules of 1868.

4. The provisions of note 1 of Rule IX, which you state will, under the above ruling, require modification, are not really affected by it, as they refer to leave on "furlough pay" with retention of appointment. Note 2 relates to leave on "English furlough pay" with retention on vacation of appointment. Lieutenant* retains his appointment, but as he has not performed three years' service, he does so on "English furlough pay" only.

* Added by G. G. O., No. 366, dated 26th March 1874.

+ Original rule modified by G. G. O. No. 922, dated 31st August 1876.

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. Absence on such furlough for a longer period than two years at one time will involve forfeiture of appointment. (But see exceptions in Rule I.) 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 the same disadvantages as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained furlough on medical certificate.

Consequences of extension of furlough on medical certificate over 2 years.

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 Rules,—or if a Subaltern, by Regulation,—when proceeding on medical certificate.

§ 2. Should an 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 absences. 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.

* Rates of—see G. G. O. 538 of 1872, page 100.

§ 5. Any extension on medical certificate of furlough under § 1 of this rule beyond two years, or any lesser period, which may be at his credit under Rules IX and 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.

Total furlough with pay, &c., in an officer's service limited to 8 years.

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.

Furlough not reckoned in this period.

NOTE.—The following periods of leave, however, will not be reckoned in this period of eight years:—

§ 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 1864, will form part of the period of eight years.

XVII.—If taken in India, furlough would be reckoned from the date of the officer'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 *bona fide* disembarkation in India for the purpose of rejoining his appointment or Regiment; the date of embarkation (or of the vessel's leaving the Sandheads if from Calcutta) and that of disembarkation also, are included in the furlough.

NOTE (1).—As an illustration of this rule, it may be observed that a Madras officer's landing and reporting himself at Madras or Cochin to Calcutta to join his appointment in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, &c., is not disembarkation in the sense intended by this rule.

NOTE (2).—To enable an officer who overstays his leave to obtain an extension, he should show that he took all needful precautions to ensure his arrival in proper time, and if delayed by the departure of the vessel being deferred, he should obtain the certificate of the owner or agent that she had been *bona fide* advertised to sail from — on the — but that her departure has been delayed till the —. See General Order No. 53, 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 rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted to his disembarkation in India. This applies equally to furlough taken under Rule XI. The authority which has power to grant preparatory leave can, on the cases 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; and the General Order will cease to have effect. The only exception to this rule can be allowed is when the officer is prevented from embarking within the three months.

* G. O. 1234, September 1876, No. 3, 147, *Financial, Calcutta*, India, page 517.

In future the words "with the necessary subsidiary leave" will be added to the Government General order granting an officer furlough.

owing to his detention in India by proper authority on *bona 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.

An officer serving out of his Presidency may embark from it.

NOTE (2).—Officers who may be serving in other Presidencies than their own, if they desire to embark *bona 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.

Applications for furlough how submitted.

NOTE (3).—For full information as to the submission of applications for furlough, see G. G. O. No. 84 of 11th January 1863; G. G. O. No. 105, dated 26th January 1869; General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 135 dated 11th June 1870.

NOTE (4).—The allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ during preparatory leave, and after return to India until they rejoin their appointments, will be adjusted according to Civil Rules.

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.

XIX.—Furlough allowances are payable monthly, if payment is taken in India; and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

XX.—Advance of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those officers who desire it, for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date. No advance is made in England to officers on their returning to duty.

Advances of furlough pay given in India only.

XXI.—The last pay certificate issued to each officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

Last pay certificate to show rate of furlough pay, &c.

XXII.—An officer acting in India for an absentee on furlough will be restricted, for the entire period that he may so act, to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank and the half staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. The aggregate of his own appointment in such cases will not be less than Rs. 100 per mensem, unless the full staff salary of the post in which he is officiating is less than that sum.

Pay of officers acting for those on furlough.

Pay of Warrant Officers acting for others on furlough.

A Warrant Officer, acting for one of a higher grade on furlough, receives half of the aggregate allowances of the absentee, added to half of the aggregate of his own allowances.

NOTE.—The indulgence granted by § 1 of this rule is only allowed to one directly officiating in the place of the officer absent on furlough, not to one acting in the room of an officer who is himself acting for an absentee on furlough.

(a) Who can also reckon 1 year and 8 months in 17 years service.

Periods of furlough, &c., counting as service towards pension.

Years.	LI	Years.
2	21	
3	25	
4	30	
5	35	
6	38	

XXIII.—The privilege heretofore granted to Military and Madras (c) Officers who had elected the rules of 1864, of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service for pension, is retained, and is applicable to those who elect those 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.

* Original rule modified by G. G. O. No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 1.
† Added by G. G. O. No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 5.
‡ Added by G. G. O. No. 305, dated 26th March 1874.

Periods of furlough reckoned by Warrant Officers towards pension.

§ 1. Warrant Officers obtaining that rank after the 24th August 1873, can only reckon as service towards pension the following periods of leave, whether taken in or out of India.

16 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	Years.	30
Leave—		
Years.	Months.	
In Europe, say.....	6	7
In India.....	3	6
Of which he can reckon		10
Years.	Months.	4
Remaining to be deducted	6	6
Service counting for pension		24

XXIV.—In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under Rule IX he can lay claim. The balance (within the limit of eight 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.

Illustrations.

(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.....	2 "
Already enjoyed.....	1 "
Balance.....	1 year.

(2).—An officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 20 months extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus—

Total service up to return from furlough ..	14 years.
Total service in India ..	10 "
Furlough enjoyed on that service ..	2 "
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough ..	4 years.

CHAPTER II.

General leave on private affairs and sick certificate in India.

XXV.—An officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on private affairs or sick certificate anywhere in India for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During this entire period of

* A military officer in civil employ having applied for six months' leave on private affairs to Government, it was decided in the Military Department that leave under this Rule was applicable only to officers in military employ, an officer in civil employ who has elected the Rules of India, coming under the provisions of Rule XXIII. (Military Department's Order, No 60, dated 2nd April 1873.)

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.

Short leave (not exceeding 3 months) allowed as heretofore.

XXVII.—Short leave, not exceeding three months, on private affairs or sick certificate, may also be taken to sea on the above condition; but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII.—All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year to all officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can 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.

Ninety days allowed from certain stations:
Assam.
Shillong.
Erinpoora.
Deoloo.
Khairwara.
Khotwa.

*Banno.
Dera Ismael Khan.
Dera Ghazi Khan.
Rajampore.
Jacobabad.*

XXX.—In the case of the stations noted in the margin, privilege leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to officers of local corps, or of corps which are usually employed in one or other of the districts named.

XXXI.—An officer is at liberty to proceed, wherever he may desire, on privilege leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII.—Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained by an officer while absent on privilege leave, the privilege leave will be converted into general leave, the officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his staff salary.

Military Officers in Civil employ.

XXXIII.—Those Military Officers (including Warrant Officers who hold Honorary, Veterinary, 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 XXVIII.

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 of 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.

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 1864, 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 subsequent to that date, according to the length of his service obtaining for pension, as shown in Rule XXIII.

Retirement under 1796 Rules. His election of these Furlough Rules in no way affects his right to retire under the Pension Rules of 1796.

Revised Furlough and Leave Rules for the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services. General Order, Military Department No. 1,316 of 1876, dated 30th December 1876.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following revised furlough and leave rules applicable to the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services:

Furlough and Leave Rules.

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. A Commissioned officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled. But except under Rule 5, 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 6, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled, until after the interval of two years.

A. Warrant Officer receives half the emolument of his office calculated in the same manner as those of Commissioned Officers, no Warrant Officer, however, receiving so furlough pay less than the English furlough pay of his rank.

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. A commissioned officer on furlough receives (up to, but not beyond, the sum of 1,000/- 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/- 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. A warrant officer receives half the emoluments of his office calculated in the same manner as those of commissioned officers, no warrant officer, however, receiving as furlough pay less than the English furlough pay of his rank.

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.

Rule 6.—An officer of less than two years' service, from date of coming under the new rules, falling sick, will be sent to England on medical certificate on English furlough pay, subject to the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to his ultimate disposal; special report on each case being submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the Government of India, or in the case of officers of the Madras or Bombay army by the Governments of those presidencies.

* G. O. O., Military Department, 1110, dated 27th October 1876.

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 on 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.

Rule 9.—The amount of leave which may be granted under this rule will be restricted to such period as the Government granting it is satisfied is actually necessary with reference to the urgency of the case.

9. Advances of 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 be renewed till after six months have elapsed from its expiration. It must be spent in 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 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 the 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.

Rule 14.—An officer takes with him so much service for a pension as he had become entitled to under former rules. Under the rules of 1864 and 1868, two years' leave in 20 years' service, but in periods of less than 20 years, no leave counts. Therefore, if an officer now under the rules of 1864 or 1868, of 20 years' service with two years' leave, elects the present rules, his service for pension will be 20 years; if an officer of 19 years' service with the same amount of leave elects these rules, his service for pension will be 17 years only.

SCHEDULE A.

Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant officers attaining that rank after the 31st December 1876; and

Rule 15.—The date of entry into the Staff Corps is that of entry for choice of furlough rules, viz., the date on which the officer was originally appointed on probation. An officer therefore, whose date of admission in the Staff Corps is not after the 31st December 1876, will have the choice of rules, but an officer whose date of admission is after that date will have no option.

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 1876, shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to the Local Government to be placed definitively upon this Schedule; but their service for furlough under Rule 1 shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively.

Rule 16.—An officer coming on this schedule, having furlough to his credit under previous rules, forfeits such furlough absolutely, he being required to serve five years from date of applying to be placed on the schedule before he can take one year's furlough unless he be sick furlough under Rule 6. An officer similarly circumstanced, but having furlough to his debit, is equally with the other entitled to take one year's furlough, five years after joining the new rules.

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 Hon'ble 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).

* G. O. O., Military Department, No. 1110, dated 27th October 1876.

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.

APPENDIX D.

Form A.

(Obverse.)

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 _____ year _____ 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 English furlough pay can be given on medical certificate, by 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.

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

FORM B.

(Reverse.)

Furlough Rules of 1854.

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

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.)

Furlough Rules of 1854.—Rule XI.

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

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.)

SUPPLEMENT A.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

1. Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. 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.

During subsidiary leave a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to half of his monthly pay.—G. O. 1st June, 1874, No. 974, Financial.

2. The leave admissible to any Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 26 of 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.*

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 and 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 Judicial Officers.

Definitions.

Actual service. 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 authorised vacations, provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or extraordinary leave.

Extraordinary leave. "Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these Rules.

Furlough. II.—One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was, at that time, entitled, under the Rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under Rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

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

* SECTION 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, to grant to an ordinary Member of Council leave of absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such Member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months his office shall be vacated.

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 Rule 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 is 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.

[NOTE.—By the date of return is meant the date of debarkation.]

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 annum in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges, shall be subject to, and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed eleven 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 allowance.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to a Judge after each further period of eleven 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 32, 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.

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 and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension. XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these Rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the Rules he elected when taking that leave.

[NOTE.—Under this Rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the Rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868, for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil servants generally.]

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in his 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 foregoing Rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—
Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab who are Barristers of England or Ireland or Members of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session of Scotland.
Recorders in Burmah.
First Judges of Small Cause Courts at Presidency Towns.
Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

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.

Law Officers.

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

Definition.
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.

Belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service.

8. The leave of absence and

Other than a Covenanted Civil Service.

Allowance Codes as if he were a

1. A Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor.

3. The leave of absence and

Not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, &c.

Active service.

Application.

Leave during vacation.

NOTE.—Provided that no expense is caused to the Government. (*To Punjab Government, No. 2551, dated 6th September 1876.*)

Leave on medical certificate.

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

On private affairs.

Furlough.

VIII.—In very urgent cases, subsidiary leave of absence may be granted under Section 24 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 ends on and includes the day before he resumes charge.

Beginning.

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 begins on and includes the following day.

and ending of leave.

XII.—An Officer, while on leave under Rule IV, V or VI, is entitled to half pay: Provided that his maximum leave allowance is, if paid in India, Rs. 833½ a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter.

Allowances.

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.

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 Code.

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 Code as if he were a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

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.

3. The leave of absence and acting allowances of a Law Officer who is not a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, or of 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.

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 without pay, but with retention of appointment, may be granted for a period not exceeding one year.

subsidary leave of absence may be granted under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code; provided that no expense be caused to the Government by the grant of such 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.

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 ends on and includes the day before he resumes charge.

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 begins on and includes the following day.

An Officer, while on leave under Rule IV, V or VI, is entitled to half pay: Provided that his maximum leave allowance is, if paid in India, Rs. 833½ a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter.

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. 833½ a month, or $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of the pay of the Advocate General. A is entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of the pay of the Advocate General—Rs. 1,166½, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of that of Legal Remembrancer—Rs. 416½, i.e., to a total of Rs. 1,583½ a month.

Proviso:—

(1) The minimum salary of a Standing Counsel at Calcutta is Rs. 1,000 a month and (2) The minimum salary of a Government Advocate at Lahore, Allahabad, Rangoon or Mouline is three-quarters of the pay of the appointment.

6. Leave of absence may be granted under the Rules in Clause 5 to a Law officer who is paid by fees, whether his whole time be retained for the service of the 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 who was in the service of the Government on the 2nd December 1875, was allowed the option of remaining subject to the Rules which regulated his leave and allowances before that date, provided that such option was declared before the 2nd June 1876.

Option.

SUPPLEMENT D.

Bishops.

The following Rules regulate the grant of leave to Bishops:—

1. Furlough or leave on medical certificate. A Bishop may be allowed leave of absence either on medical certificate or on furlough.

2. Amount admissible on medical certificate. The amount of leave of absence on medical certificate admissible to a Bishop is limited to two years.

3. 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.

4. Amount of furlough. The amount of furlough admissible to a Bishop at one time is limited to six calendar months.

5. 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 Rule.

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 upon furlough or upon leave on Medical Certificate, is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 500 a month in addition to the pay of his substantive office.*

A Bishop while absent upon furlough or upon leave on medical certificate is entitled to full pay less Rs. 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.*

* Formal appointment of the Archdeacon by the Government to hold charge of a Diocese is not necessary to enable the Accountant General to pass the extra allowance of Rs. 500, and the travelling and other allowances admissible to the Bishop. It is sufficient for the Accountant General if he has received notice officially that the Government has directed the Archdeacon to undertake the Bishop's jurisdiction or take charge of the Diocese.

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 S. & S. Vin. Cap. 118. In such case the Bishop of Madras or Bombay is entitled to an allowance at the rate of Rs. 838½ 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 Rs. 838½ a month.

12. 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., Rs. 3,531-6-8†.

13. 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 these Presidencies, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

Metropolitan.

SUPPLEMENTS E.

CHAPLAINS.

Preliminary.

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

Chaplain.

SECTION 2.—In these Rules—

Active Service.

(1). Privilege leave of absence.

(2). Subsidiary leave of absence.

(3). Time passed in India out of employ, but not on leave.

Extraordinary leave.

(4). "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service and active service of a Chaplain since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

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

Furlough.

Aggregate admissible.

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

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former Rules, are counted as furlough under this Rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August 1864 is not.

Furlough earned.

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

and due.

(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.

Furlough admissible.

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

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

1. Section 38 of the Code, Rules 2 to 9, apply generally to Chaplains also.

† By Act 23, Geo. 2, Cap. 155, Section 43, the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is fixed at £3,000, to be paid at an exchange of two shillings for the Bengal current rupee. One hundred Bengal current rupees = 12 annas rupees 86-2000 = rupees 91-2540. Thus the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is rupees 3,531-6-8 a month. (Resolution by the Government of India Financial Department No. 490, dated 31st May 1876, paragraph 3.)

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 fifteen 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.

Medical certificate.

SECTION 6 (a).—To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

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

Allowances.

SECTION 7.—A Chaplain on furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	On ordinary furlough.	On other furlough.
Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	£600 a year.	£480 a year.
Senior Chaplains	£500 "	£384 "
Junior Chaplains	£350 "	£300 "

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5;
 - (2) so much of 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: Provided that a Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

Allowances.

SECTION 9 (a).—For the first period of a Chaplain's special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

(b).—In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Subsidiary leave of Absence.

SECTION 10 (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the day before the arrival of the vessel in which the Chaplain is; and to a Chaplain returning from such leave, subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Chaplain retiring from the service, to the same extent and with the same allowances as if he were going on furlough.
2. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but every such grant and the reason for it are to be reported to the Government of India.
3. A Chaplain may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and ending 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.

4. The date of the departure of a vessel from any port where a Pilot is taken is held to be the date on which the Pilot leaves it at sea; and the date of the arrival of a vessel in such a port is the date on which the Pilot is taken on board.

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

Allowances.

Section 11.—A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under Clause (a) of Section 10, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Privilege Leave of absence.

Amount admissible.

Section 12.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

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

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

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

1. In applying for privilege leave, a Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, subsidiary leave or leave on medical certificate, for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarring by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

2. A Chaplain may not take privilege leave in instalments.

Allowances.

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

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to local allowances, such as conveyance allowance, jail allowance, or the special allowance to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Such allowances are drawn in full by his 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 Section 35 and 36 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, which advance is not recoverable in the event of his death.

1. A Chaplain on leave in any of the British Colonies may draw his leave allowances there through the Control Pay-Master in the same manner as a Military Officer. But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

Section 15.—Applications for leave are to be dealt with as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with section 39 of the Code.

1. The following Rules have been prescribed in the Home Department with reference to applications for leave from Chaplains in the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment, and from Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Diocese of Calcutta:—

1. 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 CMH Department. On the other hand, when attached to a Regiment, his pay becomes a charge upon the Military Department, and should be drawn there.

2. Leave of absence, however, whether the Chaplain is attached to a Regiment or not, should be granted in the local 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 shall 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.

* The subjoined orders will in future regulate the granting of leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, and the department from which their salary should be drawn.

3. It is also necessary that arrangements should be made for keeping a record of each Chaplain's services. And the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that this record should be compiled in the Office of the Comptroller General for Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency, and in the Office of the Local 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.

(Home Department's Resolution No. 4—297 of the 5th September 1875.)

I.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Local Governments and Chief Commissioners in the Bengal Presidency, are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, to grant any furlough or special leave authorised by the Rules to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. But the Government of India alone grants leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency.

II.—If a Chaplain applying for furlough or special leave belong to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, the Local Government or administration under which he is serving will, if the furlough or leave be granted, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

III.—The Bishop of Calcutta is empowered to grant privilege leave to Chaplains under Section 12, subject to the exigencies of the State, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government or Administration concerned.

IV.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should, as a general rule, be forwarded, in the first instance, through the proper channel, to the Bishop of Calcutta, who will transmit applications for furlough or special leave, with His Lordship's remarks to the Local Government or Administration concerned, and will himself dispose of applications for privilege leave. But in cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop, who should, however, be informed without delay.

V.—Except under the 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 the 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.

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:

(1).—These Rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than one hundred rupees a month. But leave may be granted under them to an officer, whether he be in superior

or inferior service,* whose pay is less than one hundred rupees a month, so far as it can be done without imposing any cost upon the State (See Acting Allowance Code Section 22). The absentee allowance of the substantive incumbent must not exceed what remains from the pay of the appointment after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence. 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.

NOTE.—If it becomes necessary to bring an officer from a distance to act for an officer on leave whose pay is less than 100 Rs. a month, the travelling allowances and transit pay admissible to the substitute may be borne by the State; but such a transfer should never be made if it can be avoided.

Exceptions.—(1) A Peon or a Guard in permanent employ, whose case is not provided for in *Exception (2)*, while sick in hospital or receiving medical aid as an out-door patient of the 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 Legislature or belonging to the Trans-Indus or Port Blair Police Forces, whose monthly pay does not exceed twenty rupees, or an Officer of the Inland Customs Department, whose monthly pay does not exceed twenty rupees, may, while sick in hospital or while receiving medical aid as an out-door patient at the Station or Headquarters 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 (5) 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 110 (3) D of the Civil Pension Code has elected to abide by Scale A in Section 109 of the said Code, cannot be admitted to the benefit of this *Exception* unless with the special permission of the Local Government.

(3) A Seaman disabled while in the discharge of duty, may be allowed pay at harbour rates for a period not exceeding three months, provided that the injuries from which he is disabled are certified to by a Government Medical Officer, and are not owing to the Seaman's own carelessness or inexperience, and that the vacancy caused by his absence is not filled up.

(4) An Engineer of the Marine Department or an Artificer attached to an Ordnance Establishment may, during absence from work on account of injuries received in the course of his duty, be allowed full pay for one month, and, thereafter, half pay for three months.

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 operation of paragraph 16 of the G. O. Q. of the Military Department, No. 550, dated 5th June 1893, 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.

2. The leave of members of the Pilot service in Bengal is governed by special rules.

3. A Police Officer who, under Section 110 (3) D of the Civil Pension Code, has elected to abide by scale A in Section 109 of the said Code, is subject to the Leave Rules which applied to him before the abolition of the Police Superannuation Fund.

4. An officer appointed as probationer for a certain period before formal appointment, is entitled to the same leave as if he held a substantive appointment.

5. Service as an apprentice, or, in the Bengal Presidency 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.

NOTE.—The word "Apprentice" in this rule does not include Engineer Apprentices in the Public Works Department.

6. 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 conditions hereinafter stated.

* The Governor General in Council considers that Section 1 (5) of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code authorizes the grant of leave upon the condition therein stated, not only to a superior officer whose pay is less than a hundred rupees a month, but to an officer whose service is treated as inferior under Section 41 of the Civil Pension Code, upon the condition that the grant of the leave shall not impose any cost upon the State. (Financial Resolution No. 2,011, dated, 26th April 1879.)

7. Service in an office 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 21, may qualify for leave under the Rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from General Revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these sources during the period qualifying for the leave. Provided that, if less than one-fourth of the said allowances would under this Rule be payable from any source, the whole of the allowance 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 allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

"Average salary" means the average salary for a month, calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office, as he has passed on duty, or on privilege leave. But, whenever leave is taken for not more than one month, or whenever the officer's pay is less than three hundred rupees, the pay of the officer's appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his "average salary."

"Half average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

"One-quarter average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

Provided always that the allowances of an Officer during leave shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes leave.

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 out of India more than twice.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Section for not more than three months, if the Local Government considers no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

SECTION 4.—An officer on leave under section 3 is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all. For the rest of 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 leave under this Section may be taken after six years' service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

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

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.

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 case 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. 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, and leave on private affairs or furlough, but not in continuation of privilege leave.

NOTE.—Leave under this Section is Extraordinary Leave.—See Section 1 (b).

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 24 of the Code. Fourteen days only are allowed to an officer at a

Presidency town, who takes leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough out of India, and embarks or debarks as the case may be at this town. Subsidiary leave also be granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate to a station in India.

SECTION 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave proferred to either 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.

Allowances.

1. But see Code, Section 24, Rule 2, and Section 29 (d), Rule 1.

Privilege leave.

SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VII of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than two hundred rupees a month can draw any allowances for time passed on privilege leave, until he returns to duty.

Amount.

1. An officer taking privilege leave, whose salary is less than two hundred rupees 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.

2. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only, may be allowed privilege leave, if the Local Government considers no substitution to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

Temporary funding.

Engineers and others employed under special covenant may be allowed 3 months' leave under the above rule.—G. L., 14th September, 1877, No. 1,202, Financial.

High Court Officers.

3. A judicial officer of a High Court is not allowed privilege leave, if he is allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

4. 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.

Hospital assistant.

[NOTE.—A Hospital Assistant is not entitled to privilege leave in respect of duty done in the Military Department.]

5. 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, beginning on the date of his arrival at Calcutta, after four months' continuous duty at the Sandheads.

Seaman.

6. A man transferred on or before the 31st May 1881, from the Army or the Oudh Military Police, or any other Military body, to the Oudh Civil Police, is allowed to accumulate privilege leave of 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 Magistrate, may, under the sanction of the Local Government, be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to en-

For higher subordinate ap-
pointment

able him 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 14.—The master of a Government school in Bengal in receipt of a salary not exceeding two hundred rupees 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.

*To study for surveying.**General.*

SECTION 15.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any leave except subsidiary leave; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and, if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, or on furlough, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

1. Leave without allowances cannot be converted retrospectively into leave on medical certificate; but leave on medical certificate may be given in continuance of leave without allowances.

SECTION 16.—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 (excepting 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.

Loss of appointment.

1. The Secretary of State, in granting to officers extension of leave, sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is no 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 17. (a).—Leave may be granted to an officer by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Government may empower heads of Departments to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

*Applications for leave.**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 cash establishment pay bill.

Medical certificate.

(c).—Applications for leave, or extension or commutation of leave, on medical certificate, must, in the case of a superior officer, 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.

(d).—A certificate must also, in the case of a superior officer, 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.

(e).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must, in the case of a superior officer, 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.

(f).—If the applicant be already on leave out of India, the certificate under clause (c) must state the period during which the Surgeon or Physician has attended the officer, and it must be countersigned, after personal examination, by the Medical Board of the India Office, or by the principal medical authority of the Colony or Country where the absentee may be.

(g).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 38, Rules 2 to 2, may be used as far as they are applicable.

APPENDIX TO SUPPLEMENT F REFERRED TO IN SECTION 16 (b) FORM.

Name of absentee.	Post held by absentee.	Pay of absentee.	NATURE AND TERM OF LEAVE GRANTED.		ACTUAL DATE OF		Reasons for days of actual absence in months.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of such acting officer.	Total consequent on such absence.	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
			Month.	Section 3.	Month.	Section 3.						
			Days.	Private Affairs, Section 3.	Days.	Section 3.						
			Months.	Furlough, Section 1.	Months.	Section 1.						
			Days.	Privilege, Section 12.	Days.	Section 12.						
			Months.	Other leave, Section 9, 10, or 11.	Months.	Section 9, 10, or 11.						
			Month.	Departure.	Month.	Departure.						
			Month.	Return.	Month.	Return.						

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 since the 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 person concerned under my initials.

Note—When leave is granted under Section 9, 10, or 11, the particular Section should be noted against the officer's name.

Note—The duty of signing this certificate may be delegated by the head of a Department or Secretary to Government to the Chief Assistant or Registrar of his office.

SUPPLEMENT G.

Part B—Police.

I.—Privilege leave to the men may be granted as under:—

Privilege leave.

2 months after 10 months' consecutive service.

Such leave cannot be claimed as a right, and will only be granted when it can be given without inconvenience to the public service. During privilege leave full pay is admissible.

Sick leave.

II.—Sick leave on full pay is granted for fifteen days, after which the men will receive subsistence as under:—

Constables.....	Rs. 6 per mensem.
Servants.....	10 "
Chief Constables.....	15 "
Inspector.....	Two-thirds of salary.

III.—Furlough to unmarried men, or men whose families will remain at their homes in India, will be given to men after five years' continuous service in the Settlement.

Furlough.

Furlough will so be given, in special cases, at the discretion of the Superintendent, to married men leaving their families at the Settlement, after a continuous service of not less than five years.

IV.—Such furlough will carry with it full pay, and will be for periods of from four to six months according to the distance of the applicant's home from Calcutta.

V.—Lawmen proceeding to India will be employed, ordinarily, on the voyage in guarding treasure and vessels, and when not required for the purpose, they will be granted deck passages at the expense of Government.

VI.—From the port of debarkation they will proceed to their homes at their own expense, and on the expiration of their furlough they will report themselves to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with a view to their employment as men and boys on the return voyage. If not required for this purpose, they will be granted a deck passage on the return voyage.

VII.—The total number of men to be granted leave from all causes other than privilege leave shall not exceed 200 in any one year.

VIII.—Absence without leave is punishable by dismissal or forfeiture of pay.

THE ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions and explanations.

SECTION 1.—In this Code, 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 to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.

Local Government.

(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.

Class and grade.

NOTE.—Appointments are not to be considered to belong to the same class or grade unless they have been so constituted or recognised by proper authority. There are no orders constituting classes or grades of ministerial officers, a ministerial officer, therefore, may be appointed to act for another ministerial officer in the same office whose pay is higher than his own, it being however borne in mind that Chapter IX applies to ministerial officers on progressive pay, and that, except as provided in that Chapter, a ministerial officer appointed to act for another whose pay is progressive cannot draw more than the minimum pay of the office in which he acts. If the pay of two or more officers progresses from the same minimum to the same maximum, one of them whose pay happens to be, at the moment, lower cannot act for another of them whose pay is, at the moment, higher.

2. If the pay of two or more Officers progresses from the same minimum to the same maximum, one of them whose pay happens to be at the moment lower cannot draw allowance for acting for another of them whose pay is at the moment higher.

Absentee.

(c). An "absentee" is an officer absent whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

(d). Except in Chapter IX, the words "the appointment" mean "the appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee."

(e). "Covenanted Civil Service" means the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Covenanted Civil Services of the Crown. A "Covenanted Civil Servant" is a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

(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 office, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances, such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality or officer actually present on duty, and is not taken into account in calculating leave allowances or pension. (But see Rule 4 under Section 34, Civil Leave Code.)

When a Civil Surgeon is required to proceed beyond the limits of his charge in order to appear as a witness in any judicial proceedings, he shall, in addition to the salary of his office, continue to draw the local allowances attached thereto without prejudice to the claim of his *locum tenens* to draw these allowances.

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 monthly if he held the appointment substantively.

Example (1) 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.

(2) The acting allowance of an officer officiating in an appointment the pay of which has been reduced, with effect from the next succession thereto, is calculated upon the reduced pay.

(3) "Staff pay" is the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance;" it does not include personal allowances, travelling allowances, or local allowances, or the like.

(4) "Progressive pay" is pay which upon the good behaviour of an officer, rises, by periodical increments, from a minimum to a maximum.

(5) "Consolidated pay" includes military pay and allowances or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(6) "Staff salary" is an allowance to a Military Officer in addition to the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

General Rules.

Maximum and minimum.

Section 1 (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer is the pay of the appointment.

(b).—The minimum salary of an officiating officer is half the pay of the appointment.

Section 2.—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, in this manner, be given to a substitute appointed substantively, for a time only, and such appointment need not disturb the lien, on the appointment, of the officer in whose place the substitute is appointed.

Seconding.

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 16 (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, No. 171, dated the 26th February 1871.

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 3.—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 his 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.

Pay drawn whilst joining.

Section 4.—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 his tenure of his officiating appointment is not interrupted by his new substantive appointment, he may draw the pay thereof without joining it, from the date on which he is appointed thereto, or from any later date on which the substantive office becomes vacant.

CHAPTER III.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers with substantive appointments.

Section 5 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

(b).—But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay for, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay of the appointment or grade, and the pay of the officiating officer.

(c).—Nor shall it be less than Rs. 20.

* This does not refer to cases of progressive pay which are governed by the specific rules in Chapter IX.

† Unless in any case it may be specially ordered otherwise, the personal allowance of an officer should be reduced by any amount by which his pay or salary may be increased, and should cease as soon as his pay or salary is increased by an amount equal to his personal allowance.

I. 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.

Settlement officers.

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.]

Officer without substantive appointment.

Section 7.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates, and to subsistence allowance.

[NOTE.—For rates of subsistence allowance, see Civil Leave Code, Section 20, Rule I.]

CHAPTER IV.

Military Officers in civil employ (not being in the Public Works (including the Railway Revenue establishments), the Survey, or the Forest Department).

Specification of cases.

Section 8.—The cases which may occur are these:—

- (A). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—
 Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.
 Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.
 Case 3.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.
 (B).—An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is a staff salary may be—
 Case 4.—An officer without a substantive appointment.
 Case 5.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.
 Case 6.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

1. An appointment of which the pay is fixed with reference to its being held by a Civil Officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is treated, for the purposes of this Section, as if the pay of it were "consolidated."

Section 9.—In Case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay. 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 following assumed subsistence allowance added to half the pay of the appointment:—

Assumed subsistence allowance.

For an officer of the rank of Captain or Subaltern.....	Rs. 250 a month.
For an officer of 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 or the staff corps pay of the officer, being treated as a staff salary.

* The Military Rules referred to are as follow:—

(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 that the whole staff salary thus drawn shall be not less than Rs. 100 a month unless the full staff salary of the post in which he is officiating is less than that sum. After he has officiated in the appointment for six months he may draw the full staff salary of it if the full staff salary is available.

(2) For officers who have elected the rules of 1854:—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

SECTION 12 (a).—As an exception to Sections 9 and 10, the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer, officiating in an appointment the pay of which was fixed by General Order 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 unempowered pay and the consolidated pay he would receive if he held the appointment substantively.

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

[NOTE.—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.]

CHAPTER V.

The Public Works Department.

[Engineers' Establishment, Superior Railway Revenue Establishments and Superior Offices of Accounts Branch.]

[NOTE.—These Rules do not apply to cases of temporary promotion, which is given when officers obtain leave which is not privilege leave and which causes a vacancy likely to last more than three months. In such cases the officer temporarily promoted is entitled, so long as the promotion lasts, to the same pay as if he held the appointment substantively.]

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.

No officiating in grades.

(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 grade; 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 13 (c).—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.

(d).—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 a substantive appointment, is entitled to his pay, and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed substantive 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 the graded class is the average civil pay of the grades calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

1. The net military pay of an officer of the Royal Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

SECTION 14.—In the following cases, special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or, if the appointment be under a Chief Commissioner or an Agent to the Governor General, or under the Residents 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 his salary must not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade.

Subordinate.

(b).—A Subordinate officiating as an Assistant, is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the Subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on Subordinate Officers.

(c).—An Accountant officiating with the sanction of the Government of India for an Examiner or Deputy Examiner, is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay; provided that his salary must not exceed the pay of a Deputy Examiner.

(d).—Acting allowance will not, as a rule, be granted to an Accountant officiating as an Assistant Examiner. When by a special order of the Government of India it is granted, it will not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

CHAPTER VI.

The Survey Department.

[Officers not below the rank of Assistant Surveyor in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General in India.]

Survey department.

SECTION 16.—An officer officiating in the grade immediately above 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 above 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.

SECTION 18.—An officer without a substantive appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance in addition to his pay (if any), of half the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

CHAPTER VII.

Other Officers.

SECTION 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 (including Railway Revenue Establishment) and Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of Assistant Engineer, or Assistant Examiner, or Assistant Surveyor, or in the case of Railway Revenue Establishments in classes lower than class IV, nor officers of the superior establishment of the Forest Department, whose acting allowances are regulated by the special rules contained in Extract 1 in the Appendix.

nor Law Officers, for the Rules regarding whose acting allowances, see Supplement C, Civil Leave Code.

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 defined in Section 6.

Examples of the appointment referred to.—The appointments of Postmasters-General and Judges of Small Cause Courts of the first class in Calcutta, the Principal Court in Jessore, and the Courts in Masourah, Jhenidhar, 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 higher grade of his own class.

[NOTE.—For definition of "grade" and "class" as here used, see Section 1 (b).]

Examples of the appointments referred to.—Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judgeships of Small Cause Courts in Bengal, not mentioned in the example under Section 20 (a) and the Subordinate Judgeships with which they are classed.

1. In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the subordinate establishments.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of Munsifship 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 officiat-

Graded appointments.

*A department divided into grades or classes, within the meaning of the Resolution of the 21st December 1875, is that portion of any department which is divided into grades or classes, and does not include any branch which is not so divided. It does not include office establishments or any establishments the members of which are not gazetted, i. e., do not receive their appointments direct from the Government.

ing 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 Post Office Department.]

Officers without substantive appointment.

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 allowance, 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 should, as far as practicable, be regulated by 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 Section 20 (b) 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 absence allowance of an officer 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 cases noted as *Exceptions* (1) and (2) under Section 1 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.]

CHAPTER VIII.

Plural Appointments.

[Note.—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 *Extract 2 in the Appendix*.)

Section 23.—The salary of an officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, is regulated as follows:

(a).—He draws the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or, as the case may be, 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, as the case may be, officiated in it alone.

(c).—Provided that his aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he would draw in the most highly paid of the appointments, if he held it substantively and alone.

1. This Proviso may be dispensed with, if the Local Government declares that, for special reasons to be recorded and, unless the extra expense falls only upon Provisional or Local Resources, 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 this proviso is not enough.

[Illustration.—A Covenanted Civil Servant holding a substantive appointment, A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,000.

If he held A only he would draw Rs. 1,000

If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,600, and acting allowance Rs. 400 1,600

If he officiated in C only, he would draw pay Rs. 2,000 and acting allowance Rs. 500 2,000

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

1,400 1,000

Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 700 for B, and $\frac{1}{2}$ = 500 for A.

But, in consequence of this proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (the pay of appointment C), unless the declaration prescribed in Rule 1 be made.]

Section 24 (a).—Section 23 does not apply to the case of an officer officiating at the same time in two or more appointments which are, ordinarily, held substantively by one individual. In such case, the two appointments shall, for the purpose of calculating acting allowances, be treated as one appointment upon the aggregate pay.

(b).—Nor to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment. An officer so employed, is entitled to the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held or, officiated in any of the appointments alone, and to nothing more.

EXAMPLES.—One Under-Secretary discharging the duties of a fellow Under-Secretary in the same Office or Department as well as his own.

A Joint Magistrate appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Magistrate of the District. In this case he gets allowances only as officiating Magistrate of the District.

A District Judge deprived of the help of an Additional or Assistant Judge, and therefore doing the Additional or Assistant Judge's work.

A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District as well as his own.

A clerk doing the duties of another clerk in the same office.

A Director of Public Instruction doing the work of one of his Inspectors, or one Inspector in the Educational Department doing the work of a fellow Inspector.

(c).—Nor does the Section affect local allowances given for the performance 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 allowances for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind described in Section 12 are regulated by Military Rules and not by this Code.

2. A Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil officer unavoidably placed in charge of a Cantonment Magistracy in addition to his own duties, is entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 100 if the Cantonment Magistracy is of the second class, and Rs. 150 if it is of the first class. But as a rule, only Military officers should hold Cantonment Magistracies.

Section 25.—When an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an 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.

Example.—The effect of the Proviso in this Section is, *inter alia*, that, unless the Local Government thinks it necessary to make the declaration indicated in Rule 1 under Section 23, clause (c), an officer is not entitled to any allowance for taking charge of an office the pay of which is not higher than that of his own substantive office.

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. 100 a month.

(2).—An Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department placed by competent authority in charge of the current duties of an Executive Engineer's office in addition to his own duties, draws an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to his own salary within the limit of the pay of an Executive Engineer, fourth grade. Any other officer 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 grade 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. 100 a month.

(4).—A Sub-Assistant Patrol of the Indian 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.

(5).—Whenever the administrative and medical charges of a Central Jail are not united, the officer appointed to the medical charges of the jail is entitled to an allowance of

Rs. 100 a month, or, in special cases at the discretion of the Local Government, Rs. 150 a month; provided always that the aggregate cost for the administrative and Medical charges shall not exceed the total pay payable for the combination of the two charges in one person.

(6).—A taluk (village) Accountant, Bombay placed in charge of the duties of a fellow-taluk in addition to his own duties, is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(7).—An Assistant Magistrate or Collector, or an Assistant Commissioner placed in charge of the duties of District Superintendent of Police, is entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month, provided that no leave or detention of the officer of whose office the Assistant Magistrate or Collector or Assistant Commissioner is in charge.

This rule applies to assistant Magistrates or Assistant Commissioners in the Bombay Presidency.

(8).—If the taluk whose duties he performs in addition to his own receives fixed pay:—such portion of that fixed pay, not exceeding one-half as the Collector of the District may determine.

(9).—If the taluk whose duties he performs in addition to his own is remunerated by a percentage on the revenue:—such portion of such percentage as the Collector may determine.

Provided always that no extra expense shall be caused to the Government by the arrangement.

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 detention. For instance, no allowance is admissible to a subordinate officer empowered to dispose of routine business while his superior is on tour.

2.—No allowance is admissible to a magisterial or other non-medical officer for the executive charges, either permanently or temporarily, of a District Jail.

3.—An officer placed in charge of the current duties of an office is not entitled to any fixed travelling, tentage or local allowances attached to the office, except under the special orders of the Local Government.

Section 26.—When a Military Officer is appointed to officiate in a Civil office, without being relieved of military duty, his allowances for his Civil duties are regulated by the Rules in this Code, and drawn in the Civil Department, and his allowances for military duties are drawn in the Military Department under Military Rules.

CHAPTER III.

Appointments on Progressive Pay.

Section 27 (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 increment, any excess over one year in the period immediately preceding the date on which the appointment takes effect, during which the officer's pay has been continuously—

(1) if progressive, is subject to increase on passing an examination, at its maximum, and

(2) 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 increment before the date on which the appointment takes effect.

Example.—A. B. 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 rose from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. 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 28.—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 increment (in addition to any time allowable under Section 27)—

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, can under no circumstances, begin to count time for increments in the higher class until his pay has been, for one year, at its maximum.

Example.—C. D. holds an appointment of which the pay rises from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. His pay on the 1st January 1873 is Rs. 550: 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 this appointment until the 1st June 1874 when his substantive pay will have been at its maximum for one year.

2. Any time during which he has held the appointment substantively.

Example.—A. B. (the officer in the example under Section 27) will, under this Section, count the time subsequent to 1st December 1871, during which he is officiating in the appointment. But this Section, like the last, does not, of itself, fix his salary.

Section 29A.—Section 28 does not apply to the case of an officer the pay of whose appointment is changed during his tenure of office. In such case if the new pay is progressive the officer is not entitled to the first increment or his old pay till a year after the date of the order sanctioning the increase.

Example.—(1) The pay of A. B.'s appointment is Rs. 300: on the 1st July 1876 it is changed to 350, raising by five annual increments of Rs. 20 a month to Rs. 350. A. B. is entitled to Rs. 320 from the 1st July 1877.

(2) The pay of C. D.'s appointment is Rs. 200, rising by five equal annual instalments to Rs. 300. C. D.'s pay has been Rs. 300 for five years. The pay of the appointment is changed by an order dated 1st July 1876 to Rs. 250, rising by five equal annual instalments to Rs. 350. C. D. is entitled to Rs. 320 from the 1st July 1877.

Section 29 (a).—If the officer is officiating in the appointment, his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment;

Rule for calculating salary. his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 27 and 28; 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 27 and 28.

Example.—The "pay of the appointment," as fixed for A. B. in the example under Section 27 is—

From December 1st, 1871.....	Rs. 600 and
From July 1st, 1872.....	" 650 and
From July 1st, 1873.....	" 700 and
From July 1st, 1874.....	" 750 and so on.

If he officiates only he gets Rs. 740 (i. e. Rs. 600 + 1/2 of Rs. 600 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 under special orders by the Director General, an officer of the Post Office can count time only under Section 28, and can count under Part I of that Section only so much time as is continuous.

Section 30.—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 31st 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 28, and count towards increments of salary the three months of his first officiating tenure. But if the appointment in 1872 were his "first" appointment to officiate in the higher office, he would be entitled under Section 27 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 31.—In Departments in which the pay is regulated according to Classes, an officer may count, under Section 28, 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.*

* The rules in Sections 27 and 31 were first promulgated in the Acting Allowance Code, dated the 1st August 1871.

Section 31 may be applied in fixing the salaries of officers in the appointments which they were holding on the 1st August, but no back pay before the 1st can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 27 can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made on or after the first August 1871, 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 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 a lien.

Section 33.—Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing re-appointment of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

CHAPTER X.

Exceptional Cases.

Section 34.—The salary of a person appointed to be a temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 27 of 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, as follows:

Section 35.—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 no 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 his duties, or if any such Member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such Member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the Member so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-mentioned 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 heretofore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

1. The salary of a person appointed to officiate as Lieutenant Governor is regulated in the same way as the salary of a person appointed under this Section, to be a temporary Member of Council.

High Court Judges.

Section 36.—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 his appointment.

G. I. 3rd October, 1874, No. 6,055, Financial.

G. I. 13th August 1877, No. 8,406, Financial.

When a District Judge is appointed Officiating (not substantive *pro tem*) Judge of a High Court, he is neither on leave without pay nor the substantive incumbent of any office other than the District Judgeship. No other officer, therefore, can be appointed substantive *pro tem* to that District Judgeship. This doctrine is equally applicable in the case of the first Judge of a Presidency Town Small Cause Court as well as in the case of any Officer appointed to officiate as a High Court Judge.

G. I. 15th June 1876, No. 1,291, Financial.

An Officer who while officiating as a Judge of the High Court was appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to be a Judge of the High Court, becomes a Judge from the date of his letters patent, and that from that date he ceases, as a matter of fact, to have any lien upon his former substantive appointment.

Section 36.—An officiating Law Officer, who is not subject to the Rules in Supplement I to the Civil Leave Code, 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 37.—The undermentioned officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

Accountant General in Bengal, Madras or Bombay..... 1,500

Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Punjab..... 1,250

Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge in British Burmah)..... 1,000

Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Assam, Hyderabad or Mysore..... 800

Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay..... 950

Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab..... 900

Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a civil station..... 850

Superintending Deputy Collector in Sind..... 400

Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, British Burmah..... 75

Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above, and in the Kumaon and Garwal districts..... 200

Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Abdanians and Nicobar..... 300

An Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the hill tracts of the District of Ganjam, in the Pargatipur and Narsipatan divisions of the District of Vizianagaram and in the Wynad division of the District of Malabar..... Full pay of the office in which he is serving.

An Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency holding no Substantive Appointment under Government..... 350

An Assistant Superintendent of Police, serving elsewhere, except those promoted from lower grades..... 200

Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department..... 100

Superintending Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay:

Off first appointment..... 200

„ passing first examination..... 250

„ „ second „..... 300

Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest Department of the Government of India in the Revenue Department (when it is necessary)..... 200

1. The maximum salary of an officiating Naib Tahsildar in the Punjab is thirty rupees.

Section 38.—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.

(a 1.) A clergyman appointed by the Additional Clergy Society to a station at which the appointment of a clergyman of the Society has been authorized by the Government of India in the Home Department or to a charge usually held by a Chaplain on the regular establishment, is entitled, provided that there is no Chaplain on duty at the same place, to an allowance of Rs. 150 a month.

(a 2.) The Government of India may grant to a Minister appointed by the Church of Scotland for service in any station, an allowance of Rs. 100 a month whenever not less than one hundred Presbyterian Soldiers are quartered at the station, and of Rs. 150 a month when the number of such soldiers at the station exceeds two hundred.

(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:—Rs. 150 a month (but he must forfeit the Panjab allowance of Rs. 50 a month, if he has it.)

If he be in the third grade:—Rs. 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 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.

(d.) An Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, officiating as Deputy Collector, is entitled in addition to salary as Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector, to an allowance of two-thirds of the difference between this salary and the pay of the grade in which he officiates.

APPENDIX

EXTRACTS

Extract from the Rules of the appointments, &c., of officers of the Forest Department under the control of the Government of India.

(I.)—Rule XII of 1860 modified by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agricultural and Commercial, No. 290-501, dated the 15th March 1875.

As a Rule, all officiating appointments to the office of Conservator, Deputy and Assistant Conservators will be made to the lowest grade, and in such cases the salary of the officiating officer will be the pay of the lowest grade of the office in which he officiates. The numbers in the grades of Deputy and Assistant Conservators being however now fixed, it has been decided as a temporary arrangement, which it must be clearly understood, will not be continued after the establishment has been re-organised, to permit officers of one grade to act in temporary vacancies that may occur in higher grades within the classes of Assistant and Deputy Conservators, and to extend to the officers of the Forest Department the concessions granted to officers of the Survey Department in the Rules contained in Section 15 and 17 of the Acting Allowance Code.

(II.)—Rule XIII of 1863 unaltered. 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 allowances, or will be fixed specially by the Government of India.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter II.

VIII.—A Superintendent holding charge of two Divisions will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and any Assistant Superintendent in charge of two Sub-Divisions, Rs. 50 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

Revised Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service.

Regarding the Examinations of the two Standards.

Rule of 1864.

20. Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants will be held each year at such stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

21. At these half-yearly examinations there will be two standards of qualification 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. 1599, Pub.

I. ON 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
	4.—Reading & explanation of Aris.	50		

II. ON HIGHER STANDARD.

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
In any other Vernacular.	1.—Conversation.	30	15	
	2.—Reading Aris.	30		
	3.—Explanation of do.	30	90	45
	4.—Dictation or Orders.	30		

M. G., 24th Nov., 1869, No. 1599, Pub.

Do.

M. G., 5th Nov. 1867, No. 1390, Pub.

23. The detailed maxima shown opposite subjects grouped together in a Sub-Division are intended to indicate the relative importance of the subjects.

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.

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., 5th July 1868 No. 621.
Pub.*

26. An Assistant, who has passed in either of the sub-divisions of the Vernacular Test (D. 1, 2, B. 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. 673, Pub.

27. An Assistant, who has once obtained honours 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 1861.

28. An Assistant, who has passed according to the first standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and may be entrusted with a Division of a District. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant, who has passed according to the second standard, will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted, the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

29. Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined 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.

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 Sep., 1860, No. 1,379 and 18th April, 1860, No. 590.

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 2 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 substantiated by 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 due 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 customs and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstract 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 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

* Collector,	at Rs. 7 per diem.
Sub-Collector,	do. 5 do.
Head Assistant,	do. 4 do.

rate 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 Hoohmanash of his District, and of its past Revenue history, as can be learnt from the records.

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 Examination is to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his Station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate to 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 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 runnandhand must be tolerably performed. The papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of other papers; the translation, dictation and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the Vernacular. In an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In this Examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in 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 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 Arris. 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 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 practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform, fully, the important functions of an Indian Collector and Magistrate or not. The trial cases should be selected from those presenting 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 promoted 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 claim to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—G. I., 10th Feb., 1871, No. 137, *First. Sec.*, dated 20th Jan., 1871, No. 390, *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 establishment and control of the newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service, passed under date the 11th March and 29th April, 1859, are cancelled. These Rules do not in any way affect the Descriptive Examinations in law, language, &c., prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among Officers of Government according to what are called the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz:—

	Languages.	Donations on Passing.
	Language.	Donations.
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....	1,000
	Telugu.....	1,000
	Canarese.....	1,000
	Malayalam.....	1,000
	Urdu.....	1,000
	Hindustani.....	1,000
II.—Honors.	Tamil.....	2,000
	Telugu.....	2,000
	Canarese.....	2,000
	Malayalam.....	2,000
	Urdu.....	2,000
	Hindustani.....	2,000

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 examinations in other languages.

5. A Civil Servant shall have 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 Examination 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 1st Monday in January, April, July and October of every year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply to leave to be on furlough at least three months before the date of the examination.

9. The following is the List of High Proficiency Examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

Tamil.....	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Pancharatnam.
	2. Viratopakhya, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.)
	3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 48.
Telugu.....	1. Viratopakhya, as in the New Edition.
	2. Viratopakhya.
	3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Pancharatnam.
Canarese.....	1. Pancharatnam, Bangalore Edition.
	2. Subhasanthe Pustak, Part III, pages 181 to 314 inclusive.
	3. Prākhyāna Mahākā, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 75, 282 to 303, 506 to 600.
Malayalam.....	1. Viratopakhya.
	2. Kuralopaniṣad.
	3. Kuralopaniṣad, first half.

Urdu..... { 1. Hitopodesa.
2. Bātrish Sindhia.
3. Rāmāyana, Bīchitra (3 Cantos.)

Hindustani..... { 1. Ikwan-us-Safa.
2. Nasr-i-Bo-Nazir.
3. Arāsh-i-Mahfil.

Persian..... { 1. Gutlistan.
2. Bostan.
3. Anwarī Shāhīnā.

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. Subha Parvam, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.)
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tūda.
3. The first 24 chapters of Rāmā.

Telugu..... { 1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhedamu).
2. Kāchyatra.
3. Subha Parvam of Mahabharata.
4. Aranya Kanda of Rāmāyana, by Bhaskara.

Canarese..... { 1. Kāthā Sangraha, Bangalore Edition.
2. The Bhagavadgita.
3. Prākhyāna Mahākā, or large Canarese Anthology, Stanzas 51 to 100, 790 to 851, 1,302 to 1,410.

Malayalam..... { 1. Nalācharitram.
2. Chūṇakya Sūtram.
3. Kāralōpāṇi, (the whole.)

Hindustani..... { 1. Nasr-i-Bo-Nazir.
2. Fīrāsh-i-Rājā.
3. Dāwān-i-Āsh, (1st half.)
4. Kuliyat-i-Saudā (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)

Persian..... { 1. Akhlāqī Julā.
2. Inshā Abulfazl.
3. Sikandar Namah.
4. Dāwān-i-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 1869 (cancelled in para. 1), 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 PROMOTENCY.

- I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned Books:—
 - (1) Hitopadesa.
 - (2) The Raghavams (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 DECREE OR 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 first Ashoka of the Rigved & Samhita; Edition about to be published.
 - (2) The Kirtanaganiya (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 Sanskrit Grammar according to European Grammatians.

A Government Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatnam passing the following test in Oriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000.

- I. Vivid voce Translation of passages from Test Books.

Oriya—Nili Kotha.

1. Written translation into English.
2. Do. into Oriya.
3. Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
4. Vivid voce translation of an Oriya Paper.
5. Conversation.
6. Pronunciation.
7. Hand-writing.

A Government Civilian passing in the Khond language will be entitled to a Reward of Rs. 500.

The following are the Tests:—

- (a) For members of the Government Civil Service on arrival.

- I. Construing with readiness and accuracy, and ability to parse and to explain pronouns of idiom and Grammar and to answer general miscellaneous questions from the books prescribed for selected candidates in Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani, and from such books in Chasense and Malayalam as the candidate has studied.

Rules of 68, Manual of Rules and Regulations 1970.
G. O. 1604 January 1967,
No. 65, G. O. 1746 September, 1977, No. 1296.

2. Translating into English with accuracy a paper in a plain simple style not taken from the test books.
3. Translating intelligibly and with reasonable accuracy of Grammar into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper written in a plain simple style—Sanskrit will not be required.
4. Translating in like manner, as a test of idiom, a short paper of English phrases into the language in which the examination is held and answering in writing a few questions on construction and idiom such as are met with in ordinary conversation or writing.
5. Making a written abstract in English of the contents of an Arzi or other official papers written in the language in which the examination is held and which is to be read out to the Examiner who shall be at liberty to obtain any verbal explanation he may require from the Munshi, their conversation being held in the language in which the Arzi or other official paper is written.
6. Conversing intelligibly on an ordinary subject with a Munshi.
7. Pronunciation.
8. Handwriting.

Form of the Examining Committee's Report.

Report on the Examination in the Language of Mr.
according to the Public Service qualification Test.

MADRAS,

1897

- | | |
|--|--|
| I.....Vivid voce Translation of passages from Test books..... | |
| II.....Written Translation into English..... | |
| III.....Written Translation into..... | |
| IV.....Written Translation of Sentences and answering questions on construction, &c. | |
| V.....Vivid voce Translation of paper..... | |
| VI.....Conversation..... | |
| VII.....Pronunciation..... | |
| VIII.....Hand-writing..... | |

OPINION.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES

I.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort Saint George, 29th April, 1861.*—The following Regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated 4th March, 1860:—

1. 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, 1860, and has not been continuously employed ever since,* shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rs. 20, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. *Hand-writing*, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. *Calligraphy*, 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. *Source:—Notification, Gazette, 27th February, 1866, page 830.*] Under G. O., 27th August, 1874, No. 296, Educational Department, candidates for the General Test, will henceforth be required to show an accurate knowledge of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion.
5. *Geography*, including the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.
6. *History*, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches—*English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular*—the first of which shall include all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular language; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. Candidates for the English or the Anglo-Vernacular branch must answer the papers in History, Geography and Arithmetic in English only, but candidates who have already passed one of the branches test will not be required to take up History, Geography and Arithmetic again.

IV. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They must pass these tests either at the same examinations, 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 16 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee of Rs. 200.

*The employment herein referred to must have been in permanent appointments, the salary of which exceeds Rs. 10 per annum.

†Not printed in this Abstrac, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fee.

IX. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular Offices and Departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions, under the instructions of the Commissioners, and examining and reporting on the answers.

X. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they see necessary to prescribe the period of service, which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

Hospital Writers must pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.—*Order of Madras Government, 27th January, 1869, No. 115, Public.*

The fee for admission to the English Branch only will be Rupees five; and for the Vernacular Branch only Rupees five. But the fee for admission to the Anglo-Vernacular Branch will be Rupees seven.—G. O., 27th August, 1874, No. 296, Educational Department.

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Fort Saint George, 29th July, 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject, and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I. Judicial Test.—Civil. | VII. Translation Test. |
| II. Do. do.—Criminal. | VIII. Precis-writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test for Pleaders in District |
| IV. Do. do.—Salt Department. | Munsiff's Courts. |
| V. Do. do.—Sea Customs. | X. Police Test. |
| VI. Account Test. | |

Outacumund, May 27th, 1878.

It is hereby notified that from this date the Precis-writing Test is made applicable to the undermentioned appointments in supersession of the present special Test Rules on the subject.

I.—GENERAL.

First, Second, and Third Assistants, Registrar, Record-keeper, Head Examiner in the Press Department, Deputy Registrar, Indexer, Examiner, Head Clerk of the Reference Branch, Head Clerk of the Petition Department, and Head Clerk of the Petition Department in the Government Office.

II.—JUDICIAL.

Subordinate Judge.
District Munsiff.
Pleader in District and Sessions Court, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
Sheristadar.
Manager.
Record-keeper.
Examiner of Correspondence.
Indexer.
Sheristadar in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
Head writer in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
Manager, Record-keeper and Examiner, Madras Small Cause Court.
Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.
Examiner and Record-keeper in all the Courts.

Deputy and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector General of Police.
 Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.
 Manager, High Court Police Court, Madras.
 Record-keepers in the Police Courts, Presidency.
 Manager, Government Agency, Visagapatam.

III.—REVENUE.

Head Sheristadar, Unconvenanted Assistants, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Local Fund Manager, Manager of the Forest Department, First, Second, Third and Fourth Accountants, Record-keeper, Indexer, Head Translator, and Head Accountant of the Local Fund Department, in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Manager, Indexer, Translator, and Record-keeper in the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlements.

Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Deputy Sheristadar.

Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.

Talukdars.

Sub-Magistrates.

Auditory Superintendent, Madras.

Manager and Accountants drawing salaries of Rs. 80 per mensem and upwards, in the Sea Customs Office, Madras.

Accountant, English Department, Collector's Office.

English Record-keeper in Collector's Office.

Superintendent of Salt Division.

Accountants in the Stamp Office, Madras, and Forest Conservancy Department, drawing salaries of Rs. 80 per mensem and upwards.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendents and Accountants drawing salaries of Rs. 80 and upwards per mensem in the Accountant General's Office.

Manager, Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

Manager, Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Accountants, drawing Rs. 80 and upwards, in the Marine Office, Madras.

Manager, Record-keeper, in the Office of the Chaplain Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Troops.

All Clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 80 and upwards per mensem.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TEST AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICERS FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRESCRIBED.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

(Office.)

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Munsif.
3. Reader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Indian Evidence Act, 1872.* | f. Sadagopa Charin's Manual of Mahomedan Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | g. The "Specific Relief Act, 1877," and |
| c. Indian Contract Act, 1872. | pp. 57-238 of the Sixth Edition of |
| d. Collier's Manual of the Law of Torts and | Goldsmith's Doctrine and Practice of |
| Maluam of Damages. | Equity. |
| e. Steele's Manual of Hindu Law & First | |
| Volume of Practice—Hindu Law. | |

Remarks.

* The Examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in the Vernacular.*

G. O., 10th June 1879.

The Orders of 10th May 1867, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1869, Revenue Department, have been decided that cases under very special circumstances, a candidate may be permitted to show knowledge of English being deemed necessary for offices for which the Special Test have been prescribed.

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