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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 any where in India for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay and a moiety of his staff salary. Leave taken under this rule will form no part of the eight year's aggregate furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the officer will lose his staff appointment unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

Pay as heretofore.

If taken for a third year consecutively, staff appointment forfeited.

XXVI.—Leave on sick certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed medical certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any officer who, in the opinion of a Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these rules, will be held to constitute a part of the 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 to 1 year on medical certificate, reckons in the 8 years of Rule XVI.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Ninety days allowed from certain stations.
Assam. *Bannu.*
Shillong. *Dera Ismael Khan.*
Erinpore. *Dera Ghazee Khan.*
Dodder. *Rajmoulee.*
Khairwara. *Jacobabad.*
Bhutra.

XXXI.—An officer is at liberty to proceed, wherever he may desire, on privilege leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII.—Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained by an officer while absent on privilege leave, the privilege leave will be converted into general leave, the officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his staff salary.

Must be apart from furlough or other leave.

* A military officer in civil employ having applied for six months' leave on private affairs to Cashmere, 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 1863, coming under the provisions of Rule XXXIII. (Military Department's Order, No. 65, dated 3rd April 1875.)

Military Officers in Civil employ.

XXXIII.—*These Military Officers (including Warrant Officers who hold Honorary, Veteran, or Unattached Commissions) in Civil or Political employ who may elect these rules when they take leave in India, come, as respect periods of leave obtainable and amount pay to be granted, under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules.

For preparatory or subsidiary leave, see Note (4) of Rule XVIII.

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV.—Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Fund subscription during furlough. § 2. Officers going home under these rules will pay English rates of subscription only to the Military Fund.

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 1851, 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; July 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 counting for pension, as shown in Rule XXIII.

Previous service of officers under 1796 Rules how reckoned. His election of these Furlough Rules in no way affects his right to retire under the Pension Rules of 1796.

2.

Revised Furlough and Leave Rules for the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services, General Order, Military Department No. 1,316 of 1875, dated 30th December, 1875.

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 years' 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 8, he may not be absent from duty on any ground for more than three years consecutively; nor, on return from furlough, may he receive, except under Rule 6, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled, until after the interval of two years.

* G. O. G., No. 309 of 1876; G. I., 20th April 1876, No. 2294, Financial.—With reference to Rule XXXIII of the Furlough Rules, No. 171, dated 25th February 1874, Furlough in India may be allowed under Chapter I of those Rules to a Military officer in Civil employ who is entitled to furlough out of India, under the same Chapter, by the Government to which he is subordinate, and that such an officer is further entitled to subsidiary leave and privilege leave under the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.

When Furlough in India is granted to a Military officer in Civil employ by the Government to which the officer is subordinate, a copy of the order granting the furlough should be sent to the Military Department.

G. O. G., No. 72 of 1877, Gazette, page 69, dated 23rd January 1877.—With reference to G. O. G., No. 510 of 1876, it is notified that furlough granted to Military officers in Civil employ under the Notification by the Financial Department, No. 2294, dated 20th April 1876, for a period not exceeding three months, is not to be considered as furlough requiring an interval of three years' service between two furloughs. Such furlough will, however, be excluded the three years' service required between two furloughs.

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 as 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 Department, 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^l a year) half the emoluments of his office, computed according to a rate of exchange to be fixed in each year by the Secretary of State; but in any case he does not receive less than 250^l a year. The emoluments of his office include all pay, staff corps pay, staff salary, and Indian allowances he would receive in respect to it if he were on duty, and for the purpose of each payment his office is the office he fills on the day when that payment becomes due. 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.

Ruling.—*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.

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.

Ruling.—*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 not, except for very urgent reasons, to be specially reported to the Government of India, be renewed till after six months have elapsed from its expiration. It must be spent at some place east of the 40th degree of east longitude. Subject to these conditions, it may be granted or refused entirely at the discretion of the local authorities, who in granting it shall fix its duration, and may fix the limits within which it shall be spent, and whether during its continuance half pay and allowances are to be deducted for the payment of a substitute; and they may grant it as preparatory to furlough or for the purpose of a medical examination. Leave counts as service for pension and furlough. The local authorities shall be defined for the purpose of this rule by the Government of India.

11. Leave and furlough are reckoned from and to the close of the days named in the order granting them.

12. The position of 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.

Ruling.—*An officer takes with him so much service for a pension as he had become entitled to under former rules. Under the rules of 1851 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 1851 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.

* G. O. G., Military Department, 1110, dated 27th October 1875.

† See foot-note to Rule XX, page 263.

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SCHEDULE A.

Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant officers attaining that rank after the 31st December 1875; and

Ruling.—* The date of entry into the Staff Corps is that of entry for choice of furlough rules, etc., 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 1875, 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 1875, 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.

Ruling.—* 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 advancement 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 1863, can be reckoned in calculating furlough pay under these rules (Rule 5).

II. That the Governments of the three Presidencies, or their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in regard to officers serving directly under them, shall be held to be the "local authorities" named in Rule 10.

III. That pending further orders, a Staff Officer granted leave under Rule 10 shall receive, as heretofore, the pay or Staff Corps pay of his rank and half the staff salary of his appointment during such leave; but full staff salary may be allowed him for the first two months (as now during privilege leave) when he makes approved arrangements for the performance of his duties during that period. In such cases, the G. O. granting the leave must state that the first two months are to be on full staff pay.

N. B.—It is distinctly to be understood that the rule regarding the pay to be drawn on leave under para. 10 is liable to be modified at any time in any way that the Government of India may deem expedient.

IV. Pending further orders, these rules are not applicable to any officer in Civil employ.

G. G. O., 17th December, 1877, No. 1102, G. O. G., No. 964, dated 18th December, 1877.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following supplementary regulations which have received the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, providing for the case of Military officers in Civil Employ referred to in para. IV of the subsidiary rules appended in G. G. O., No. 1316, of the 30th December, 1875.

I. Any officer now in Civil Employ, who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1854 or 1863, shall remain so subject.

II. Any Military officer who may hereafter enter Civil Employ, who is not already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall remain subject to the rules applicable to him when he enters Civil Employ.

[NOTE.—An officer referred to in Rules I and II cannot elect the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, so long as he continues in Civil Employ.]

III. Any officer who may enter Civil Employ, who is already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall be subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code applicable to the Governmented Civil Servants both as regards furlough and leave taken out of India and in India.

IV. If any officer who is employed in the Civil administration has taken furlough in the Military Department under the said rules of 1875, this furlough shall be treated, in calculating the furlough or special leave admissible to him under

* G. G. O., Military Department, No. 1110, dated 27th October 1876.

the preceding rule, as if it had been furlough taken under the Civil Leave Code. Leave so taken under the 10th military rule shall be treated as if it had been privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code, and the claims of the officer under the Civil Leave Code adjusted accordingly.

V. If an officer who has been subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code under the third of these rules is again employed in the Military Department, and so again becomes subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, any furlough or special leave taken by him under the Civil Leave Code will be treated, in calculating the furlough admissible to him under the said Military rules, as if it had been furlough taken under the said Military rules. Privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code Rules will be treated as if it had been leave taken under the 10th military rules. Subsidiary or examination leave taken under the Civil Leave Code will not affect the claims of such an officer under the Military Furlough and Leave Rules.

APPENDIX D.

FORM A.

(Overseas.)

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, but any further extension will be without pay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

The 187 . . .

Secy. to the Govt. of . . .

NOTE.—On the back is noted the date of the 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.

(Overseas.)

Furlough Rules of 1863.

Certified that A. B. has—years—months—days furlough at his credit and is under the Furlough Rules of 1863.

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 1863.—Rule XI.

Certified that A. B. has—years—months—days furlough at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1863.

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

NOTE.—(As in Form A.)
(Reverse.)
(As in Form A.)

Secy. to the Govt. of

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. I. 4th June, 1877, No. 974, Financial.

2. The leave admissible to any Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, the Governors of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament; Section 26 of 21 & 22 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 21 & 22 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.

* 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.

IV.—Except under Rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

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

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

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

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

Provided that furlough under this 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 debarcation.]

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above Rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges, shall be subject to, and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and, in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in 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 allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of 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 22, Rule 1 of the Code shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, even though, under Rule XXIII, he may elect to abide by former Rules. Whatever Rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.]

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken, as such, in continuation of each other; but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these Rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege 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 1859, 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 1859, 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 1859, 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 Burma.

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 *Law Officer* includes an Advocate General, a Standing Counsel, an Administrator General, an Official Trustee, an Official Assignee, a Receiver of a High Court, an Officer of

a High Court who holds an appointment which by law can be held only by a Barrister-at-Law or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department to a Local Government, a Remembrancer or Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, a Government Advocate, a Clerk of the Crown, a Government Solicitor, a Government Pleader, and a Government Prosecutor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NOTE.—Provided that no expense is caused to the Government. (To Punjab Government, No. 2,651, dated 6th September 1876).]

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

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

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

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

VIII.—In very urgent cases, subsidiary leave of absence may be granted under Section 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.

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.

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. 839 a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter.

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

Illustrations.

A, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bombay (pay Rs. 1,000 a month) officiates for B the Advocate General (pay Rs. 2,000 a month) who is on leave with an absentee allowance of Rs. 1,000 a year = Rs. 83 1/3 a month, or 1/24th of the pay of the Advocate General. A is entitled to 1/24th of the pay of the Advocate General = Rs. 1,166 2/3, and 1/24th of that of Legal Remembrancer = Rs. 416 2/3, i. e., to a total of Rs. 1,583 1/3 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 Moulemein 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:—

Furlough or leave on medical certificate. A Bishop may be allowed leave of absence either on medical certificate or on furlough.

Amount admissible on medical certificate. 3. The amount of leave of absence on medical certificate admissible to a Bishop is limited to two years.

4. Subject to the limitation in Rule 3, leave of absence may be granted to a Bishop upon medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year. Leave so granted may be extended upon medical certificate to any period not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

Amount of furlough. 5. The amount of furlough admissible to a Bishop at one time is limited to six calendar months.

6. The amount of furlough earned by a Bishop is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption; provided that no additional furlough can be earned by duty done while six months' furlough is due, and that when duty is interrupted, all furlough earned theretofore is cancelled.

The furlough due to a Bishop is the furlough which he has earned less the period during which he has been absent on furlough.

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

Charge of Diocese. 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.

Allowances on furlough. 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.

* 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.

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.

Charge of 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 5 & 6 Vic., Cap. 119. In such case the Bishop of Madras or Bombay is entitled to an allowance at the rate of Rs. 534 1/2 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. 534 1/2 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. 5,831-6-8 1/2.

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 those Presidencies, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

Metropolitan.

SUPPLEMENT E.

CHAPLAINS.

Preliminary.

The Venerable the Archdeacon and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland will furnish Government as soon as a Chaplain of the Madras establishment completes his full period of service with a statement shewing the date on which the Chaplain completed such service, whether he is in England or India. It should also include whether the Chaplain is on duty or on leave, and, if the latter, for what period.

Chaplains.

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

SECTION 2.—In these Rules—

Active Service.

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

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

Extraordinary leave.

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

Continuous service.

(c) "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service and active service of a Chaplain since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

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

1. No leave other than privilege leave under Section 12 of this Supplement, may be granted to a Chaplain who has completed twenty-five years' service (see Section 4, Supplement C to the Civil Pension Code). Leave other than privilege leave granted to a Chaplain before his completion of twenty-five years' service ceases to have effect on such completion.

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.

* See note on page 274.

† By Act 53, Geo. 3, Cap. 155, Section 49, the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is fixed at £5,000, to be paid at an exchange of two shillings for the Bengal current rupees. One hundred Bengal current rupees = 100 sicca rupees 86-2-6 = rupees 91-9-4. Thus the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is rupees 5,831-6-8 a month. (Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 490, dated 31st May 1876, paragraph 3.)

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 1894 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 36 of the Code, Rules 2 to 9, apply generally to Chaplains also.

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

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered seven years' active service;
- (3) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to Church of England Chaplains employed in the Diocese of Calcutta, if 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.	£450 a year.
Senior Chaplains	£500 "	£384 "
Junior Chaplains	£350 "	£269 "

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 allowances 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 in 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 demanded 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 may draw any local allowance attaching to his office, such as conveyance allowance, or Jati allowance, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum tenens*.

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 there 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 Paymaster in the same manner as a Military Officer.* But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

Section 15.—Applications for leave are to be dealt with as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with Section 29 of the Code.

1. The following Rules have been prescribed in the Home Department, with reference to applications for leave from Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment; and from Chaplains, on other establishments serving in the Diocese of Calcutta:—

i. It is only on rare occasions that a Chaplain is specially attached to a particular Regiment; although usually he is moved with the Regiment, and is appointed Chaplain of the Station where the Regiment is quartered. When so appointed, he draws salary from the Civil Department. On the other hand, when attached to a Regiment, his pay becomes a charge upon the Military Department, and should be drawn thence.

ii. 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*.

iii. 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.

* The Rule for a Military Officer is contained in the following orders:—

General Order by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 859, dated the 17th September, 1869.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India having intimated that the necessary instructions have been issued by the War Office to the Controllers of Army Expenditure in the Colonies to allow of officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army who may be there on leave drawing their pay from the local Commissariat Chest on the production of the requisite authority in each case from the Indian Government, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that such officers as may be desirous of availing themselves of this privilege should either directly before embarkation, or through their Agents in India subsequently, apply to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which they may be attached for the necessary Warrant on this account which will then be duly furnished by the Pay Examiner concerned after obtaining the endorsement of the Controller of Military Accounts and the countersignature of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department of the Presidency concerned.

The Warrant referred to will be in the following form:—

Warrant No. _____ of 186__-6__ to the Controller of Army Expenditure of Her Majesty's Colony at _____

(Name of officer, rank, &c.)

Having been granted leave on (furlough to be specified) for a period of _____ under the orders of Government specified in margin, is hereby allowed the privilege of drawing his pay from the local Commissariat Chest during the above-mentioned period commencing from the date of his last pay-certificate at the following rate.

(Here enter rate)

Sd.

Pay Examiner.

Sd.

Controller of Military Accounts.

Sd.

Secretary to Government.

Extract from General Order by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 955, dated 8th September, 1874.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Warrant prescribed in No. 859 of 1869, to enable officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army to draw their pay in the Colonies shall, in future, be furnished in duplicate and bear the signature of the payee on the back. One copy shall then be furnished to the Government of the Presidency concerned for transmission to the Colonial authorities, and the other for delivery as at present to the officer.

† 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.

(Home Department's Resolution, No. 4—257 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, shewing 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 return 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.

Unconvenanted Officers Generally.

[Such of the Rules under the Sections of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Convenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Unconvenanted Officers generally.]

Preliminary.

Section 1 (2).—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:

(a).—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

* But see Rule 2 under Section 7 of the Code.

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 absence 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 1.—An officer holding an appointment or a professing pay, rising to a maximum of one hundred rupees, who is in the receipt of the maximum pay, is not, by reason of the mean pay of the appointment being less than one hundred rupees, to be treated as an officer whose pay is less than one hundred rupees.]

NOTE 2.—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 Chund 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 (b) of this Section, viz., that no extra cost shall be imposed upon the State. Provided always that this concession shall be confined strictly to cases in which illness shall be certified not to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits.

NOTE.—A Police officer, who under Section 109 (b) 1) 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 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, or a Syce in charge of a Government Stallion—or an employe in a Commissariat 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. The word "Artificer" in this exception includes a temporary or extra Artificer.

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 46 of the G. G. O. of the Military Department, No. 550, dated 5th June 1868, is appointed to the grade of Assistant Surgeon, may count his service in the warrant grade towards leave under these rules, on the understanding that any leave taken by him during his employment as an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department in the warrant grade will be treated as if it had been taken under these rules.

2. The leave of members of the Pilot service in Bengal is governed by special rules.

3. A Police Officer who, under Section 110 (b) 1) 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.

* The Governor-General in Council considers that Section 1 (b) of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code authorises 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. 2911, dated 26th April 1876.*)

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. But see Rule 2 under Section 7 of the Code.

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 31, 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.

SECTION 2.—In these Rules "pay" means substantive monthly pay; "salary" means the sum of monthly pay and acting allowance:

Pay and salary.

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 an officer whose appointment is

not Gazetted takes leave for not more than one month, or whenever such officer's salary is less than three hundred rupees, his pay (not salary) when he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of "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 shewn, 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 4 (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 sanitarium in India.

1. See also Code, Section 25, and Rule I under it.

SECTION 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An officer on subsidiary leave following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or one-quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allow-

Allowances.

ance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. But see Code, Section 21, Rule 2 and Section 23 (a), 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, without losing his lien on such appointment, if the Local Government considers no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense. If such an officer is, without an interval, confirmed in his appointment, his temporary or officiating service may be treated as duty qualifying for privilege leave within the meaning of Section 39 of the Code.

Engineers and others employed under special covenant may be allowed 6 months' leave under the above rule.—G. I., 14th September 1877, No. 1,832, *Financial*.

3. A ministerial officer of a High Court is not allowed privilege leave, if he is allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

High Court Officer.

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.]

4-A. Privilege leave to Warrant officers in the Public Works Department is granted in accordance with Article 9 of Section 2, Chapter V, of the Code of Regulations for the Public Works 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 3rd May 1841, from the Army or the Oudh Military Police, or any other Military body, to the Oudh Civil Police, is allowed to accumulate privilege leave on full pay to the extent of six months if his home is east of the river Indus, and seven months if his home is west of that river.

Examination leave.

SECTION 13.—An officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for a higher subordinate appointment, such as a Deputy-Magistracy, may, under the orders of the Local Government, be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to enable 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.

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, takes 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.

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, however, heads of Departments to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

Monthly return.

(b).—A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the form given in the Appendix to this Supplement, and should accompany each establishment pay bill.

[NOTE.—An Accountant General is not required to submit any report on the title of leave of an applicant who is a non-gazetted officer.]

* G. I., 22nd June, 1878, No. 1057, *Financial*.—Local Governments may commute, retrospectively, periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances, for the purposes of the Civil Leave Code, Supplement F to that Code, and the Civil Pension Code.

THE ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

[NOTE.—No standing order not contained in this Code should be quoted or trusted in deciding or submitting for orders any question affecting acting allowances. If any officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code ought to be revived, he should refer the question through the proper channel to the Government of India. Without the special authority of the Government of India, no such order has any validity.]

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.

[NOTE.—The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a Local Government for the purposes of this Code. But he has power to make appointments to vacancies for periods not exceeding three months.]

(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.

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 allowances for acting for another of them whose pay is at the moment higher.

(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 this 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 duty, or the specially arduous nature of the work. A local allowance is given in full to the officer actually present on duty, and is not taken into account in calculating leave allowances or pension. (But see Rule 4 under Section 31, Civil Leave Code.)

SECTION 2 (c).—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.

* G. I., 22nd March 1877, No. 1595, *Financial—Gazette*, page 228.—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 *tenens* to draw these allowances.

(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).

(6).—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.

(c).—"Salary" is the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance," or charge allowance under Section 25 of this Code—it does not include personal allowances,† travelling allowances, or local allowances, or the like.

(d).—"Progressive pay" is pay which upon the good behaviour of an officer, rises, by periodical increments, from a minimum to a maximum.

(e).—"Consolidated pay" includes military pay and allowances or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(f).—"Staff salary" is an allowance to a Military Officer in addition to the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

*General Rules.**Maximum and minimum.*

SECTION 3 (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer is the pay of the appointment.

(b).—The minimum salary of an officiating officer is half the pay of the appointment.

SECTION 4.—If an absentee draws no part of the pay of his appointment, another officer may be appointed thereto substantively, for a time only, on full pay, without disturbing the lien of the absentee. The full pay of an officer thus appointed substantively, for a

time only, in like 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.

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 Purlough 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 25th February 1874.

3. Full pay is not to be drawn under this Section as a matter of course, or unless the officer claiming it is, by proper authority, formally appointed to the office substantively for a time.

SECTION 5.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is changed while he is officiating in an appointment; or if, while so officiating, an officer is appointed, for the first time, to some substantive office; then, provided that 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.

* 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 especially 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.*

The charge allowance which an Assistant Superintendent of Survey receives, for being in charge of a Survey party, is not included in either pay or salary. This must be borne in mind, in applying the rule in foot-note to Section 2(c) of the Acting Allowance Code, to the cases of these officers as receive personal allowances.

* For *Financial Secretary G. I.* This must be borne in mind, in applying the rule in foot-note to Section 2(c) of the Acting Allowance Code, to the cases of these officers as receive personal allowances.

In the case of retirement of an officer on application for pension, an acting incumbent should be appointed on acting pay, until the final orders of Government on the application for pension are passed. The officer appointed should then if he has proved himself qualified for the post be confirmed retrospectively, and allowed full pay from the date from which the pension taken effect, or from that of retirement in case gratuity only is allowed to the retiring incumbent.

CHAPTER III.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers with substantive appointments.—Section 6 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

(b).—But the acting allowances shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade, and the pay of the officiating officer.

(c).—Nor shall it be less than Rs. 230.

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.

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.)

[NOTE.—A Military officer employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, though drawing pay in the Civil Department, is not, for the purposes of this Code, considered to be a military officer in civil employ.]

G. I. 11th February, 1870, No. 813, Financial.—Whenever, on public grounds, a Commissioned Military officer holding a Civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his Military pay, is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

(1). Whenever, under the orders of 11th February 1870, the charge for the excess Military pay of an officer thus retained in Civil employ falls upon Provincial or Local Funds, the orders of the Local Government shall suffice for its admission by the Civil Account Department; (2) but that if the charge falls upon any grant which has not been surrendered to the Local Government, the sanction of the Government of India is necessary; (3) that in either case the Local Government should not, as a matter of course, or without careful consideration, authorize the retention in Civil employ of a Military officer whose Military pay exceeds the pay of his Civil office; and (4) that these orders do not apply to a Commissioned Medical officer whose commission is dated before the 1st November 1861, such officer being absolutely entitled to pay equal to the grade pay of his rank even while holding a Civil office.

With reference to the third direction in the Resolution of August 1877, it is ruled that, if in any case the relegation of a Military officer from Civil to Military employ would involve extra expense, or be otherwise unacceptable to the Military authorities, the consent of the Government of India should be obtained before such relegation is effected.

G. I. 26th January, 1878, No. 551, Financial.

M. G. 27th February, 1878, No. 239, Financial.

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.

Rs.

For an officer of the rank of Captain or Subaltern..... 250 a month.

For an officer of the rank of Major..... 320 "

For higher ranks..... 400 "

Appointment on staff salary. Section 10.—In Cases 1 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Section 6.

Section 11.—In Cases 4, 5, and 6, the salaries are calculated by the Military Rules*; any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in Case 6, over the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of the officer, being treated as a staff salary.

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 unemployed pay and the consolidated pay he would receive if he held the appointment substantively.

(b).—Provided that, if the officer was appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1861, he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than the grade pay of his rank.

* The Military Rules referred to are as follow:—

(1) For an officer officiating for an absentee under the Rules of 1863:—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment (civil or military) if he have one; provided that the whole staff salary thus drawn shall not be less than Rs. 100 a month, unless the full staff salary of the post in which he is officiating is less than that sum. If the full staff salary is available, he may draw the whole of it, but in such case, he can draw no portion of the staff salary of his substantive appointment.

(2) For an officer officiating for an absentee under the Rules of 1861.

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment for the first six months. After acting for six months, (or earlier if it is available), he will become entitled to the full staff salary. But in such case he can draw no portion of the staff salary of his substantive appointment.

The allowances of a Military officer transferred from Military to Civil duty shall be paid by the Civil Department, from the date on which he gives over charge of his Military duty; and that when a Military officer is transferred from Civil to Military duty, his allowances shall cease to be payable in the Civil Department from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his Civil duty.

[NOTE.—It is to be understood that the pay of an officer who relinquishes Military for Civil duty in the foregoing, will be chargeable to the Civil Department for that day, if, on the other hand, the officer relinquishes Military duty in the afternoon, his pay for that day will be chargeable to the Military Department—and vice versa in the case of an officer transferred from Civil to Military duty.]

[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.

[*Entire Establishment, Superior Railway Revenue Establishments and Superior Officers of Account 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.]

No officiating in grades.

SECTION 13 (a).—An officer of a class divided into grades cannot officiate, in this class, in a grade higher than that to which he is substantively appointed.

(b).—An officer officiating in a rank which is divided into classes, or in a class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or 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.

Officers with substantive appointment.

SECTION 14 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

(b).—A Civil Officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A Military officer, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay, and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated in Section 9, added to half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

Explanation.—The civil pay of 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 Railway Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

SECTION 15.—In the following cases, special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or if the appointment be under a Chief Commissioner or an Agent to the Governor General, or under the Resident of Hyderabad, or the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, by the Government of India.

(a).—A Subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer, is allowed Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that his salary must not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade.

(b).—A Subordinate officiating as an Assistant, is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the Subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on Subordinate Officers.

(c).—An Accountant officiating 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.*]

SECTION 16.—An officer officiating in the grade imbraced by above his own, is entitled to the same allowances as 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 appointments referred to.—The appointments of Postmasters-General and Judges of Small Cause Courts of the first class in Bengal, viz., the Small Cause Courts in Calcutta and Sealdah, the Principal Court in Jessore, and the Courts in Magoarah, 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 Post Office Department, no officer may, under this clause be appointed to officiate in a 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 Commissionerships, Judgeships of Small Cause Courts in Bengal, not mentioned in the example under Section 20 (a) and the Subordinate Judgeships with which they are classed.

1. In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the subordinate establishments.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of Munisifship are treated as distinct classes.

Explanation.—The pay of an appointment which belongs to a graded class and is not such as is described in Clause (a) of this Section, is the average pay of the grades, calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade, unless he belongs to another department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

[NOTE.—This explanation does not apply to appointments in the Post Office Department.]

*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.

G. I., 13th Feb. 1877, No. 793 Financial.

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 allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

[NOTE.—See note under Section 4.]

Appointments of less than Rs. 100. 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 aggregate allowances 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 compensation of his absence. (See *Civil Leave Code, Supplement F, Section 10* and note under it.)

[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*.)

Two or more appointments. 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. 2,200.

	Rs.
If he held A only he would draw	1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 800	1,800
If he officiated in C only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000 and acting allowance Rs. 800	1,800
He will therefore draw for C (which carries the highest salary). ..	1,800
And, but for proviso (c), he would be entitled, for B and A, to such allowances as the ..	1,400 1,000
Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rs. 700 for B, and ..	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, in addition to his own.

(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,

Charge of current duties. 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. 150 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 class than his own, may be permitted to draw a charge allowance of one-tenth of the pay of the higher class.

(3).—An Executive Engineer in charge of two Divisions may, as a special and temporary arrangement, receive a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

(4).—A Sub-Assistant Patrol of the Inland Customs Department, when placed in charge of a beat owing to the absence on leave of a Patrol or an Assistant Patrol, is entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 15 a month.

(5).—Whenever the administrative and medical charges of a Central Jail are not united, the officer appointed to the medical charge 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 talati (village Accountant, Bombay) placed in charge of the duties of a fellow-talati in addition to his own duties, is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(a).—If the talati 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.

(b).—If the talati 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.

(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 class promotion be given in the Police Department in consequence of the leave or deputation of the officer of whose office the Assistant Magistrate or Collector or Assistant Commissioner has charge.

This rule applies to supernumerary Assistant Collectors in the Bombay Presidency.

1.—No allowance is admissible under this Section unless the incumbent has actually given over charge of the office under the orders of competent authority, and is absent on leave or deputation. For instance, no allowance is admissible to a subordinate officer empowered to dispose of routine business while his superior is on tour.

2.—No allowance is admissible to a magisterial or other non-medical officer for the executive charge, 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.

4.—An officer in Medical charge of a civil station is entitled under this Section to an allowance of Rupees 100 a month for holding visiting charge of a second station.

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 IX.

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, or 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 increments 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 rises from Rs. 600 to 650. 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 increments (in addition to any thus admissible 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 that appointment until the 1st June 1874 when his substantive pay will have been at its maximum for one year.

ii. Any time during which he has held the appointment substantively.

Example.—A. B. (the officer in the example under Section 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 28A.—Section 28 does not apply to the case of an officer the pay of whose appointment is changed during his tenure of office and where such new pay is on a progressive scale. In such case 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.

Examples. (1) The pay of A. B.'s appointment is Rs. 300 from the 1st July 1876 it is changed to 270, 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 1878 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; 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 the officer only gets Rs. 740 (i. e. Rs. 600 + 750 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 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-instatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

CHAPTER X.

Exceptional Cases.

SECTION 31.—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 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when 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 act as such, or if any such Member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such Member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the Member to absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government as aforesaid: provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

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 35.**—An officiating Chief Justice, or Judge, of any High Court, or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, is entitled to the full pay of the appointment.*

* *G. I. 23rd October, 1874, No. 6,233, Financial; G. I. 13th August 1877, No. 2,406, 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 decision 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 1875, No. 1,291 Financial.—An Officer who while officiating as a Judge of the High Court be appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to be a Judge of the High Court, he 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 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 36.—An officiating Law Officer, who is not subject to the Rules in Supplement C 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 absence 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.....	1,400
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Punjab.....	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge in British Burmah).....	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.....	650
Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab.....	640
Unconvenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a civil station.....	850
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.....	400
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, British Burmah..	75
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above, and in the Kumaon and Garawal districts.....	200
Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Andamans and Nicobars.....	200
An Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the hill tracts of the District of Ganjam, in the Parvatipur and Narsipatam divisions of the District of Vizagapatam 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.....	250
An Assistant Superintendent of Police, serving elsewhere, except those promoted from lower grades.....	200
Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department.....	100
Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay:	
On first appointment.....	200
" passing first examination.....	250
" " second ".....	300
Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest Department (if the Government of India in the Revenue Department think it 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.

(a 3.) A Chaplain officiating as Archdeacon is entitled to an acting allowance of Rupees 166-10-8 a month in addition to his pay as Chaplain.

(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 Punjab allowance of Rs. 60 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.

1

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 1869 modified by the Resolution of the Government of India in the

Department of Revenue, Agricultural and Commerce, No. 290-301, dated the 18th 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 16 and 17 of the Acting Allowance Code.

(II.)—(Rule XIII of 1869 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 allowance, or will be fixed specially by the Government of India.

2.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

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 by the two Standards.

Rules of 1864.

20. Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants will be held each year at such stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

21. At these half-yearly examinations there will be two standards of 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. 1,599, Pub.*

I, OR LOWER STANDARD.

	Detailed Maximum.	Separate Maximum.	Separate Minimum.
Division A. { 1.—Revenue law &c.....	100	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		
2.—Decision of Magisterial Case.....	50	35	
C. Law of Evidence.....	50	50	
1.—Conversation.....	50	35	
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed. { 2.— { Translation.....	30		
{ Dictation.....	30	110	65
{ Reading & explanation of Arzis.....	50		

II, OR HIGHER STANDARD.

Division A. { 1.—Revenue law, &c.....	150	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		
2.—Decision of Magisterial Case.....	50	35	
C.—Law of Evidence.....	80	50	
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed. { 1.—Conversation.....	50	50	35
{ 2.— { Translation.....	30		
{ Dictation.....	30	110	65
{ Reading & Explanation of Arzis.....	50		
In any other Vernacular. { 1.—Conversation.....	80	15	
{ 2.— { Reading Arzis.....	30		
{ Explanation of do.....	30	90	45
{ Dictation or Orders.....	30		

M. G., 24th Nov., 1869, No. 1,599, Pub.

Do.

M. G., 5th Nov. 1867, No. 1,399, 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., 8th July 1868 No. 821, Pub.

26. An Assistant, who has passed in either of the sub-divisions of the Vernacular Test (D. 1, 2, E. 1, 2,) but who has failed in the other, will be required at next examination to pass in both the sub-divisions.

M. G., 21st July, 1868 No. 578, Pub.

27. An Assistant, who has once obtained honors in a Vernacular, must again pass in that Vernacular according to the standards, if it is one of the languages prescribed for that Test.

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.

Rules of 1864.

29. Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined under these Rules, and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

Do.

30. All Assistants, who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than 6 months at their Stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than 2 years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their Districts previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw, but not more than once for each standard, the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations, when the station at which the Divisional Committee meet is beyond the limits of their own Districts. When called upon to attend for examination within their own Districts, but at a distance from their head-quarters, they will draw only the extra tent allowance of Rs. 3 per diem, under the same restriction as travelling allowance. Members of Divisional Committees, being Revenue Officers, will, in like manner, be allowed to draw extra tentage* whenever their services may be required in such capacity at a distance from their head-quarters.

Do.

31. The principal object of the first Standard of examination is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least 3 papers which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at the hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English Judgment, or other official papers to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the vernacular, without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from any very bad errors of Idiom. He must dictate off hand, with some fluency the translation, into the vernacular, of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Divisional Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects.

32. The next object of the first Standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest function of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence will be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or

* Collector,	at Rs. 7 per diem.
Sub-Collector,	do. 6 do.
Head Assistant,	do. 4 do.

rate occurrence, and to show rather the possession or 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 Hoommamah 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 under whom he has been employed shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such officers to make over 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 runninghand must be tolerably performed. The papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers; the translation, dictation and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In this Examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in 2 Vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the District, in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of the examination, and the other any one of the languages, including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the Assistant may prefer, provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no Assistant shall be promoted in any District in the Vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language and in respect of any other language which an Assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any District in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it, on the part of the Examinee, the power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language, and read ordinary Arzis. The question of law and practice should be selected from the old field of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate; but they shall be arranged in two classes; one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed, no guides digest or summaries; however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original Laws, Circular Orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform, fitly, the important functions of an Indian Collector and Magistrate or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe as a rule for future guidance that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall as a rule, be at once invested respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, or

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with full Magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—*G. I., 10th Feb., 1871, No. 717, Fint. Enc., dated 20th Jan., 1871, No. 836, Home Department.*

Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

21th February, 1871.

The Rules for examination and control of the newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service, passed under date the 15th March and 29th April, 1859, are cancelled.

* These Rules do not in any way affect the Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the Orders of Government according to what are called 1st and 2nd Standards.

2. The following Rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among 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.
	Vernacular.	Classical.	
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....	.....	1,000
	Telegu.....	.....	1,000
	Canarese.....	.....	1,000
	Malayalam.....	.....	1,000
	Uriyah.....	.....	1,000
	Hindustani.....	.....	2,000
		Sanscrit.....	2,000
II.—Honours.		Persian.....	2,000
	Tamil.....	.....	2,000
	Telegu.....	.....	2,000
	Canarese.....	.....	2,000
	Malayalam.....	.....	2,000
	Hindustani.....	.....	2,000
		Sanscrit.....	4,000
		Persian.....	4,000

4. The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher Standards must be the chief language of any district to which he is or has been attached. And it is not till after a Certificate of High Proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a Civil Servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. A Civil Servant shall be at liberty to present himself for examination in the obligatory and another language simultaneously. But no report of his proficiency in the second language shall be prepared unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language.

6. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at the third examination.

7. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honours Examinations after the expiration of seven or ten years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception will be made to this rule on account of leave or any other cause.

8. Examinations will be held quarterly on the 1st Monday in January, April, July and October of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of the examination.

9. The following is the Test for High Proficiency Examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books?—

- Tamil..... { 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
2. Virataparvam, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.)
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 43.

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- Telugu..... { 1. Vemana. As in the New Edition.
2. Vikramarka.
3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
- Canarese..... { 1. Panchatantram, Bangalore Edition.
2. Kathasangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive.
3. Prakanya Malika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 263 to 303, 669 to 683.
- Malayalam..... { 1. Vetala Charitram.
2. Keralapazham.
3. Keralolpati, first half.
- Uriyah..... { 1. Ititopodeca.
2. Batrish Siuphasana.
3. Ramayana, Bichitra (3 Cantos.)
- Hindustani..... { 1. Ikwan-us-Safi.
2. Nasr-i-Bc-Nazir.
3. Araish-i-Mubil.
- Persian..... { 1. Gutlistan.
2. Bostan.
3. Anwari Soheilee.

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 Honours Examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

- Tamil..... { 1. Subba Parvam, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.)
2. The first 100 stanzas of Kristnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
- Telugu..... { 1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhedamu).
2. Kaciya tra.
3. Sabha Parvam of Mahabharata.
4. Aranya Kandam of Ramayanam, by Bhaskara.
- Canarese..... { 1. Katha Sangraha, Bangalore Edition.
2. The Bhagavadgita.
3. Prakanya Malika, or large Canarese Anthology, Stanzas 51 to 100, 790 to 851, 1,303 to 1,410.
- Malayalam..... { 1. Nalacharitram.
2. Chanakya Sutram.
3. Keralolpati, (the whole.)
- Hindustani..... { 1. Nasr-i-Bc-Nazir.
2. Fisanah-Ir-Ajaib.
3. Dawani-Atash, (1st half.)
4. Kulliyat-I-Sauda (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)
- Persian..... { 1. Akhlaqui Julali.
2. Inshai Abalfuzl.
3. Sikander Namah.
4. Dawani Hafiz.

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a Text Book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of Spelling and Grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

12. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

13. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859 (cancelled in para. 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 PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned Books:—

(1) Hitopadesa.

(2) The Raghuvamsa (the first nine Cantos) expurgated Edition of Pandit Iswarra Chandra Vidyasagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test books.

III. Translating into Sanskrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness, a paper of questions on the elements of Sanskrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned Books:—

(1) The first and second Adhyayas of the first Ashtaka of the Rigveda a Sanhita; Edition about to be published.

(2) The Kiratarguniya (Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive) expurgated Edition of Pandit Iswarra 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 Grammarians.

A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Ooriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000.

1. Vivā voce Translation of passages from Test Books.

Ooriya—Niti Kotna.

1. Written translation into English.

2. Do. into Ooriya.

3. Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

4. Vivā voce translation of an Ooriya Paper.

5. Conversation.

6. Pronunciation.

7. Hand-writing.

A Covenanted Civilian passing in the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a Reward of Rs. 500.

The following are the Tests:—

(a.) For members of the Covenanted Civil Service on arrival.

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy, and ability to parse and to explain peculiarities 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 Canarese and Malayalam as the candidate has studied.

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,

1867

I.....	Vivā 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.....	Vivā voce Translation of paper.....
VI.....	Conversation.....
VII.....	Pronunciation.....
VIII.....	Hand-writing.....

OPINION.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

I.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort Saint George, 26th April, 1868.*—The following Regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated 4th March, 1858:—

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification, who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January, 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since,* shall be appointed to any situation the salary of which may exceed Rs. 20, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. *Hand-writing*, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. *Orthography*, to include writing from dictation.
3. *Composition and Grammar*, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on Grammar.
4. *Arithmetic*, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases. [The Vernacular paper, on this subject is to be executed in English figures. No mark will be given for answers executed in the vernacular figures.—*Notification, Gazette, 27th February, 1866, page 330.*]—Under G. O. 27th August, 1874, No. 296, Educational Department, candidates for the General Test, will henceforth be required to show an accurate knowledge of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion.
5. *Geography*, including the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.
6. *History*, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches—English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular—the first of which shall include all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular language; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. Candidates for the English or the Anglo-Vernacular branch must answer the papers in History, Geography and Arithmetic in English only, but candidates who have already passed one of the branches of the test will not be required to take up History, Geography and Arithmetic again.

IV. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They must pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

V. The foregoing test shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University Examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

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

VII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed Form (Appendix A.)†

VIII. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form.

* The employment herein referred to must have been in permanent appointments, the salary of which exceeded Rupees 10 per mensem.

† Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fees.

IX. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular Offices and Departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioners and examining and reporting on the answers.

X. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they 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, 1860, No. 116, Public.*

The fee for admission to the English Branch only will be Rupees five; and for the Vernacular Branch only Rupees five. But the fee for admission to the Anglo-Vernacular Branch will be Rupees seven.—G. O. 27th August, 1874, No. 296, Educational Department.

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Fort Saint George, 29th July, 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject, and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I. Judicial Test.—Civil. | VII. Translation Test. |
| II. Do. do.—Criminal. | VIII. Precise-writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test for Pleaders in District |
| IV. Do. do.—Salt Department. | Munsiff's Courts. |
| V. Do. do.—Sea Customs. | X. Police Test. |
| VI. Account Test. | |

Calcutta, May 27th, 1873.

It is hereby notified that from this date the Precise-writing Test is made applicable to the undermentioned appointments in supersession of the present special Test Rules on the subject.

I.—GENERAL.

First, Second, and Third Assistants, Registrar, Record-keeper, Head Examiner in the Press Department, Deputy Registrar, Indexer, Examiner, Head Clerk of the Reference Branch, Head Clerk of the Petition Department, and Head Clerk of the Pension Department in the Government Office.

II.—JUDICIAL.

Subordinate Judge.	
District Munsiff.	
Pleaser in District and Sessions Court, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.	
Sheristadar.	} High Court, Appellate Side.
Manager.	
Record-keeper.	
Examiner of Correspondence.	
Indexer.	
Sheristadar in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.	
Head writer in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.	
Manager, Record-keeper and Examiner, Madras Small Cause Court.	
Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.	
Examiner and Record-keeper in all the Courts.	

Book-keepers and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.
Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.
Manager, Egmore Police Court, Madras.
Record-keepers in the Police Courts, Presidency.
Manager, Government Agency, Vizagapatam.

III.—REVENUE.

Head Sheristadar, Uncovenanted Assistants, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Local Fund Manager, Manager of the Forest Department, First, Second, Third and Fourth Accountants, Record-keeper, Indexer, Head Translator, and Head Accountant of the Local Fund Department, in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Manager, Indexer, Examiner, and Record-keeper in the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Huzoor Sheristadar.

Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.

Tahsildars.

Sub-Magistrates.

Abkary 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 Chepach Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

All Clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 80 and upwards per mensem.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TEST AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRESCRIBED.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

Office.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.* | f. Salapona Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | g. The "Specific Relief Act, 1877," and pp. 57-299 of the Sixth Edition of Golden's Digest and Practice of Equity. |
| c. Indian Contract Act IX of 1872. | |
| d. Collett's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages. | |
| e. Strang's Manual of Hindu Law & First Volume of Strang's Hindu Law. | |

Remarks.

1. The Examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in the Vernacular.

* G. O., 10th June 1872.

† By Orders of 18th May 1887, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1889, Revenue Department, Government have twice decided that except under very special circumstances, a departure from this rule cannot be permitted, a knowledge of English being deemed essential for the higher offices for which the Special Tests have been prescribed.

2. When both the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests are taken up at the same time, there will be only one paper in the Law of Evidence.

I.—B.—Judicial Test—Civil—Lower Grade.

Office.

1. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate side), District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.
3. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Code of Civil Procedure. | c. Stamp Act. |
| b. Limitation Act. | d. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. |

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks 1 and 2 under I.—A.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.

Office.

1. Subordinate Judge.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.*
6. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. | c. Code of Criminal Procedure. |
| b. Mayne's Indian Penal Code. | |

Remarks.

The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.—(See Note, p. 203.)

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.

Office.

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; Taluk Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate,†
2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
3. Police Inspector.
4. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. | c. Criminal Procedure Code. |
| b. Indian Penal Code. | |

Remarks.

1. The papers set in the examination for this grade will be of an easier description than those set on the same subjects in the examination for the higher grade.
2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January, 1853, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars who must pass in English.

* This term (Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class) refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

† This term refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

III.—A.—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.
Office.

1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue. | b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. |
| | c. Rules of the Stamp Department. |

Remarks.

The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular. (See Note, p. 303.)

2. Persons who have passed in either grade of the General Revenue Test (III—A, or III—B), will not be required to pass in the Sea Customs Test, the Salt Test, or the Account Test, in order that they may be eligible for the appointment of Salt Superintendent, Sea Customs Superintendent, or Accountant in any Office.

3. This test cannot be taken up with any Judicial test. (See G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 256.)

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.
Office.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Huzur Sheristadar. | b. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar. |
| 2. 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate. | 6. Head Assistant's Head Clerk. |
| 3. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar. | 7. Alkarry Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras. |
| 4. Taluq Sheristadar. | |

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue. | b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. |
| | c. Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts. |

Remarks.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer only to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders, &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in the Offices above named, to which this Test is made applicable.

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the cases of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January, 1853, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

3. This Test cannot be taken up with any Judicial Test. (See G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 256, Educational Department.)

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.
Office.

1. Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rupees 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. The Salt Laws. | b. Salt Manual. |
|-------------------|-----------------|

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.

2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of any candidate who is allowed, by special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular; but candidates who may have been continuously in the public service since the 1st January, 1853, may pass this Test in English or in a Vernacular at their option.

3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test V, but not in conjunction with any other Test.

4. Examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 5, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified under General Rule 5, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the District in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

V.—Revenue Test—Sea Customs' Department.
Office.

1. Superintendent of Sea Customs.
2. Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, when the salary of the office amounts to Rupees 50 per mensem, or more.

Nature of Test.

- a. The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the conservancy of Ports.
- b. The Sea Customs' Manual.

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test IV, but not in conjunction with any other Test.
4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 5, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified under General Rule 5, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VI.—Account Test.
Office.

1. (a.) Superintendents, Accountants and Clerks in the Accountant General's Office, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards per mensem.
2. (c.) Accountant in the Board's Office.
3. (b.) Accountant in the English Department of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
4. (d.) Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Offices.
5. (d.) Accountant Marine Office.
6. (d.) Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
7. (d.) Accountant in the Stamp Office.
8. (d.) Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (a.) Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. | (c.) Taluq Manual. |
| (b.) Huzur Manual. | (d.) Village Manual. |
| | (e.) Accountant General's Manual. |

Remarks.

1. The portions of the Manuals which relate to accounts only will form the subject of examination.

2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted to pass in a Vernacular, by special order of Government.

(a.) For these Offices the following Chapter, of the Accountant General's Manual has been laid down for Examination:—

Chapter II—Budget Estimate.

III—Classification (omitting notes.)

IX, Section 1—Local Fund Classification.

(b.) For this Office the following Chapters of the above Manual have been laid down:—

Chapter III—Classification (omitting notes.)

IV—Civil Payments, Sections 1 to 3.

VII—Bills of Exchange.

For the above Offices, the Huzur, Village, and Taluq Manuals are omitted from the Account Test.

(c.) For this Office the Accountant General's Manual is omitted from the Test.

(d.) For these Offices the Test comprises Book-keeping only.

3. Candidates for this Test may pass in Precise-writing at the same examination, but in no third Test.

4. The examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 5, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 5, who may produce certificates from the Heads of the Departments in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VII.—A.—Translation Test—Higher Grade.

Office.

1. Translators and Interpreters in the High Court, and District and Sessions Courts.
2. Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras; Office of the Commissioner of Police; and Police Courts.

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate an Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Interpretation *vice versa* from Vernacular into English.

Interpretation *vice versa* from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the candidates may pass:—
1. Telugu. | 2. Tamil. | 3. Hindustani. | 4. Canarese. | 5. Malayalam.
3. Candidates for this Test are required to execute the two sets of papers in two different languages.
4. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular languages, required in the Offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.
5. In sending in application for examination, candidates must specify the languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.
6. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.
7. Examinations in this Test will be held from time to time under instructions from the Commissioner. Applications for examination must be accompanied by certificates from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought, recommending the applicants for examination.

VII.—B.—Translation Test—Lower Grade.

Office.

1. Subordinate Judges.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement and Collectors' Offices.
5. English Record-keeper in Collector's Office.
6. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writers and Messrs, District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk, Egmore Police Court.

11. All the Other Offices designated under I.A., I.B., IIA., IIB., IIB., IV, and V., and Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards; or, in case the candidate has not passed in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment in an Examination of the Madras or other University.

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Vide VIIA, Remarks 2, 3, and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.
2. Candidates for this Test can only pass in one language at the same examination.
3. Candidates for offices designated under IIB., IIB., and IV, who execute their papers in the language of their Districts, will not be required to pass this test: as also Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language at the B.A. Degree Examination was the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment.

VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.

Office.

1. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate side.
3. Any office for which passing in Test I, II, III, and VI, is required.

Also the following appointments in the following Departments:—

Departments.

Appointments.

Offices of Government and Board of Revenue.....	Indexers, Deputy Indexers, Deputy Record-keepers, Managers, Clerks, Deputy Examiners, & Referencers
High Court, Appellate Side.....	Indexers
Accountant General's Office.....	Superintendents and Clerks.
Assay Office.....	Accountants, Deputy Accountants and Book-keeper.
Marine Office.....	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, Accountants and Clerks.
Sea Customs Office.....	Manager, Clerks, and Accountants.
Stamp Office.....	Accountants.
Office of Chuppani Agent and paymasters of Carnatic Stipends.....	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks.
Court of Small Causes, Madras.....	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks.
Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.....	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keeper, and Gomastahs.
Office of the Commissioner of Police.....	Manager.
Do. Inspector-General of Police.....	Clerks, Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers, and Head Auditor.
Do. Registrar-General of Assurances.....	Head Clerk.
Police Courts.....	{ Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court. Head Clerks and Assistant Head Clerk in Egmore Police Court. Record-keepers.
Office of Director of Public Instruction.....	Managers and Clerks.

Presidency and Medical Colleges, Clerks.	
Officers of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.	
Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.	Managers and Clerks.
Revenue Departments, Collector's Office.	Clerks and Record-keeper, S. Collector's Sheristadar and Head Assistant's Messa Clerk.
Do. Abkarry.	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras
District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Head writers.
Small Cause Courts.	Head Clerks.
Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatnam.	Manager.
Stipend Pay Office, Arcot.	Manager.
Special Agency Department, Cuddalore.	Head Clerk.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Remarks.

1. This examination will be conducted in English.
2. Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this Test.
3. Accountants in the Accountant General's Office, and in other Offices in the Presidency and Provinces, whose salaries do not exceed Rupees 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing this Test; but an Assistant who has passed the Account Test and entered the grade of an Accountant the pay of which rises by annual increments from Rupees 60 to 85 prior to G. O., dated 14th August 1879, may be allowed to attain the maximum pay of the grade without passing the Precise Test, but that he should not be appointed to act in a higher grade unless he has passed the Test in question.—(Vide G. O., 12th March, 1879, No. 109.)
4. Officials employed prior to the 1st January, 1859, in any office for which Precise writing is prescribed as a Test, are eligible for promotion to any office for which this Test alone is required.—(Vide G. O., 12th March, 1879, No. 109, Educational Department.)

VIII.—B.—Precise writing, Lower Grade.

Office.

1. For list of officers for which this Test is prescribed, see under the corresponding heading under VIII A.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Remarks.

This examination will be in the Vernacular, and will be confined to the cases of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, may apply for examination in the Vernacular, and of those who have been permitted, by Special Order of Government, to pass I, II, III or IV in the Vernacular. All persons not coming within these descriptions, must pass the higher test.

IX.—Test for Pleaders in District Magistrate's Courts and Sub-Magistrate's Courts.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. | c. Strang's Manual of Hindu Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | d. Sadagopal Chetty's Manual of Mohammedan Law. |

* Vide G. O., 16th February, 1870, No. 225.

Examination fee, Rupees 6.

Remarks.

1. Candidates for this Test must have previously passed either the General Test or the University Entrance Examination.—(Vide G. O., 23rd April, 1870, No. 131.)
2. The examination is held in English or in a Vernacular at the option of the candidate.
3. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.

X.—Police Test.

Nature of Test.

This Test comprises the subjects given under the heading II. B., Judicial Test, Criminal Lower Grade, and a Paper in Departmental Subjects.

Examination fee, Rupees 3.

Remarks.

1. The Police Test qualifies for employment in the Police service only, and does not give a claim to exemption from the General Test Examination, or any portion of the Special Tests. When Police Officers seek for employment in the General Service, they must like other candidates, conform in all respects to the rules applicable to the Service Examinations.
2. Candidates who have complied with the rules in all respects, will receive a certificate under Rule I, of having passed II. B.
3. Candidates not in the Police Department will be admitted to this Test, on the production of a recommendation from the Superintendent of the District in which they seek employment.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, VII B, and VIII. Separate certificates will be granted for each Test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass in the same Test twice.
2. No candidate will be permitted to take up any of the Judicial Tests together with Test II in either Grade.—(Vide G. O., 16th August, 1879, No. 259.)
3. Candidates will not be permitted to apply for examination in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test, but any candidate who has applied for examination in the higher standard of any Test, and has passed a creditable examination, but failed to secure the minimum of marks necessary for success, may, with the Commissioner's permission, be considered as having passed for the lower standard.
4. Candidates will not, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.
5. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January, 1859, to regular Pleaders of any Court, who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1859, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test Examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.
6. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I. A, IIA, II B without passing these Tests; but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I. B, that Test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the Tests named, and not to any other Tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.
7. Persons in public employ on the 1st January, 1859, but who may subsequently have resigned their appointments cannot be admitted to any of the Special Tests (except X) unless they have passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination, or been specially exempted from passing the General Test by Government.
8. Special exemption from passing the General Test includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, unless such permission is specially withheld.
9. In accordance with G. O., 27th August 1871, No. 226, candidates for any of the Special Test Examinations will in future (except in cases where a higher minimum has already been fixed) be required to get at least one-fourth of the marks allotted to each paper in a Test, and half marks on the whole to secure a pass.

List of Appointments in the several Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces to which the Special Test Examination Rules are made applicable.

DEPARTMENT	OFFICES	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.							
		Judicial Test—Civil.	Judicial Test—Criminal.	Revenue Test—General.	Revenue Test—Salt Department.	Revenue Test—Sea Customs.	Account Test.	Translation Test.	Brick-writing Test.
		A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B
General...	Managers, Indexers, Record-keepers, Clerks and Referencers in the Government Office, Translator, Government Office.							1	
Political...	Manager, Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.							1	
	Head Clerk, Special Agency Department, Calcutta.							1	
	Sheristadar in the High Court, Appl. Sd. do.	1						1	
	Manager in the do. do.	1						1	
	Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks, on receipt of Rs. 10 and upwards, in the High Court, Appl. Sd. do.							1	
	Indexer in do. do.							1	
	Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.							1	
	Interpreters in Small Cause Courts, Madras.							1	
	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks in the Madras Small Cause Court.							1	
	Principal Sd. Aram District Munsiff.							1	
Judicial...	Plender in District and Sessions' Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.	1						1	
	Sheristadar, District and Sessions' Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1						1	
	Translators or Interpreters in the High Courts, and District and Sessions' Courts.							1	
	Head Writers in District and Sessions' Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.							1	
	Nazir in District and Sessions' Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1						1	
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Head Clerk in the Correspondence Department, in all the Courts, drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.							1	
	Head Clerk in the Office of Registrar-General of Assurances.							1	
	Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.	1						1	
	Police Inspector.	1						1	
	Interpreters in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.							1	
	Interpreters in Police Courts.							1	
	Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.							1	
Police...	Clerks, Book-keepers, Asst. Book-keepers, and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.							1	
	Record-keepers in the Police Courts.							1	
	Chief Clerk or Manager, Revenue Police Court.	1						1	
	Head Clerk in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk in Revenue Police Court.							1	
	Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants, Assistant General's Office.							1	
Financial...	Accountants, Depts. Accountants, and Book-keeper in the Asst. Office.							1	
	Board of Revenue.							1	
	Uncovenanted Assistant.							1	
	Head Sheristadar.							1	
	Accountants.							1	
	Translators.							1	

List of Appointments in the several Departments, &c.—continued.

DEPARTMENT	OFFICES	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.							
		Judicial Test—Civil.	Judicial Test—Criminal.	Revenue Test—General.	Revenue Test—Salt Department.	Revenue Test—Sea Customs.	Account Test.	Translation Test.	Brick-writing Test.
		A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B
	<i>Board of Revenue.</i>								
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Indexers, Examiners, Record-keepers, Referencers, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department, drawing salaries of Rupees 20 and upwards.							1	
	<i>Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.</i>							1	
	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keepers, and Gomastah.							1	
	<i>Districts.</i>								
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.	1						1	
	Accountant, English Dept., Collr's Office.						1	1	
	Barar Sheristadar.			1				1	
	Translator in Collector's Office.							1	
	Clerk and Record-keeper in Collr's Office.							1	
	English Record-keeper in Collr's Office.							1	
	Sub Collector's Sheristadar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.	1	1					1	
	<i>Talugs.</i>								
	Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class.							1	
	Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.							1	
	Talug Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.	1	1					1	
Revenue...	2d Class Sub-Magistrate and Dy. Tahsildar.							1	
	<i>Abkarry.</i>								
	Superintendent and Deputy Supt., Madras.							1	
	<i>Sea Customs.</i>								
	Managers and Clerks, Madras.							1	
	Accountants.							1	
	<i>Districts.</i>								
	Superintendent & Asst. Supt., Sea Customs.					1			
	<i>Marine Office, Madras.</i>								
	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Clerks.							1	
	Accountants.							1	
	<i>Salt.</i>								
	Superintendent or Asst. Supt. of Salt Division, drawing 20 Rs. a month.							1	
	Stamp Office in Madras.							1	
	Accountants.							1	
	<i>Forest Conservancy Department.</i>								
	Clerks.							1	
	Accountants.							1	
	Managers and Clerks in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.							1	
Educational...	Clerks in the Prep. and Medical College.							1	
	Managers and Clerks in the Office of the Commr., Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.							1	
	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks in the Office of Chepauk Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Sponds.							1	
Miscellaneous.	Manager, Stipendiary Pay Office, Arct.							1	

Revenue Settlement Department.

Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement are required to pass the following Vernacular Test:—

I. Reading, translating and explaining grammatically—

In Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris' selections.

In Tamil, the whole of Kathamanjiri.

In Canarese, the first 50 stories of Neop's Tables.

In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.

II. Translating in writing, from the Vernacular into English, a paper of ordinary difficulty, specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of Vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.

III. Translating in writing, from English to Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.

IV. Reading and translating first sent to the Examiners, a Vernacular letter or urzee (which shall be selected by the Local Committee and sent for the Board's inspection), written in an ordinary style, and such as a Revenue Settlement Officer is able to receive in the course of duty.

V. Conversation with a native upon ordinary topics, such as to satisfy the Examiners that the Officer is able to understand correctly, and to express himself intelligibly, on all the usual matters which form the subject of communication between a Revenue Settlement Officer and his subordinates and also with the people of the District.—*Proceedings of Government, 9th March, 1861, No. 548.*

Public Works Department.

For admission into the Civil Engineering College.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—The course of instruction is regulated to fit Officers of the Army and other gentlemen for the position of Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and for the Degree of B. C. E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) in the University of Madras. Candidates for admission must be Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, or must have passed the First Arts Examination of the Madras University. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by the acquaintance with their Military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the native languages for charge of a Company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of Arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid and Algebra, as far as Simple Equations. Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 15 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the Text books in use, and a case of drawing instruments and color box.

Applications from Officers should be addressed through Commanding Officers of Regiments to the Principal of the College; who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are fully qualified and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be recommended to his Regiment.

Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as Assistant Engineers or in any other capacity to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for Assistant Engineer, or who may take Degrees in the University of Madras.—*Notification, 28th March, 1862.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The following are the admission tests in this Department:—

(a) *English*.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to compose a letter on a given subject with tolerable clearness and intelligence. Also to have a competent knowledge of Grammar.

(b) *Vernacular*.—In the case of Europeans and East Indians, ability to translate into English easy sentences.

(c) *Arithmetic*.—The Four Simple and Compound Rules, Reductions, Vulgar Fractions and Decimal Fractions.

(d) *History*.—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.

(e) *Geography*.—The Outlines of Geography generally, and the Geography of India in particular.

The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

Candidates must be above 17, and not more than 22 years of age, and it will be necessary for them, when registering their names, to furnish satisfactory certificates of age, of character, and of physical fitness for the Public Works Department. The medical certificate should state that the candidate has been vaccinated. Europeans and East Indians must also state the Vernacular language in which they elect to be examined.

The Examiners will be ranked according to the merits of their paper, and the vacancies existing in the College will be filled by them in the order of their proficiency.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 3 Rupees, and to purchase the Text-books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective class.—*Notification Gazette, 6th April, 1866.*

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS are selected from the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Forces in the Madras Establishment. They will be allowed the same pay, rations and clothing as when serving with their respective Regiments, and in addition, 10 Rupees a month. Their position will be strictly that of Probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective Regiments, and such of them as prove not to be qualified, either in respect of character or attainments, will be sent back to their Regiments; those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.

Candidates for Stipendiary Studentship must—

1st.—Be less than 25 years of age.

2nd.—Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duty as Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers.

3rd.—Be thoroughly trustworthy, well conducted men, who can be relied upon to superintend native workmen efficiently, and to treat them in a becoming manner.

4th.—Be able to write English correctly and legibly from dictation, and to express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter of report.

5th.—Be familiar with the four First Rules of Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and be able to keep accounts.

Commanding Officers are requested to furnish full particulars to the Principal of the Engineering College at the Presidency, under each of the above heads, of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to their respective Corps, as they can confidently recommend for Stipendiary Studentships in the Madras Civil Engineering College.—*Government Order, 6th May, 1859, No. 175.*

Admission to the College will usually take place at the opening of the Session on the 1st of August in each year, the preparatory entrance examination being held in the month of May preceding. The places at which the entrance examination will be held, and the dates, are notified annually in the *Gazette*.

With reference to G. O. 23rd May 1876, No. 680, Revenue Department, it is hereby notified that the next examination will be held in February, 1877, when such officials as were in the service of Government before the 1st June 1877 will be allowed to appear again in the subject or subjects (if not more than three) in which they failed at the last Test General Examination (February 1876).

2. All applications for examination under the above-cited Government Order must be made direct to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations on a special form which will be provided by this office.

3. The fee for examination will be Rupees 3 (three).

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with G. O., 3rd December 1875, No. 402, Educational Department, Matriculated Students will be required to pass the General Test Examination in *Spelling and Writing* before they can become eligible for employment under Government and before they can be allowed for any of the Special Tests. This Order does not apply to those persons who have already passed the Matriculation Examination.

2. The fee for the above examination has been fixed at Rupees two. The first examination for passed Matriculated Students will be held in February 1877.

21st JANUARY 1876.

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with G. O., 3rd December 1875, No. 402, Educational Department, Matriculated Students will be required to pass the General Test Examination in *Spelling and Writing* before they can become eligible for employment under Government and before they can be allowed to appear for any of the Special Tests. This order does not apply to those persons who have already passed the Matriculation Examination.

2. The fee for the above examination has been fixed at Rupees two. The first examination for passed Matriculated Students will be held in February 1877.

23rd JANUARY 1876.

With reference to G. O., 23rd May 1876, No. 650, Revenue Department, it is hereby notified that the next examination will be held in February 1877, when such officials as were in the service of Government before the 1st June 1867 will be allowed to appear again in the subject or subjects (if not more than three) in which they failed at the last General Test Examination (February 1875.)

2. All applications for examination under the above-cited Government Order must be made direct to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations on a special form which will be provided by this office.

3. The fee for examination will be Rupees 3 (three).

DISMISSAL OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Cooper's Letter of the 21st February last, the Local Government are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants, based on the suggestion of the Honourable Court."

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers a rule of this nature highly desirable; for, so long as the Uncovenanted Servant can be dismissed without a full inquiry and proof of misconduct, at the will of his superior, his tenure of office is so uncertain that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and temptation therefore is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. The power of arbitrary dismissal also confirms in the whole body of the native servants the habits of servile dependants on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

4. The Governor in Council resolves, therefore, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, to lay down for the guidance of the Heads of all Offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the service, the following general principles by which the dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants should in future be regulated.

5. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed but for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disgrace and proved incompetency.

6. As, under the present rules for the Revenue and Judicial Departments, fines exceeding 10 Rupees cannot be inflicted without the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the High Court respectively, it is simply consistent to provide the same control over the dismissals of persons receiving upwards of 10 Rupees, but it will be sufficient to require returns to be made of such dismissals, specifying the cause of dismissals as falling within one or other of the heads in the above category, and to provide that no dismissal shall be final until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return shall be transmitted, giving the party a right of appeal at any time within that period. It should be understood that dismissal not appealed from, nor objected to, by the controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, are to be taken as confirmed.

7. The rule should be more definite than it is in the Judicial Department as to what servants may be dismissed without the previous consent of the controlling authority. In the Revenue Department, Tahsildars cannot be dismissed without previous sanction, and this ought to be extended to some other responsible situations such as Taluk Sheristadars, Peishars, Huzur Head Gomastah, and the like. A similar rule should be applied to protect Officers of the same grades in the Judicial Department.

8. The Governor in Council considers it but just and proper that greater protection should be given to old servants, and with this view he directs that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensable to the dismissal of any servant of 15 years' standing receiving a certain salary say, 25 Rupees a month; but the amount will be determined on the report of, or according to, the opinion of the High Court and Board of Revenue, who will confer together and report on this point.

9. In every case, the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant, should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course it should be proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built; but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, not but less leading to a moral conviction. The rule, therefore, on this head, ought not to be rigorous.

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of officers introducing their own dependants or followers from other districts into higher and responsible trusts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office, to be very objectionable; and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Sheristadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board; but it will be sufficient when an officer on that grade is appointed, that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere in the appointment shall appear objectionable on the ground of the declaration of Government.

11. This course should also be followed in regard to the appointment of the Sheristadars and others of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to officers which are subject to no controlling authority, the Government will directly exercise the same measure of control as it proposed to be exercised by the High Court and the Board of Revenue respectively, in regard to the Heads of Offices subordinate to them.

13. The High Court and the Board of Revenue, as well as other controlling authorities, will accordingly prepare and submit subsidiary rules for giving effect to the foregoing views and orders of Government.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

OFFICE, NORTH BEACH,

Open for the transaction of business every day, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. J. MELVILLE, Esq., Collector.....	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. T. G. BLAKE, Deputy Collector.....	2,333.	5	4
Mr. W. E. FOX, Appraiser.....	700	0	0
„ H. E. GIBBARD, Deputy Appraiser.....	500	0	0
	300	0	0

Rules and Forms for Entry and Passing of Goods through the
Sea Custom House of Madras.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export—Summary and duplicate Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, must be on stamped paper. [Import applications to be printed in black, and Export in red ink.] Bills of Entry, Shipping Bills, Passes and other applications must be printed on English Foolscap paper, or double double pot paper.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling Pieces and gunpowder for sporting purpose imported by private persons in reasonable quantities for their own use.

The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he thinks proper, pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' Baggage may be landed at any time under the following Rules:—

All Baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India is to be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty must be cleared only during Office hours.

Baggage must be *actually* examined. At the discretion of the Collector or Deputy, list of contents and declaration of value will be received, but only during Office hours.

Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed among apparel, &c., or found after a declaration from the owner that he possesses nothing liable to duty, shall be confiscated together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, and the owner shall also be liable to fine.

Passengers will be permitted to clear duty free, new Wearing Apparel and Millinery brought out for *personal* use.

A Military Officer, in addition to his uniform and accoutrements, will be allowed to clear free of duty a Gun or Rifle, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery, if *accompanying the owner*.

Orders for Baggage Superintendent as to Baggage of Passengers by Steamers.

1. For the accommodation of Passengers by Steamers, the Baggage Superintendent and Assistants will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of the Steamer at any hour between sunrise and sunset, to clear at once all Baggage not liable to duty.

2. The Baggage Superintendent shall pass only Baggage not liable to duty, after actual examination of each box or package.

3. On a Passenger's Baggage being brought to the Custom House he shall be furnished with the usual printed notice, and must enter on the back the particulars therein required, signing the same.

Articles liable to duty and closed-up cases shall only be passed during Office hours, when the Baggage Superintendent will at once show the dutiable articles to the Appraiser, who shall satisfy himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Collector or Deputy, that the duty may be levied. If the Baggage contains nothing dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign it "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any Package containing articles not liable to duty and which a Passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to *actual* examination.

4. The Baggage Superintendent must certify at the foot of the list signed by each Passenger what packages he has passed, and what articles or cases have been detained for duty. These lists are to be transmitted without delay to the Collector or Deputy.

5. The Baggage Superintendent is to be assisted on the arrival of each Steamer by a Tide Waiter, Duiladar and two Peons. Any inconvenience arising to Passengers from non-attendance of these Officers, shall be severely noticed.

6. The object of the above Rules is to enable Passengers landing out of Office hours to clear and remove at once as much of their baggage as possible; any Passenger, who may prefer doing so, is at liberty to have his baggage or any part of it at the Custom House, and clear it afterwards during Office hours.

COASTING STEAMERS.

Rules for the issue, &c., of General Passes for Coasting Steam Vessels, under Section 164 of the Consolidated Customs' Act and for entering and clearing such Vessels.

Application for a General Pass under Section 164 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, shall be made by the Owner or Agent of any coasting steam vessel to any Officer in charge of a Custom House who shall forward the same to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency for sanction.

2. The General Pass, when granted, shall be the Form (marked A) appended to these Rules. It shall not be transferable and shall hold good for the coasting steam vessel *only* in respect of which it is granted, and shall be renewable, on application by the Owner or Agent, at the end of every twelve months.

3. The General Pass shall remain in the custody of the Commander or other responsible Officer on Board the said coasting steam vessel, and shall be produced by him when required by any Officer of Sea Customs.

4. When any coasting steam vessel, in respect of which a Pass as aforesaid has been granted, shall sail for a foreign port *only*, the Commander shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, before leaving the port, an Account duly signed, with a duplicate thereof, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, and prescribed by Section 164 of the Consolidated Customs' Act; such Officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original Account, dated and signed by him, and such Account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

5. When any coasting steam vessel shall sail for *British Indian ports only*, the Account (marked G) need not be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House *before sailing*; but the local Agent of the vessel shall deliver such Account, duly signed in duplicate, within forty-eight hours next after the coasting steamer's departure from the port.

6. When any coasting vessel shall sail for *both* foreign and British Indian ports, the Commander shall deliver an Account, duly signed in duplicate, as prescribed in Rule 4 of all goods (to be expressed in detail) destined for any *foreign* port; and he shall receive back the original Account, duly dated and signed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, *before leaving the port*. A separate Account of all goods destined for British Indian ports shall be delivered by the local Agent of the vessel, as prescribed by Rule 5.

7. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel at any British Indian port from any other British Indian port, the Commander or Agent of the coasting steam vessel shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, showing in detail the cargo to be landed at the port; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, without comparing the goods with such Account, receive the same and retain the duplicate and return the original dated and signed by him, which shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

8. The Customs Officer shall, as soon as may be convenient, compare the goods with the duplicate retained as aforesaid, and make delivery in the usual manner.

9. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel from any foreign ports, the Commander or Agent shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked B) appended to these Rules, of all goods laden at any foreign ports (which must be expressed in detail in the Account) and destined for such port of arrival.

10. When bonded goods are exported from one British Indian port to another, the Commander or local Agent shall give intimation of the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House immediately on arrival at the port of destination.

11. The duplicate of each Account for free goods retained by any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall be endorsed by that Officer and forwarded by Post, without avoidable delay, to the Customs Officer of the Port for which the goods therein expressed are destined. The latter Officer will compare this duplicate Account with the Account delivered, as provided by these Rules, by the Commander or Agent on the

arrival of the said vessel at the port of destination, and, if there be no material difference between the two Accounts, will file the same. Should any material difference appear, he will transmit both Accounts, with any information which the local Agent or Commander of the vessel, if in port, may be able to afford to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of departure, for adjustment with the Agent of the vessel. This Officer will, if necessary, transmit all papers to the Chief Customs Authority at the Presidency for disposal. In either case both Accounts, together with all papers, will be returned with explanation or orders, to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of destination.

12. The discharge of cargo from any coasting steam vessel may be commenced immediately after the anchor is dropped at any British Indian port: and boats may be sent off to receive cargo before delivering the Accounts prescribed by the above Rules. Goods and passengers arriving by any coasting steam vessel may be landed under the above Rules at any hour of the day or night, not excepting Sundays and Holidays. Subject however, in the latter case, to the regulated fee to subordinates of the Customs Department in consideration of extra labor entailed under the orders of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

13. Boat Notes must be obtained for exports by coasting steam vessels, but are dispensed with for imports.

14. All dutiable goods shall be brought into the steamer-gedown or other duly determined part of the Custom House at the port of arrival, where they will be compared with the Accounts and passed on payment of duty.

15. Free goods need not, unless so directed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be taken to the Custom House, but may be passed from the Banch.

16. Port Dues shall be paid by the Agents for coasting steam vessels at the various ports, who shall also be responsible that the vessel be duly entered inwards and outwards in the manner required by these Rules.

17. The articles expressed in the list annexed to this Rule, whether dutiable or free, shall not be landed at the port of Madras, unless a Special Permit to land has been previously obtained from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and they shall be carried to such place as may be appointed by him. At the out-ports, a Special Permit previously obtained may be dispensed with; but a Special Notice that such articles (to be expressed in detail) are on board, destined for the port, shall be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House as soon as possible after the arrival of the vessel; and such goods shall be landed and kept until duly passed, only at such place or places as may be appointed for that purpose by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Breach of this Rule will entail detention, fine or confiscation of the articles.

List of Articles.

Ammunition, Chemicals, Earth-oil, or Mineral Naphtha, Fireworks, Fulminating Powder, Gun Cotton, Gun Powder, Kerosine Oil, Lucifer Matches (Congreve), Nitro-Glycerine, Phosphorus, Pitch, Sulphuric Acid, Tar, Turpentine, and other dangerous substances.

18. Prior to the issue of a General Pass, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act, the Agents or owners of the vessel or vessels shall deposit with the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras such sum as may appear reasonable with reference to the number of the coasting steam vessels of the Owners, and the estimated transactions within the Presidency; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras, or the Chief Customs Authority in the Presidency shall be authorized at their discretion to carry to the credit of Government such part thereof as may be requisite to meet any claims or duties and dues which may be payable, and such fines and penalties which may be inflicted at any port in the Presidency for contravention of any of the above Rules, or for irregularities in respect to the Accounts or other vouchers which are required to be delivered under these Rules.

19. Appeals from parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any of the proceedings of any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall lie to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency.

20. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency shall have authority to revoke any General Pass, for negligence or other causes on the part of Commanders or Agents of coasting steam vessels.

21. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be held to exempt coasting steam vessels from the operation of the General Customs Laws obtaining for the time being.

(Signed) A. MacFREGOR, Ag. Secy.

A. General Pass.

No. _____ of 187.

This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____ under the provisions of Section 161 of the Consolidated Customs Act VIII of 1875, and on the conditions prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Madras Presidency in the Rules for Coasting Steamers, dated the _____

This Pass holds good for the period of one year from _____ throughout the ports and coasts of the Madras Presidency.
Dated at Madras, this _____

(By order.)

Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

B.

LIST of Cargo per Steamer _____ discharged at the Port of _____ on the _____ 187.

Marks, number and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
<i>From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept., 1864.</i>			
B. B. and F. 10 Bales.	Silk goods.	Messrs. Burjorjee Pyramjee.	
 15 Cases.	Wine Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.	
Total..	25		
<i>From Kattagaherry, sailed the 16th Sept., 1864.</i>			
None.	100 Bags.	Linsced.	Keshon Laljee.
A. F. and Co.	50 Pieces.	Timber.	W. Nicol & Co.
Total..	150		
<i>From Goa, sailed the 18th Sept., 1864.</i>			
 50 Boxes.	Wine.	Manockjee Linjee.	
	10 Bags.	Rice.	Unknown.
Total..	60		
Grand Total..	235		

And so on as the case may be.

Dated _____

(Signed) A. B.,
Commander, Steam Ship.

C.

Form of Coasting Pass—(See Section CLXVII.)

Port of _____

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods duty paid.	Warehouse goods removed in bond.	Country goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duties of excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

Cleared the _____ day of _____ 18.

(Signed) _____

Officer in charge of Custom House.

(Signed) _____

Name of Master.

CONFISCATION.—With reference to the expression "liable to confiscation" used in the Customs Act, the adjudicating Officer shall have no discretionary power, and must adjudge confiscation, if the facts are made out to his satisfaction.

DETENTION OF GOODS.—Bill of Lading must be delivered up to the Collector of Sea Customs or Deputy Collector by the person applying to clear Goods, except in special cases upon cause shown to the satisfaction of the Collector.

When there is no Bill of Lading, a "Delivery Order" from the Agents, or Commander of the Ship, must be produced.

If two persons claim the same Goods, the Customs officers shall not deliver to one without the consent of the other, or without an order of Court.

Bills of Lading for Goods to be exported must bear a four-Anna Stamp.

Parcel Tickets must also bear a four-Anna Stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE :—

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
Madras, 25th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

Under orders of the Government of India and the instructions of the Local Government and the Board of Revenue, notice is hereby given to the Trade that the present forms of Shipping Bills and Bills of Entry will not be admitted at the Custom House from and after the 15th June 1875. Blank Forms of Bills to be used are herewith attached for information.

2. They consist, for Imports, of a Bill of Entry and Import Summary, and for Exports of a Shipping Bill and Export Summary.

3. The Bills of Entry and Shipping Bills should, from the 15th June, be presented in duplicate* accompanied by the respective summaries, which latter, however, need not be in duplicate. Thus for Imports, the Bill of Entry in duplicate and the Import Summary should be presented. Similarly for Exports, the Shipping Bill in duplicate and Export Summary, in each case, making three documents.

4. All goods imported or exported must be accurately described under the headings or sub-headings of Schedule A,† and all particulars mentioned in the 1st and 2nd columns of that Schedule must be given.

5. Further, Importers and Exporters will be required to state whether the ship is a steamer or sailing vessel, the flag it sails under, and whether it has passed or is intended to pass through the Suez Canal. The detail of port or place of destination or from whence the vessel has arrived must be filled with due advantage to Schedule B.‡ These particulars should be entered in the headings of the Bill of Entry and of the Import and Export Summaries, and in columns 1, 2, and 4 of the Shipping Bills.

6. In columns 5 and 6 of the Bill of Entry, the rate of value and the total value, either market or tariff, on which the duty is collected must be entered, and in column 7 the declared real value under Section 29 of Act VIII of 1878. Where the duty is leviable on the market value, column 7 will simply reproduce the figures in column 6. These remarks apply to columns 9, 10, and 11 of the Shipping Bill.

7. The declared real value, under Section 29 of Act VIII of 1878 must be accurately and faithfully entered, whether the duty is collected on that amount or not, and whether the goods are free or dutiable. Any misstatement on this point will render the declarer liable to penalties under Section 167—72 clause the provisions of which will be strictly enforced.

8. The columns headed rate of duty and amount of duty in the Import and Export Summaries should be left blank, and will be filled in by the Officers of the Custom House.

9. All documents not filled up and presented strictly in accordance with the foregoing rules will be rejected, and examination will be made of any goods respecting which the necessary information cannot be otherwise ascertained.

To the Collector of Government Sea Customs.

Import New Form.

Sir,

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into Town the undermentioned goods landed from the _____, Captain _____, under _____ colors, and arrived from _____.

Number and description of packages.	Marks and number upon packages.	Description and contents of each package.	Total quantity.	Rate of value in Rupees of each class and description of goods.	Total value in Rupees of each class and description of goods.	Declared real value under Section 29, Act VIII, 1878.	Name of Proprietor, Importer, or Consignee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

do hereby declare that the goods specified above are of the growth, produce, and manufacture of _____, and are of the value of Rupees _____ as entered above.

Witness _____ hand.

Witness to signature _____

Declared value _____

duly authorized to act on behalf of _____

Appraiser _____

Import Summary.

Stmr. *Duke of Lancaster.*

Master, *Brown.*

at London via S. C.

Country and description of vessel } *B. Stmr.*

Quantity according to usual denomination.	Description of goods.	Quantity as required by Column 1, Schedule A.	Value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 29.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5,000 pieces.	Grey Cotton piece-goods.	250,000 yds.	RS. A. P. 27,500 0 0	RS. A. P. 33,000 0 0		RS. A. P. 1,375 2 0

(Signed) SMITH JONES & Co.,

Importers.

Particulars correct.

(Signed) J. BROWNE,

Dated 18th February, 1875.

Appraiser.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary to State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XXV. DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—		Value.	XXXV. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including platedware)		Value.
1. Aniline dyes ..	Cwt.	"	XXXVI. RAMP—		
2. Cochineal ..	"	"	1. Raw ..	Cwt.	"
3. Indigo ..	"	"	2. Manufactures of (excluding cordage)—		
4. Madder or madder ..	"	"	i. Cloth ..	Yds.	"
5. Myrabolans ..	"	"	ii. Bags and sacks ..	No.	"
6. Safflower ..	"	"	XXXVII. HIDES AND SKINS—		
7. Other sorts ..	"	"	1. Hides, raw ..	Cwt. & No.	"
XXXVI. EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN—		Value.	2. " dressed or tanned ..	"	"
XXXVII. EXHIBITIONS, ART, CEREALS ..			3. Skins, raw ..	"	"
XXXVIII. FEATHERS ..	lbs.	"	4. " dressed or tanned ..	"	"
XXXIX. FLETCHEES ..			XXXVIII. HORNS ..	Cwt.	Value.
XXX. FLAX—			XXXIX. HORNS ..	"	"
1. Raw ..	lbs.	"	XL. ICE ..	"	"
2. Twist and yarn ..	lbs. & denm.	"	XXI. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—		
3. Manufactures—			1. Musical ..	"	"
i. Piece-goods ..	Yds. and denm.	"	2. Photographic ..	"	"
ii. Thread, sewing ..	lbs. & denm.	"	3. Scientific, philosophical, &c. ..	"	"
iii. Canvas ..	Yds. and denm.	"	XLII. IVORY—		
iv. Other sorts including bags and sacks ..	lbs. & denm.	"	1. Unmanufactured ..	lbs.	"
XXXX. FRUITS & VEGETABLES—			2. Manufactured ..	"	"
1. Fruits—			XLIII. JEWELLERY, &c.—		
i. Bidamish and buzzarbutto nuts ..	Cwt.	"	1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ..	"	"
ii. Cocconuts ..	No.	"	2. Jewellery ..	"	"
iii. Other sorts ..	"	"	3. Plate ..	"	"
2. Vegetables, fresh ..	Sngl.	"	XLIV. JUTE—		
XXXVI. GLASS—			1. Raw ..	Cwt.	"
1. Sheet and plate ..	feet.	"	2. Manufactures of—		
2. Beads and false pearls ..	Cwt.	"	i. Gunny (power loom bags, hand loom ..	No.	"
3. Bottles, common ..	gross.	"	ii. Gunny { power loom Yds. and denm. cloth { hand loom. Yds. and denm.		
4. Other ware ..	Cwt.	"	iii. Rope and twine ..	Cwt. and denm.	"
XXXXIII. GRAIN AND PULSE—			iv. Other kinds ..	Cwt. and denm.	"
1. Grain ..	Cwt.	"	XLV. LAC—		
2. Rice in the husk (paddy) ..	"	"	1. Dye ..	Cwt.	"
3. Rice not in the husk ..	"	"	2. Shell ..	"	"
4. Wheat ..	"	"	3. Stick ..	"	"
5. Pulse ..	"	"	4. Other kinds ..	"	"
6. Other sorts ..	"	"	XLVI. LACQUERED WARE (OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE)		
XXXXIV. GUMS AND RESINS—					
1. Cutch and garabhi ..	Cwt.	"			
2. Rosin ..	"	"			
3. Other sorts ..	"	"			

* Exclusive of earthenware piping which is classed under VII, Building and Engineering materials.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XLVII. LEATHER—			XLIII. METALS—continued.		
1. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	Value.	2. Copper—continued.		
2. Manufactures of—			ii. Old, for re-manufacture ..	Cwt.	Value.
i. Boots and Shoes ..	Pairs.	"	iii. Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.) ..	"	"
ii. Saddlery & harness ..	"	"	iv. Wrought—		
iii. Other sorts ..	"	"	a. Coin ..	"	"
XLVIII. LIQUORS—			b. Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing ..	"	"
1. Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	Galls.	"	c. Sheets and other manufactures ..	"	"
2. Spirits—			3. Iron—		
i. Brandy ..	"	"	i. Ore ..	"	"
ii. Rum ..	"	"	ii. Old, for re-manufacture ..	"	"
iii. Other sorts ..	"	"	iii. Cast (pig) ..	"	"
3. Wines & Liqueurs—			iv. Wrought—		
i. Champagne ..	"	"	a. Bar ..	"	"
ii. Claret ..	"	"	b. Angle, bolt, and rod ..	"	"
iii. Port ..	"	"	c. Sheets & plates (including tin-plate) ..	"	"
iv. Sherry ..	"	"	d. Galvanized (other than wire) ..	"	"
v. Other sorts ..	"	"	e. Hoops ..	"	"
4. Other sorts ..	"	"	f. Anchors, cables, and kedge ..	"	"
XLIX. MACHINERY AND MILL-WEAR—			g. Nails, screws, & rivets ..	"	"
1. Steam engines and parts—			h. Wire ..	"	"
i. Locomotives (excluding those for railways) ..	"	"	i. Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel ..	"	"
ii. Other sorts ..	"	"			
3. Agricultural (not being steam) ..	"	"			
3. Other sorts ..	"	"			
L. MANURES—					
1. Animals bones ..	Tons.	"			
2. Guano ..	"	"			
3. Other kinds ..	"	"			
LII. MATCHES, LUCIFER AND OTHERS ..					
LIII. MARS—					
1. Floor-matting (China) ..	Sq. yds.	"			
2. Other sorts ..	"	"			
LIII. MATTING—					
1. Braided—					
i. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	"			
ii. Wrought ..	"	"			
2. Copper—	"	"			
i. Ore ..	"	"			

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, or Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, or Quantity or Number.	Value.
LIII. METALS—continued.			LXV. PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS (other than paper) ..	..	Value.
6. Steel—			LXVI.—PROVISIONS—		
i. Cast ..	Cwt.	Value.	1. Beche de mer ..	lbs.	"
ii. Other sorts ..	"	"	2. Butter ..	lbs.	"
7. Tin—			3. Salted Fish ..	lbs.	"
i. Unwrought ..	"	"	1. Fruits and Vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved ..	Cwt.	"
ii. Wrought ..	"	"	5. Other sorts of provisions ..	"	"
c. Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)			LXVII. RAGS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER ..	"	"
b. Other sorts ..	"	"	LXVIII. RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—		
8. Zinc or Spelter—			1. Locomotive engines and tenders ..	No.	"
i. Unwrought ..	"	"	2. Carriages and trucks ..	"	"
ii. Wrought or manufactured ..	"	"	3. Materials for construction ..	Cwt.	"
iii. Other sorts ..	"	"	LXIX. SALT ..	Tons.	"
9. Metals, unenumerated ..	"	"	LXX. SALT-PETRE ..	Cwt.	"
LIV. MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS & ACCOUTREMENTS ..	"	"	LXXI. SEEDS—		
LV. MEAT ..	Ozs.	"	1. Essential (to be enumerated under respective names) ..	Cwt.	"
LVI. NATURAL CURIOSITIES ..	"	"	2. Linseed ..	"	"
LVII. OILS—			3. Mustard ..	"	"
1. Animal ..	Galls.	"	4. Poppy ..	"	"
2. Essential ..	"	"	5. Rape ..	"	"
3. Mineral ..	"	"	6. Teel or gingelly ..	"	"
4. Vegetable, not essential ..	"	"	7. Seeds imported by any public Society for gratuitous distribution ..	Cwt.	"
LVIII. OIL & FLOOR CLOTH ..	Sq. yds.	"	8. Other sorts ..	"	"
LIX. ORES ..	Chests & Cwt.	"	LXII. SHELLS AND COWRIES—		
LX. PAINTS AND COLORS ..	Cwt.	"	1. Shells (clanks and large ornamental shells) ..	No.	"
1. Painters' materials ..	"	"	ii. Cowries ..	Cwt.	"
LXI. PAPER AND PASTEBOARDS ..			LXXIII. SHIPS AND PARTS OF ..	"	"
1. Printing paper ..	Cwt.	"	LXXIV. SILK—		
2. Writing paper and envelopes ..	Cwt.	"	1. Raw ..	lbs.	"
3. Other kinds of paper ..	Cwt.	"			
4. Pasteboard, mill-board &c. ..	"	"			
LXII. PERFUMERY (other than rush) ..	"	"			
LXIII. PITCH, TAR, & DAM-TER ..	Cwt. & denom.	"			
LXIV. PLANTS, LIVING ..	"	"			

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, or Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, or Quantity or Number.	Value.
LXXIV. SILK—continued.			LXXXIII. TOBACCO—contd.		
2. Manufactures—			2. Manufactured—		
i. Thread for sewing, &c. ..	lbs. & denom.	Value.	i. Cigars ..	lbs.	Value.
ii. Piece-goods ..	Yds. & denom.	"	ii. Other sorts ..	"	"
iii. Goods of silk mixed with other materials ..	"	"	LXXXIV. TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES ..	"	"
iv. Other sorts ..	lbs. & denom.	"	LXXXV. UMBRELLAS ..	No.	"
LXXV. SOAP (of all kinds) ..	Cwt.	"	LXXXVI. WAX (excluding candles) ..	Cwt.	"
LXXVI. SPICES—			LXXXVII. WOOD—		
1. Betel-nuts ..	lbs.	"	1. Teak ..	Cubic Tons.	"
2. Cassia ..	"	"	2. Other timber ..	Tons.	"
3. Cinnamon ..	"	"	3. Firewood ..	"	"
4. Ginger ..	"	"	4. Ornamental—		
5. Pepper ..	"	"	a. Sandal ..	"	"
6. Other sorts ..	"	"	b. Ebony ..	"	"
LXXVII. STATIONERY (excluding paper) ..	"	"	c. Other kinds ..	"	"
LXXVIII. STONE AND MARBLE ..			5. Manufactures of ..	"	"
1. Jade ..	Cwt.	"	LXXXVIII. WOOL—		
LXXIX. SUGAR AND SUGAR-CANDY ..	"	"	1. Raw ..	lbs.	"
1. Other saccharine produce ..	"	"	2. Manufactures of—		
LXXX. TALLOW ..	"	"	i. Piece-goods ..	Yds. & denom.	"
LXXXI. TEA ..	lbs.	"	ii. Shawls ..	No.	"
LXXXII. TELEGRAPH MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ..	"	"	iii. Braids ..	lbs.	"
LXXXIII. TOBACCO—			iv. Other sorts ..	"	"
1. Unmanufactured ..	lbs.	"	LXXXIX. ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—		
			1. Unmanufactured ..	"	"
			2. Manufactured ..	"	"
			XC. TREASURE—		
			1. Gold ..	"	"
			2. Silver ..	"	"

1. Articles are invariably to be shown in yards, cwt., lbs., or gallons, &c., as indicated opposite each in the 2nd column; and besides this, the real value, whether determined by appraisement, in the case of goods dutiable ad valorem, or declared under Section XXVI of the Consolidated Customs Act, is to be shown. In the case of some articles, column 2 is blank; of these, the value only need be shown.

2. Where in the 2nd column of this list the word "denomination" occurs, it is intended that, besides the weight, measure, or quantity now specified as obligatory, the tale or denomination commonly in use in the trade, such as "pairs," "pieces," "dozens," &c., should also be shown, so as to facilitate comparison with the returns of former years.

B.

List of Foreign Countries to be Adopted from 1st April, 1875.

1. UNITED KINGDOM.	19. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (including Port Elizabeth).	35. ARABIA—
2. AUSTRIA—	20. EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA (comprising the coast between Natal and Abyssinia).	i. Territories of the Sultan of Muscat
3. TRISTE.	21. EGYPT—	ii. Other Arabian States.
4. BELGIUM.	i. Alexandria.	36. BORNEO.
5. DENMARK.	ii. Port Said.	37. Ceylon.
6. FRANCE—	iii. Suez (for local trade).	38. CHINA—
i. Dunkirk.	22. MADAGASCAR.	i. Hong-Kong.
ii. Havre.	23. MAURITIUS.	ii. Treaty Ports.
iii. Marseilles.	24. NATAL.	39. JAPAN.
iv. Nantes.	25. REUNION (Bourbon).	40. JAVA.
v. Bordeaux.	26. St. Helena.	41. MALDIVES (except Minicoy, which is to be regarded as a British Indian Port subordinate to the Presidency of Madras.)
vi. Marseilles, &c.	27. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.	42. MEKRAK & SONNAR.
7. GERMANY—	28. CANADA.	43. PERSIA.
i. Hamburg.	29. CENTRAL AMERICA.	44. PHILIPPINES.
ii. Bremen, &c.	30. SOUTH AMERICA—	45. SIAM.
8. GREECE.	i. Demerara.	46. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
9. HOLLAND.	ii. Rio de Janeiro.	47. TURKEY IN ASIA—
10. ITALY—	iii. Buenos Ayres.	i. Smyrna.
i. Ancona.	iv. Calcutta.	ii. Bagdad, and so on.
ii. Brindisi.	v. Valparaiso, &c.	48. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA.
iii. Palermo.	31. UNITED STATES—	
iv. Messina.	i. New York.	
v. Leghorn.	ii. Boston.	
vi. Genoa.	iii. Charleston.	
vii. Venice, &c.	iv. New Orleans, and so on.	
11. MALTA.	32. WEST INDIES—	
12. NORWAY.	i. Jamaica.	
13. PORTUGAL.	ii. Cuba.	
14. RUSSIA—	iii. Trinidad, and so on.	
i. Odessa.	33. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA.	
ii. Riga, and so on.	34. AFRICA.	
15. SPAIN—		
i. Barcelona.		
ii. Cadix.		
iii. Gibraltar, and so on.		
16. SWEDEN.		
17. TURKEY IN EUROPE.		
18. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.		
Africa and Adjacent Islands.		
18. ALGERIA.		

N.B.—1. Endeavour should be made to show the trade with chief countries in detail separately for each port as well as in a total for the country, wherever this is possible.

2. Transit trade passing via Suez should no longer be shown under that head, which disappears from the list, but under the countries of destination.

3. The present heading "Mediterranean Ports" also disappears, each port being classed under the country to which it belongs.

4. Trade with an inland country must be classed under the country to which belongs the port at which the articles are landed.

5. Trade with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as well as with the Laccadives, and with Minicoy (one of the Maldives), to be treated as Coasting or Interportal.

6. Trade with ports in India subject to Foreign Governments, European or Native, to be treated as "Foreign Coasting" under a separate head from the Coasting Trade of British India.

7. The present heads "Persian Gulf" and "Red Sea" disappear, the trade being classed under the countries to which the ports of the adjacent coasts belong.

8. Under "Siam" is to be classed the trade between British Borneo and the Island of Junk Ceylon or Salang.

After 4 1/2 o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing Goods on private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were Duty received until a late hour.

All Pass Notes for every description of Goods imported or exported must be signed either by the Collector or Deputy Collector; no other signature shall authorize the Gatekeepers or other Custom House Officers to pass Goods.

FEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any certificate, Port-clearance or other necessary documents, (original having been lost), not exceeding 10 Rupees.

For Supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port-clearance, not exceeding 10 Rupees.

A fee of one Rupee is charged for granting Certificates.

N.B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended, he may grant them.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XIII of 1871, are free.

Godown Rent at the Madras Custom House.

Rule 1.—Goods shall be allowed to remain for four days in the Custom House free of charge.

Rule 2.—After that period, single rates shall be charged for seven days.

Rule 3.—Table rates shall be charged after a fortnight.

Rule 4.—The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the Goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

The object in charging Godown rent is to induce parties to clear their Goods with despatch, and to prevent the yard from being needlessly encumbered.

Rates for Godown Rent.

	Per month. RS. A. P.		Per month. RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipe, butt, or puncheon.....	0 12 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen.....	0 8 0
Do. half pipe or hoghead.....	0 6 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 3 0	Do. do. 6 or 3 dozen do.....	0 3 0
Large chests containing glass or earthenware.....	1 0 0	Do. do. 3 do. or less.....	0 2 0
Tierce do. do. or provisions.....	0 12 0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.....	0 6 0
Large crates, 12 do on bottles.....	0 6 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size.....	0 4 0
Small do., 6 or 1 dozen more or less.....	0 4 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 1 or 500 lbs.....	0 6 0
Wines, butt or pipe.....	2 0 0	Do. do. of smaller size.....	0 4 0
Do. half pipe or hoghead.....	1 0 0	Metals, per bazaar maund.....	0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 8 0	Canvas, per bale.....	0 8 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size.....	0 8 0	Silk, per bale.....	0 6 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	0 6 0	Silk piece goods, per case.....	0 6 0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do.....	0 3 0	Indigo, per chest.....	0 6 0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen.....	0 2 0	Opium.....	0 6 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen, and above 1 dozen.....	0 1 0	Cotton hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs.....	0 4 0
Do. one dozen boxes.....	0 0 9	Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds.....	2 8 0
Spirits, per pipe.....	2 0 0	Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds.....	2 0 0
Do. hoghead.....	1 0 0	Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest.....	0 4 0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen.....	0 1 0	Vermillion, per box.....	0 2 0
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen.....	0 1 6	Arsenic, do.....	0 3 0
Do. 3 dozen.....	0 2 0	Brass leaf, do.....	0 2 0
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen.....	0 3 0	China paper, per case.....	0 2 0
Do. 6 dozen.....	0 4 0	China, cases of nankeen, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case.....	0 3 0
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen etc.....	0 0 9		

Rates for Godown Rent—concluded.

Per month. Rs. A. P.	Per month. Rs. A. P.
Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 3 0 0	Turpentine, Linseed or other vegetable oil, per jar..... 0 2 0
Betelnut, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6	All coalage, per cwt..... 0 1 0
Cloves, do. do. 0 1 0	Resin or Dammer, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumamseed, amised, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale..... 0 2 0
Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hoghead..... 0 8 0	Gummes, per large bale..... 0 8 0
Do. do. do. per tierce..... 0 4 0	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 6 0
Sugar-candy, per tab..... 0 0 6	Cow Hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0
Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 8 0
Do. per smaller box..... 0 1 0	Goat Skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Paint, per keg of 50 lbs..... 0 0 6	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 0
Salmons, herrings, or other fishes, per leg..... 0 0 6	Tin plates, per box..... 0 0 9
	Bricks, per 1,000..... 1 0 0

ICE SHIPS.—When dutiable goods are on Board Ice Ships, a Preventive Officer must be sent on board.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—Goods not cleared within two months from the date of landing will be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and other charges, and the surplus (if any) paid to the owner on application within one year from the date of sale.

RE-LANDED GOODS.—Goods re-landed must be reported upon and identified as being the same that have previously passed the Custom House for exportation. No re-landed Goods shall be passed into Town or entered for re-exportation on Board another vessel, until the original entry in the Export Register has been duly checked and cancelled to the extent of the quantity re-landed.

A regular application in the form of Pass Note shall be made in all cases of Goods re-landed either for passing them into Town or for re-exporting them from the Custom House.

UNMANIFESTED GOODS.—Goods landed in excess of those entered in the Manifest or not corresponding with the particulars therein shown, will be charged double or treble duty. Any special case in which the Collector may consider the goods liable to confiscation, shall be reported to the Board of Revenue for orders.

Export.

EXPORT CARGO.—No outward bound vessel is allowed to receive cargo on board until application be made at the Custom House, and an order signed by the Collector or Deputy, be granted for that purpose. Such application shall specify the name, tonnage and nature of the vessel, the name of the master, and of every Port for which Cargo is to be shipped. If Goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo.

To _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—
_____ Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles.
	Sundry Goods and Passengers' 1844350.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.
All Goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the Goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any change being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export Goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according to the following Form.
Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of Goods entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Section 423 to 425, of Act VIII of 1878.

LAND CERTIFICATES.—Goods having paid Import duty may be exported free by land under the following certificate:—

CERTIFICATE.

Sea Custom House,
Madras, _____ 18____

This is to certify that _____ is about to export by land the undermentioned Goods imported by sea at Madras, and that all demands on account of Import duty have been complied with.

Collector, Sea Customs.

To whom assigned and to what place.	Number and description of Packages.	Stores of Goods.	Quantity or weight.	Amount.	Date of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XVI of 1875, are free.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

AGENTS.—The clerk, servant or known agent of a mercantile office may transact business and receive moneys for his employer, if a member of the Firm identifies him before the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and empowers him to do so agreeably to the following Form:—

To _____
The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sir,
(We or I) hereby authorize you to pay to _____ all drawbacks, refunds, and other moneys which may be due to (us or me) from the Madras Custom House, for which he shall produce receipts purporting to be (our or my) receipts.

Madras, _____
The _____ of _____ 18____
Your obedient Servant,

This document must bear a one Anna Stamp, and is required only from mercantile Firms and persons engaged in Trade, who have frequent transactions with the Custom House, and not from private individuals who are expected to transact their business personally or to give a special order for each occasion.

Section 167—clause 9 of Act VIII of 1878. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

APPEAL.—All disputes regarding matters not specially provided for by law between an Officer of Customs and another person, has to be decided by the Revenue Board, subject to an appeal to Government: See Section 183, of Act VIII of 1878. This section does not apply to cases regularly adjudicated, such as smuggling, &c., but to differences of opinion as to the construction of the Act, rates of duty, classification of Goods, &c., appeals are provided for in the former cases by Section CLXXXII.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for the use of a Regiment are exempt from Customs Duty.—*Fort St. George Gazette, 3rd November 1863, page 797.*

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Ports under certificate and seals.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 432, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the Government Gazette, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February 1852.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS who may be required to transact business at the Custom House out of Office-hours for the convenience of ship-owners and others, shall be entitled to extra remuneration according to the following scale:—

From 6 to 7-30 a.m. or 5 to 7 p.m. Half a day's pay.
From 6 to 9-30 a.m. or 5 to 9 p.m. or later One day's pay.
One day's full pay to all Constables and Peons for working out of Office-hours, either morning or evening.

On Sundays and close holidays, two days' full pay for all Customs Officers, including Constables and Peons.

2. These rules are applicable to all ports.
OPIMUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 Rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 60 Rupees per chest of 2 Indian Maunds. In the latter case a Pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 19 of Act VIII of 1878 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of Goods.—Act XIV of 1871.

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 28th August, 1884, No. 1,357.*

Rules for Godown Rent for Goods left in Custom Houses at the several Out-ports.

1. Goods will be allowed to remain in the Custom House free of charge for three days only.
 2. After that period, single rates on each package, for four days.
 3. After that, treble rates.
 4. The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day—Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When the delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the Goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.
- N. B.—The foregoing rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rate of Wharfage.

Per month—Rs. A. P.	Per month—Rs. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, half, or put	Bottle-out, per basket manifold..... 0 0 6
Do. half pipe, or hogshead..... 0 5 6	Do. 12 bottle case of 1 dozen..... 0 1 6
Do. quarter pipe..... 0 3 6	Do. above 1 and 3 dozens..... 0 3 6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware..... 1 0 0	Do. 3 dozens..... 0 2 0
Do. do. do. or provisions..... 0 12 0	Do. above 3 and under 6 dozens..... 0 3 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles..... 0 8 0	Do. 6 dozens..... 0 4 0
Small do. 8 or 6 dozens more or less..... 0 4 0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 8 dozen size..... 0 0 0
Wines, butt, or pipe..... 2 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens..... 0 8 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead..... 1 0 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe..... 0 8 0	Do. do. 3 do. or do. 3 do. 0 3 0
Do. cases above 12 dozen size..... 0 5 0	Do. do. 3 do. or less..... 0 2 0
Do. do. of 12 do. or above 6 dozens..... 0 5 0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do. do. of 6 doz. or 3 dozens..... 0 4 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size..... 0 1 0
Do. quarter chest, or 3 dozens..... 0 2 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Do. all boxes, under 3 dozens..... 0 3 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Do. and above one dozen..... 0 1 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Do. one dozen boxes..... 0 0 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Spirits, per pipe..... 2 0 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Canned, per barrel..... 0 3 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Silk, do..... 0 6 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Half piece goods, per case..... 0 6 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Indigo, per chest..... 0 6 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Opium, do..... 0 6 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 500 lbs..... 0 1 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazar maunds..... 2 5 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Cutch, per 100 bazar maunds..... 2 0 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest..... 0 4 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Vermilion, per box..... 0 2 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Arsenic, do..... 0 3 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Prussic acid, do..... 0 2 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
China paper, per case..... 0 2 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Do. cases of mangle, castor, cotton, silk, aniseed, &c., per case..... 0 3 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazar maunds..... 3 0 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Cloves, do..... 0 1 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummin-seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazar maund..... 0 1 0	Do. do. of smaller size..... 0 0 6
	Bricks, per 1000..... 1 0 0

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SCHEDULE A.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1	APPAREL INCLUDING HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY, BUT EXCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES, AND HOSIERY	..	Rs. A.	5 per cent.
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES—	..	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
	Fire-arms, and parts thereof. ..	..	..	..
	Gunpowder, common ..	lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	sporting ..	..	1 0	..
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	..
3	BRUSHES, ALL SORTS ..	..	..	..
4	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS ..	..	..	..
5	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE ..	..	..	..
6	CANDLES ..	..	..	..
7	CANES, RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN AND BASKET-WEAVE ..	..	..	Free.
8	CARRIAGES AND COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, EXCEPT RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND TRUCKS ..	..	..	..
9	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS ..	..	..	..
10	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE INCLUDING LACQUERED-WARE, BUT EXCLUDING EARTHEN-WARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN ..	..	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
11	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME-KEEPERS ..	..	..	..
12	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR—	..	..	..
	Matted ..	..	..	Free.
13	CORAL, REAL ..	..	..	5 per cent.
14	CORDAGE AND ROPE MADE OF ANY VEGETABLE FIBRE EXCEPT COTTON AND JUTE ..	..	..	Free.
15	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—	..	..	..
	Bottle-corks ..	Gross.	1 8	..
	Vial-corks ..	..	0 8	..
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
16	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—	..	..	..
	Cotton Hosiery ..	..	..	..
	Cotton, Raw, not the produce of Continental Asia, or Ceylon ..	..	..	Free.
	Cotton Rope ..	Cwt.	25 0	..
	Country Canvas ..	..	50 0	..
	FINE GEORGES—	..	..	..
	Grey—	..	..	..
	Jaconets, exceeding 10 x 10 to the quarter inch ..	lb.	0 12	..
	Jaconets, other sorts ..	..	0 10 1	..
	Malls ..	..	1 1	..
	Printers ..	..	0 10 1	..
	Shirtings and Long Cloths ..	..	0 9	5 per cent.
	T-cloths, 18 reed, and upwards, and Madapollams ..	..	0 9 1	..
	T-cloths under 18 reed, Jeans, Denimetics, Sheetings, and Drills ..	..	0 8	Free if they are not of finer yarn than 30 s.
	Other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Sewing Thread—	..	..	..
	Cotton and country ..	Cwt.	30 0	..
	On reels or cards containing 100 yards each, and <i>pro rata</i> above and below ..	Gross.	8 0	..

† Duty to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	PRICE GOODS—continued.		EST. A.	
	White and coloured ..	lb.	1 0	
	Twist—			Free.
	Mule—Up to 20 s. inclusive..	"	0 9½	
	" 33 to 42 ..	"	0 11	
	" 43 to 52 ..	"	0 12½	
	" 53 to 60 ..	"	0 14	
	" 61 to 70 ..	"	0 15	
	" 71 to 80 ..	"		3½ per cent.
	And so on, one anna to be added to the valuation per lb. for every count of ten, or part of a count of ten, above 80			
	Water—Up to 20 s. inclusive ...	"	0 9½	Free.
	Nos. 21 to 30 ..	"	0 11½	
	" 31 to 40 ..	"	0 13	
	" 41 to 50 ..	"	1 0	3½ per cent.
	Above 50 ..	"		
	Twist, Orange, Red, and other colors except Turkey Red* ..	lb.	0 13	
	Twist, Turkey Red, all kinds* ..	"	1 6	
	Cotton goods, all other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT GUMS—			
	Alces, black ..	Cwt.	11 0	
	" Sootra ..	"	25 6	
	Assafetida (rhiz.) ..	"	25 6	
	" coarse (rhiz.) ..	"	10 0	
	Camphor, Bhenam (bharu) ..	lb.	80 0	
	" refined, cake ..	Cwt.	65 0	
	" crude, in powder ..	"	40 0	
	Cassia Lignea ..	"	33 6	
	Salep ..	"	80 0	
	Senna Leaves ..	"	5 0	
	All other sorts, except Quinine, which is free ..	"	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
18	DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—			
	Aniline Dyes—Magenta and Rosine ..	oz.	0 4	
	Cochineal ..	lb.	1 4	
	Galunus, country, Myrabolan ..	Cwt.	4 0	
	" Persian ..	"	25 0	
	Madder or Marjith ..	"	12 0	
	Grehilla Weed ..	"	5 0	
	Sapan Wood and Root ..	"	5 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
19	EARTHENWARE (EXCEPT EARthenware PIPES), CHINA, CHINA CLAY, AND PORCELAIN ..			
20	FIREWORKS—			
	CHINA ..	Box of 133½ lbs.	30 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
21	FLAX AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX ..			Free.
22	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ..			Free.
23	GLASS, GLASSWARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS—			
	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt ..	100 pairs.	5 0	
	" " not gilt ..	"	3 0	
	Beads, China ..	Cwt.	30 0	
	Coral, false ..	"	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
	Glass, China, of all colors ..	100 lbs.	32 0	
	" Crown, colored ..	100 sqft. feet.	25 0	
	" " of sizes ..	"	7 0	

* Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the colored yarn; when this is not ascertainable, the actual wharf weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	GLASS, GLASSWARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS—(contd.)		EST. A.	
	PEARLS, IRON,			
	Bajria ..	Lakh	5 0	
	Boria ..	Thousand	1 4	
	Jouria ..	Lakh	8 0	
	Nathia ..	Thousand	0 6	
	Tucha ..	"	1 0	
	Wattanh ..	Lakh	10 0	
	All other sorts of Beads, false Pearls and Glass, except Bottles used to bottle Beer, Wine, Spirit, or aerated waters, which are free ..	"	Ad valorem.	
24	GUMS, GUM RESINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUM RESIN—			
	Copal ..	Cwt.	65 0	
	Cutch and Gambier ..	"	10 0	
	Gum Ammoniac ..	"	12 0	
	" Arabic ..	"	15 0	5 per cent.
	" Bdellium (common Gum) ..	"	5 0	
	" Benjamin ..	"	40 0	
	" Bysabol (coarse Myrrh) ..	"	12 0	
	" Olibanum or Frankincense ..	"	12 0	
	Kino ..	"	10 0	
	Myrrh ..	"	30 0	
	" Persian (false) ..	"	3 0	
	Rosin ..	"	5 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
25	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, INCLUDING IRONMONGERY AND PLATEDWARE, BUT EXCLUDING MACHINERY AND THE COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, WHICH ARE FREE, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WHICH ALSO ARE FREE ..			
26	HEMP, AND ARTICLES MADE OF HEMP ..			Free.
27	HIDES AND SKINS, EXCEPT RAW OR SALTED HIDES OR SKINS ..			Free.
28	INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—			
	* Musical ..	"	"	5 per cent.
	Scientific and Philosophical ..	"	"	Free.
29	IVORY AND IVORYWARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' Grinders ..	Cwt.	125 0	
	Elephants' Tusks, each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight ..	"	450 0	
	Elephants' Tusks, not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each ..	"	325 0	
	Elephants' Tusks, each less than 10 lbs. ..	Cwt.	175 0	
	Sea-cow or Moyo Teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. ..	"	175 0	5 per cent.
	Sea-cow or Moyo Teeth, each less than 3 lbs. ..	"	60 0	
	Articles made of Ivory ..	"	Ad valorem.	
30	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE—			
	Silver-ware, Plain ..	Tola	1 2	
	" Embossed or Chased ..	"	1 3	
	All other sorts, except Precious Stones & Pearls, which are free ..	"	Ad valorem.	
31	LEATHER, AND ARTICLES MADE OF LEATHER, INCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS & SADDLERY, BUT EXCLUDING BELTING FOR DRIVING MACHINERY, WHICH IS FREE ..			Free.

* Musical, when imported for the use of Her Majesty's Forces are free.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty.
82	Liquors—		Rs. A.	
	Ale, Beer and Porter	Impl Gallon or 6 quart bottles	..	One Anna.
	Cider & other fermented Liquors	..	..	Rupees 4.
	Liqueurs	..	..	..
	Spirit for use exclusively in Arts or Manufactures or in Chemistry, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	..	Ad valorem.	10 per cent.
	Spirit, other sorts	Impl Gallon or 6 quart bottles of London proof	..	Rs. 4, & the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the Spirit exceeds London proof.
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling Wines	Impl Gallon or 6 quart bottles	..	Rupees 2-8
	Claret and Still Burgundy	..	..	Rupee 1.
	All other sorts of Still Wines..	..	..	Rupee 1.
83	MATCHES, LUCIFER, & ALL OTHER SORTS	..	Ad valorem.	Free.
34	MATS	..	..	..
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, & ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—			
	Brass—			
	Beads, Ghazni, China	Thousand	0 14	..
	Old	Cwt.	35 0	..
	Sheets, rolls, very thin	..	90 0	..
	Wire	lb	0 8	..
	All other sorts	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Copper—			
	Australian Cake	Cwt.	50 0	..
	Bolt	..	50 0	..
	Brazier's	..	52 0	..
	China Cash	..	30 0	..
	Japan	..	43 0	..
	Nails and Composition Nails..	..	48 0	..
	Old	..	46 0	..
	Pigs and Slabs, foreign	..	52 0	..
	Sheet, Sheathing, and Plate	..	48 0	..
	Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks.	..	..	..
	Other sorts, unmanufactured..	..	Ad valorem.	..
	China White Copper-ware	lb	1 2	..
	Foil or Dakpana	100 leaves	3 0	..
	Wire	lb	0 10	..
	All other sorts	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Gold Leaf, European	100 leaves	3 0	..
	Mock*	20 books	5 0	..
	Iron—Anchors and Cables	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Angle and T Iron	..	..	..
	Beams, Pillars, Girders, Bridge-work, and other descriptions of Iron imported exclusively for Building purposes	..	..	..
	Flat, Square and Bolt, including Scotch	Ton	100 0	..
	Galvanised	Cwt.	11 0	..
	Sheets and Ridging..	Ton	135 0	..
	Hoop, Plate and Sheet	..	..	..
	Nails, Rose, Clasp, and Flat-headed, Rivets and Washers..	Cwt.	12 8	..
	Nails, other sorts, including Galvanised	..	Ad valorem.	1 per cent.

Gunny bags and Gunny cloths are exempted from all duties of Customs.—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th April, 1877, page 252.*

* In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that importation of Mock Gold Leaf shall henceforth be assessed for duty at the rate of 5 per cent. "ad valorem".—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May, 1877, page 237.*

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Rate of duty.
	METALS, &c.—(continued.)		Rs. A.	
	Nail, Rod	Ton	120 0	..
	Old	Cwt.	2 0	..
	Pig	Ton	55 0	..
	Pipes and Tubes.	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Rice Bowls	Set of ten	1 0	..
	 six	..	2 0	1 per cent.
	Rod, Round, British, no exceeding half-inch diameter	Ton	130 0	..
	 exceeding half-inch diameter	..	100 0	..
	Swedish, Flat and Square	Cwt.	100 0	..
	Tinned Plates	..	15 0	..
	All other sorts, including Wire, but excluding Railway materials, and Rantledge, which last-named article is free	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Lamellae, double reeds	Score	4 8	..
	 single	..	2 4	..
	Lead—Ore, Galena	Cwt.	13 0	..
	Pig	..	11 0	..
	Pipes	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Sheets, Tea	..	20 0	..
	 other sorts	..	12 0	..
	Oxidised and Brass Leaves, Foreign, European	lb	1 2	..
	 Chinese	..	0 14	..
	Patent or yellow Metals, sheathing sheets, and bolts	Cwt.	42 0	..
	 old	..	37 0	..
	Quick silver	lb	2 8	..
	Shot, Bird	Cwt.	16 0	5 per cent.
	Steel, excluding Railway Materials	..	..	..
	Blistered	..	9 0	..
	British and Foreign, other than Swedish	..	9 0	..
	Cash	..	25 0	..
	Spring	..	10 0	..
	Swedish	..	10 0	..
	Tin, Block	..	50 0	..
	 other sorts	..	Ad valorem.	..
	Zinc or Spelter—			
	Nails	Cwt.	11 0	..
	Plate and other shapes, soft	..	15 0	..
	 hard	..	11 0	..
	Sheet or Zinc Sheathing	..	17 0	..
	All other sorts	..	Ad valorem.	..
36	MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., EXCEPT UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS IMPORTED BY A PUBLIC SERVANT FOR HIS PERSONAL USE, WHICH ARE FREE	..	Ad valorem.	Free.
37	NAVAL STORES NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED, EXCEPT OAKUM, WHICH IS FREE	..	..	Free.
38	OILS	..	..	Free.
39	OIL AND FLEEC CLOTH	..	..	Free.
40	OPUM NOT COVERED BY A GOVERNMENT PASS	..	..	Free.
41	PAINTS, COLORS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS—	..	..	..
	Ochre, other than European, all colors	Cwt.	1 8	Rs. 24.
	Paints of sorts	..	12 0	..
	 Composition	..	25 0	..

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of duty.
	PAINTS, &c.—continued.		RS. A.	
	Paints Patent Driers ..	Cwt.	14 0	5 per cent.
	Prussian Blue, China ..	lb.	0 8	
	" " European ..	"	1 8	
	Red Lead ..	Cwt.	14 0	
	Turpentine ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 10	
	Verdigris ..	Cwt.	75 0	Free.
	Vermilion, Canton ..	Box of 90 bundles	150 0	
	White Lead ..	Cwt.	12 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
42	PAPER OF ALL KINDS ..	"	"	
43	PERFUMERY—			
	Atary, Persian ..	Cwt.	15 0	5 per cent.
	Perfumed Spirit in wood or in bottles containing more than half a pint ..	Impl. Gallon.	"	
	Rose-flowers, dried ..	Cwt.	13 0	
	Rose-water ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 12	
	All other sorts, including Perfumed Spirit in bottles containing not more than half a pint ..	"	Ad valorem.	
44	PIECE GOODS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED ..	"	"	Free.
45	PICES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO ..	"	"	
46	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMBER ..	"	"	
47	PROVISIONS AND OTHERMAN'S STORES—			
	Bacon in Cans, Joints and Cakes ..	lb.	0 9	
	Beef and Pork ..	Three of three Cwt.	60 0	5 per cent.
	Cheese ..	lb.	0 10	
	China Preserves ..	Box of six jars	8 0	
	Flour ..	Barnel or sack of 250 lbs.	15 0	
	Ghee ..	Cwt.	36 0	
	Groceries not otherwise described ..	"	Ad valorem.	12 annas.
	Pork Lungs ..	lb.	10 0	
	Salted Fish ..	Cwt.	"	
	Tomatoes, salted ..	Box of six	10 0	
	Vinegar, European, in wood ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 5	
	" " Foreign ..	"	0 10	5 per cent.
	" " Country ..	"	0 6	
	All other sorts, except Bêche-de-mer, Fish-maws, Shara-fun, Singally, and Bonilla, which are free ..	"	Ad valorem.	
48	RAILWAY MATERIALS ..	"	"	
49	SALT ..			
	Imported into British India ..	Indian Maund of 80 lbs.	"	3 annas.
	" " Bengal ..	"	"	Rs. 3-4.
	" " any other part of British India ..	"	"	Rs. 1-18.
50	SHEDS ..	"	"	Free.
	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—			
	Large Shells, for Carapace ..	Hundred	10 0	5 per cent.
	White, live ..	"	6 0	
	" " dead ..	"	2 0	
	Cowries—	"	"	
	" " ..	"	"	

* Duty to be levied only on Salted Fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, and Smith, and into such other parts of British India as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time direct.

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

No.	Name of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	SHELLS AND COWRIES—continued.		RS. A.	
	From Mozambique & Zanzibar ..			
	" " other places ..	Hundred.	3 0	5 per cent.
	Cowries—			
	Bazaar, common ..	Cwt.	2 3	
	Maldiva ..	"	10 0	
	Sankhli ..	"	50 0	
	Yellow, superior quality ..	"	5 0	Ad valorem.
	Mother-of-pearl ..	"	20 0	
	Tortoise-shell ..	lb.	6 0	
	" " nakh ..	"	1 0	
	All other sorts, including Nakhla ..	"	Ad valorem.	
52	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss ..	lb.	8 0	5 per cent.
	Piece Goods ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Raw Silk—			
	Chabaram and Cochin-China ..	lb.	4 0	
	Mathow ..	"	1 12	
	Other kinds of China ..	"	7 0	Ad valorem.
	Panjam and Kachara ..	"	1 4	
	Persian ..	"	5 0	
	Siam ..	"	2 8	
	Sewing Thread, China ..	"	3 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	Free.
53	SOAPS ..	"	"	
54	SPICES—			
	Aniseed Star ..	Cwt.	65 0	
	Belutnuts—			
	Goa ..	"	12 0	5 per cent.
	In the husk ..	Thousand	2 0	
	White Srivasthnam ..	Cwt.	15 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	5 0	
	Chillies, dried ..	"	8 0	
	Cloves ..	"	40 0	Ad valorem.
	" " in seeds, Narlavang ..	"	16 0	
	Mace ..	lb.	1 2	
	Nutmegs ..	"	1 0	
	" " in shell ..	"	0 8	
	Pepper, black and long ..	Cwt.	25 0	5 per cent.
	" " white ..	"	32 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
55	STATIONERY (EXCEPT PAPER, WHICH IS FREE) ..	"	"	
56	SUGAR—			
	China, Candy ..	Cwt.	20 0	Ad valorem.
	Loaf ..	"	23 0	
	Soft ..	"	13 8	
	All other sorts of Saccharine produce ..	"	Ad valorem.	
57	TEA—			
	Black ..	lb.	10 12	Ad valorem.
	Green ..	"	1 2	
58	TOBACCO—			
	Manufactured ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Unmanufactured ..	"	"	
59	TOILET REQUISITES, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED ..	"	"	Free.
60	TOYS & REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES ..	"	"	
61	UMBRELLAS—			
	China Paper Kettisals ..	Box of 100	30 0	
	Cotton, steel-ribbed ..	Each	0 13	
	" " cane-ribbed ..	"	0 12	5 per cent.
	" " oiled, other than European ..	"	"	
	All other sorts ..	"	0 10	
62	WOMEN'S GOODS—			
	Head ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Hosiery ..	"	"	
	Piece Goods ..	"	"	

**SCHEDULE B.
EXPORT TARIFF.**

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
WOOLLEN GOODS—continued. All other sorts	..	Rs. 5. Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
1 DYING AND COLORING MATERIALS— Indigo—	..	..	..
Leaves, green or dry	{ Indian maund }	..	Rupees 3.
Manufactured	{ of 3,200 tolas. }	..	
2 GRAIN AND PULSE— Rice in the husk (Paddy)	..	..	3 annas.
" not in the husk	..	..	
3 LAC—	..	..	..
Button	Cwt.	65 0	4 per cent.
Seed	"	45 0	
Shell	"	50 0	
Stick	"	35 0	
All other sorts, except Lac-dye, which is free	..	Ad valorem.	..

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Customs.

No. 2,345.

SINLA, THE 5TH AUGUST, 1875.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5, Clause (b), of the Indian Tariff Act 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

- (1)—No import duty shall be levied on salted fish imported from any port in any part of British India except British Burma and Sindh, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, that duty has been paid upon the salt used in curing such fish.
- (2)—The duty chargeable on fish tins protected and imported from any port in Sindh shall be nine annas a hundred weight.
- (3)—Salt, opium, and spirits imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, shall be chargeable with only the amount, if any, by which the duty leviable thereon under Schedule A to the said Act exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid in respect of the article thus protected. The amount (if any) paid to the Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George, or elsewhere, as the price of salt, spirit, or opium, shall not be deemed to be duty within the meaning of this paragraph.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January, 1866, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-ports, will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

Form A.—Applications for a Licence for Private Warehouse.

" B.—Do. to Warehouse Goods.

" C.—Bond for Import duty.

" D.—Applications to remove Goods from Warehouse.

" G.—Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary the Board of Revenue.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Custom House Manual," compiled by Mr. W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Custom Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and all Clerks on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, employed in the Sea Custom Department.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Under Act III of 1877, for the Registration of Documents.

The Hon'ble V. RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Registration.

OFFICE—PURSEWAULKUM.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Registrar, Madras.

OFFICE—ERRABULOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

A. PERIVASAWMY MOODELLY, B.A., Ag. Sub-Registrar, Mount Road, Sub-District.

OFFICE IN DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MOUNT ROAD.

List of District Registrars.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
1 Gangam	Conterminous with the Col- lectorate and Agency of Gangam.	Berhampore	T. Kodandaramayya Pan- tala.
2 Vizagapatam.	Do. do. of Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	Vepa Rama Murti Panta- lu, B.A.
3 Godavery	Do. do. of Godavery	Cocanada	R. Subramania Iyer, B.A.
4 Kistna	Do. do. of Kistna	Masulipatam	D. Purushottamayya, Depy. Collector.
5 Nellore	Do. do. of Nellore	Nellore	A. Seobaramiah.
6 Cuddapah	Do. do. of Cuddapah	Cuddapah	C. Andinaraina Iyer.
7 Kurnool	Do. do. of Kurnool	Kurnool	N. Gopala Kristnamah Chet- ti, Dy. Collector.
8 Bellary	Do. do. of Bellary	Bellary	Mr. B. A. Blake, Dy. Collr.
9 Madras	Do. do. of Madras	Madras	Mr. J. G. Ferrand.
10 Chingleput	Do. do. of Chingleput	Saidapett	M. Rytma Paniv Iyer, B.A.
11 North Arcot	Do. do. of North Arcot	Chittoor	Mr. J. A. Majoribanks, Dy. Collector.
12 South Arcot	Do. do. of South Arcot	Cuddalore	P. Vaidacharry, Dy. Collr.
13 Tanjore	Do. Zillah of Tanjore	Tanjore	S. Hari Row, B.A.
14 Tinnevely	Do. do. of Tinnevely	Tinnevely	Mr. S. R. Locke, Dy. Collr.
15 Madura	Do. do. of Madura	Madura	T. Rama Row, Depy. Collr.
16 Trichinopoly	Do. do. of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	P. Krishnasawmy Iyer, B.A.
17 Salem	Do. do. of Salem	Salem	G. Saminada Iyer, B.A.
18 Coimbatore	Do. do. of Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Mr. P. A. Cole, Depy. Collr.
19 South Canara	Do. do. of South Canara	Mangalore	Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Dy. Collr.
20 Tellicherry	Do. Zillah of Tellicherry	Tellicherry	S. Ramasawmy Iyer, B.A.
21 Calicut	Do. do. of Calicut	Calicut	Mr. J. C. Winscom, Depy. Collector.
22 Nilgcherries	Conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Com- missioner appointed un- der Act 2 of 1863	Ootacamund	Mr. E. R. Clarke, (Actg.)

The Registration Act extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, exclude from its operation.

In Bengal, the Garo, Khasi, Jynteah, and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the tributary Mohels of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of the Act. (*Beverly's Regn. Month. p. 1.*)

In the Madras Presidency, the Jeypore Zemindari, in the District of Vizagapatnam, has been excluded from the operation of the Act. (*The Notification published in page 773 of the Fort St. George Gazette of 1876.*)

The Act has been extended to the Provinces of Mysore and to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Cantonment of Secunderabad by the Governor-General in Council. (*Notifications, 27th June, 1877, Foreign Department, Simla, 20th July, 1871, No. 136.*)

What documents must be registered.

1. The registration of the following documents is compulsory:—

i.—Instruments of gift of immovable property;

ii.—Other instruments (not being Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of 200 Rupees and upwards to or in immovable property;

iii.—Instruments (not being Wills) which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

Nothing in clauses ii and iii of this paragraph applies to any Composition Deed, nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consists in whole or in part of immovable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any Deed or instrument issued by any such Company, nor to any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of 100 Rs. and upwards to or in immovable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, &c., create, and any such right, &c., nor to decrees and orders of Courts and awards, grants of immovable property by Government, instruments of partition made by Revenue Officers, certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

iv.—Leases* of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Provided, however, that any leases executed in any district of the Madras Presidency, the terms granted by which do not exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed 50 Rupees, are excepted. The "Putabs" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Mirehillas" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 8 of Act VIII of 1863, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July 1871, must be registered.

v.—Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the 1st January, 1872, and not conferred by a Will.

2. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in a Registry Office. This is not applicable to Hindus, Mohammedans or Buddhists. (*Indian Succession Act, (No. X) 1865, Sections 105 and 331.*)

What other documents may be registered.

3. The registration of the following documents is voluntary:—

i.—Instruments (other than instruments of gifts and Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value of less than 100 Rupees to or in immovable property;

ii.—Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest;

* Lease includes a counterpart, a Kabulyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

iii.—Leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted by the proviso in clause iv of paragraph 1;

iv.—Instruments other than wills which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property;

v.—Wills.

vi.—All other documents.

4. But although the registration of these documents is not compulsory, the advantages of registering them are—

i.—That all documents, not testamentary, duly registered and relating to any property whether movable or immovable, take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession;

ii.—That every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses i, ii, iii and iv, of paragraph 1, and clauses i and ii of paragraph iii, if duly registered, takes effect as regards the property comprised therein against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not;

iii.—The period of limitation for a suit or a promise or contract in writing registered, and for the execution of any decree or order of any Civil Court of which a certified copy has been registered under the Registration Act, is six years instead of three. (*Nos. 117 and 168, 2nd Schedule, Limitation Act IX of 1871.*)

Deposit of Wills.

5. Any testator may either personally or by duly authorized Agent, deposit with any Registrar his Will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

6. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immovable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

i.—"Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

ii.—"No document, not testamentary, containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts."

Failure to comply with the provisions contained in clause i of this paragraph will not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property is sufficient to identify such property.

7. "The term 'territorial division,' as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall, as far as practicable, include—

(1.) The Registration District.

(2.) The Registration Sub-District.

(3.) The Taluk, Jaghire, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.

(4.) Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, Pirka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and

(5.) The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated."

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time prescribed for Registration.

8. No document, other than a Will, "shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution;

Or in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final;

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution."

If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, the presentation is not made within the prescribed time, the Registrar where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct registration on a payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee.

When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India, is not presented till after the expiration of four months, the registering officer, if satisfied,—

(1.) That the instrument was so executed, and
(2.) That it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration. A Will may at any time be presented for registration, or deposited.

9. No document, other than a Will, shall be registered unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or authorized agents, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation;

Provided that if, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does exceed four months, may direct that, on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, in addition to the fine payable under paragraph 8, the document may be registered.

Such appearance may be simultaneous or at different times.

Provided, further, that it is not necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court or Official Assignee, to appear in person or by Agent at any Registration Office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity.

Place of Registration.

10. The ordinary place for registering every document mentioned in paragraph 1, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, and paragraph 3, clauses i, ii, and iii, is the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate; but the Registrar of a District, including a Presidency Town (e. g., the Registrar of Madras), may receive and register any document of this description without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates, and any Registrar may, at his discretion, receive and register any instrument, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

11. Every other document may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any Sub-Registrar under the Local Government, at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

12. Wills must be deposited with the Registrars of Districts.

13. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer whose duty it is to register the same; but such officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will and register or accept for registration or deposit such document or Will.

Presentation of documents for Registration.

14. Except in the case mentioned in last preceding paragraph, every document shall be presented at the proper Registration Office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order claiming under the decree or

order, or by his representative or assign of such person, or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned:

15. For the purpose of paragraph 14, the powers of attorney hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized:

(a.) If the principal resides in any part of British India in which this Act is in force, a power executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides:

(b.) If the principal resides in any other part of British India, a power executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate;

(c.) If the principal does not reside in British India, a power executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India.

16. Every officer granting a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole, or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. 1.

RULES UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, NO. XI OF 1877.

PART I.—GENERAL RULES.

Documents.

1. The following languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in the Districts and Sub-Districts hereinafter named.

TAMIL.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgerry.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

In Coimbatore, Sub-District of Collegal.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

MALAYALAM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry. In S. Canara, Sub-District of Nileshwar.

HINDUSTANI.—District of Madras.

Sub-Districts of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

URDU.—In Ganjam, Sub-Districts of Goomsur, Aska, Pooreshotmapur, Ganjam, Berhampore, Teekaly, and Purlah Kemidy.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any office of which the Registering Officer understands these languages.

Table of Fees under Section 78 of "The Indian Registration Act of 1877."

1.—Registration of documents in Books I and IV.	RS. A. P.
(a.) When the length does not exceed 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rupees 50.....	0 8 0
(b.) When the length exceeds 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rupees 50.....	1 0 0
(c.) When the value exceeds Rupees 50, but does not exceed Rupees 100.....	1 0 0
(d.) When the value exceeds Rupees 100, but does not exceed Rupees 500.....	1 8 0
(e.) When the value exceeds Rupees 500, but does not exceed Rupees 1,000.....	2 0 0
(f.) And for each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof.....	0 8 0
Provided that the maximum shall not exceed Rupees 50.	

	RS. A. P.
2.—Registration of Wills and authorities to adopt in Book III.	
(a.) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register. Copying fee at the prescribed rate, plus.....	2 0 0
(b.) Will or authority to adopt presented open.....	4 0 0
3.—Registration of sealed covers in Book V.	
(a.) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a Will.....	2 0 0
(b.) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover.....	2 0 0
4.—Search or Inspection.	
For the first year, in the books of which search is made, for each entry or document.....	1 0 0
For every other year, for each entry or document.....	0 4 0
Provided that no fee for any one entry or document under this Article shall exceed the sum of Rupees 5.	
<i>Note.</i> —Every application for the grant of a certificate copy, except at the time of the registration of a document, shall be considered as an application for search.	
5.—Making or granting copies of records, entries or documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office:	
(a.) English. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words.....	0 2 0
(b.) Vernacular. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words.....	0 1 0
6.—Attesting powers of Attorney.	
(a.) Special power.....	0 8 0
(b.) General Power.....	1 0 0
7.—Filing a translation.	
Extra fee of.....	1 0 0
8.—Registration by a Registrar of Madras under Section 60 (b).	
An extra fee of.....	10 0 0
9.—Registration by a Mofussil Registrar under Section 60(a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates.	
Extra fee of.....	2 0 0
10.—Issue of Commission, or attendance at a private residence or jail.	
(a.) For every attendance under Section 31 at a private residence for registration, or acceptance of evidence, bona fide executed by one and the same individual, travelling allowance shall be paid, with an extra fee of.....	10 0 0
(b.) Before the issue of a Commission, or before the Registering Officer or Judge personally proceeds to any dwelling-house or jail, to obtain evidence as to the voluntary character of the execution of a Power of Attorney under Section 23, or for the examination of any person under Section 23, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance:—	
(1.) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail.....	5 0 0
(2.) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.....	10 0 0
And in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the Registering Officer or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued.	
Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one Commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.	
(c.) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of.....	5 0 0
11.—Memorandum under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67.	
Each copy required.....	0 8 0
12.—Safe custody and return of documents.	
For each month or part of a month during which a registered document left unclaimed, after the expiration of one month from the date of its registration.....	1 0 0

II.—When a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be presented for registration at the same time as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

III.—In leases for periods not exceeding one year, the total rent payable for the whole term shall be the value. In other leases one year's rental shall be the value. In all cases the fine or premium, if any, shall be added to the value.

IV.—If the rent is payable in kind, the value shall be determined from the stamp, but if the lease bears no stamp, the value of the grain shall be calculated at the current rates.

V.—The value in the case of all other documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover, but if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the fee shall be 5 Rupees.

VI.—The fees for serving summonses issued and for the remuneration of witnesses summoned under Sections 36 and 37 of "The Indian Registration Act, 1877", shall be regulated according to the scale prescribed for the Courts of District Munsifs and in the case of the District of Madras, for the Courts of the Presidency Magistrate.

The fees for processes issued by Registrars under Section 75 shall be levied according to the scale in force in the Principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction.

VII.—Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 4 Annas a mile and Sub-Registrars at the rate of 2 Annas a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any private residence or jail.

VIII.—In the event, however, of the Registering Officer being a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, the travelling allowance shall be calculated at the rate of 8 Annas a mile.

IX.—Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to take an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 2 Annas a mile.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Under the Indian Companies' Act No. X of 1866, and Act No. XXI of 1860, and Act f or the registration of literary, scientific and charitable Societies.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Registrar.

OFFICE—EMBARAULU CHEFFY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Summary of Act X, The Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

"No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or Letters Patent." (Sec. 4).

2. "Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability." (Sec. 6).

3. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things:—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:—

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(5). The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—

(b). That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(c). That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes. (Sec. 8.)

4. The rules for a Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and of an unlimited Company will be found in Sections 9 and 10 of the Act.

Stamp of Memorandum of Association. 5. The Memorandum of Association shall bear a stamp of 16 Rupees. (Sec. 11, Act X of 1906, and No. 31, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1909.)

6. The Memorandum of Association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association deem expedient. (Sec. 14.)

Stamp, &c., of Articles of Association. 7. The Articles of Association shall be printed and they shall bear a stamp of 16 Rupees. (Sec. 16, Act X of 1906, and No. 33, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1909.)

Registration of Memorandum and Articles of Association with fees as in table B. 8. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same. (Sec. 17.)

9. Upon registration, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the Memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal. (Sec. 18.)

10. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. (Sec. 20.)

Entry of trusts on Register. 11. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and Registered in British India. (Sec. 29.)

12. Every Company shall have a registered Office. If any company carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on. (Sec. 38.)

13. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven, for a period of 6 months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the company. (Sec. 43.)

14. A General Meeting shall be held once at least in every year. A Balance Sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company. Once at least in every year the accounts shall be examined and the correctness of the Balance Sheet ascertained by one or more Auditor or Auditors. (Sec. 49.)

Power to alter regulations by Special Resolution. 15. Any Company may, in General Meeting, by passing a Special Resolution, alter all or any regulations or make new Regulations. (Sec. 50.)

16. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, as to increase its capital, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as provided in the case of a change of name, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of Association. (Sec. 12.)

Winding up of Companies. 17. Companies may be wound up by order of the Court or voluntarily. (Secs. 97 to 109.)

Documents to be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

By all Companies.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act X of 1906.
Notice of the situation of registered Office and of any change therein.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day	38 and 39.
Notice of rectification of Register.....	.....	45
Annual Balance Sheet.....	1,000 Rs.	49
Copy of every Special Resolution passed.....	Not exceeding 20 Rs. for every day	53
Copy of order of Court for winding up a Company.....	.....	103
Order of Court for dissolution of Company, to be reported by the Official Liquidator.....	.....	132
Return of meeting held for receiving final account of Liquidators of Company voluntarily wound up.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day	159
Annual List of members with summary of amount of capital, &c.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day.	25 and 26.
Notice of consolidation and division of capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or of conversion of any portion of its capital into stock.....	.....	27
Notice of any increase of capital beyond the registered capital.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	33
By companies not having capital divided into shares in addition to those transmittable by all Companies as shown above.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act X of 1906.
Notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day	33
Register containing the names, addresses and occupations of its Directors or Managers. Any change in such Directors or Managers, to be notified from time to time.....	Do.	45 and 46.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of.....	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees.....	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,000,000 rupees.....	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,000,000 rupees.....	1	0	0
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration:			

Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.

For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.

For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association..... 5 0 0

For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of..... 5 0 0

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.

RS. A. P.

For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20..... 40 0 0

For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100..... 100 0 0

For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.

For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of..... 400 0 0

For registration of any increase on the number of members, made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase..... 5 0 0

Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 100 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.

For registration of any existing Company except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.

For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association..... 5 0 0

For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of..... 5 0 0

Fees for inspection and copy or extract.

An inspection of the documents kept by the Registrar..... 1 0 0

A certificate of the incorporation of any Company..... 3 0 0

Certified copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document; each hundred words..... 0 2 0

[Notification by Madras Government, 9th February, 1875.]

SUMMARY OF ACT XXI OF 1860.

An Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.

Societies formed by Memorandum of Association and Registration. 1. Any seven or more persons associated for any Literary, Scientific or Charitable purpose, or for any such purpose as is described in Section XX* of this Act, may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and filing the same with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under Act XIX of 1857, form themselves into a Society under this Act.

* Section XX. The following Societies may be registered under this Act, Charitable Societies, the Military Orphan Funds or Societies established at the several Presidencies of India, Societies established for the promotion of Science, Literature, or the Fine Arts, for instruction, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the foundation or maintenance of Libraries, or Reading-rooms for general use among the Members, or open to the public, or public Museums and Galleries of Paintings, and other Works of Art, Collections of Natural History, Mechanical and Philosophical Inventions, Instruments, or Designs.

Memorandum of Association. 2. The Memorandum of Association shall contain—

The name of the Society,

The objects of the Society,

The names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee, or other governing body to whom, by the Rules of the Society, the management of its affairs is entrusted. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Society, certified to be a correct copy by not less than three of the members of the governing body, shall be filed with the Memorandum of Association.

3. Upon such memorandum and certified copy being filed the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Society is registered under this Act. There shall be paid to the Registrar for every such registration a fee of fifty Rupees, or such smaller fee as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

Registration.

Fees.

4. Once in every year, on or before the 14th day succeeding the day on which according to the Rules of the Society, the Annual General Meeting of the Society is held, or if the Rules do not provide for an Annual General Meeting, in the month of January, a list shall be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, of the names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee or other governing body then entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Society.

5. The property, movable and immovable, belonging to a Society registered under this Act, if not vested in Trustees, shall be deemed to be vested, for the time being, in the governing body of such Society, and in all proceedings, Civil and Criminal, may be described as the property of the governing body of such Society by their proper title.

6. Every Society registered under this Act may sue or be sued in the name of the President, Chairman, or Principal Secretary, or Trustees as shall be determined by the Rules and Regulations of the Society, and in default of such determination, in the name of such person as shall be appointed by the governing body for the occasion; provided that it shall be competent for any person having claim or demand against the Society, to sue the President or Chairman, or Principal Secretary or the Trustees thereof, if on application to the governing body, some other Officer or person be not nominated to be the defendant.

7. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two Annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19).

Inspection of documents.

Registrar, on payment of two

Certified copies.

Extracts from Regulations passed by Government under date 1st December 1875, for the discharge of the duties of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

VII. With the view of enforcing the punctual transmission by all Companies of the documents required to be forwarded to the Registrar, he is authorized, whenever any document is over-due, to request the Government Solicitor to take the necessary steps for the recovery of the prescribed penalties for default; and he shall send at the same time a notice of his having done so to the registered office of the Company concerned.

List of the Working Companies registered in the Madras Presidency up to 7th November 1878.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
	<i>Registered in 1863-64.</i>		rs.	
10	Madras Cotton-cleaning Company (Limited).	Cleaning cotton.....	2,50,000	Town of Madras.
	<i>Registered in 1864-65.</i>			
12	Brunton's Patent Press Company, Madras, (Limited).	Pressing cotton, &c.	3,00,000	Do.
19	Permaad Coffee Company (Limited).	Working of Hope Coffee Estate in Travancore and of lands in the vicinity.	1,00,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1865-66.</i>			
19	Southern India Coffee Company (Limited).	Cultivation and preparation of coffee, tea, and cinchona.	20,00,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1866-67.</i>			
30	Malabar Perseverance Coffee Company (Limited).	Cultivation of coffee	15,000	Calicut.
	<i>Registered in 1869-70.</i>			
36	Madras Deposit and Benefit Society (Limited).	Receiving money for fixed periods at interest and granting loans.	50,000	Town of Madras.
37	Cochin Mercantile Press Company (Limited).	Printing.....	3,500	Cochin.
	<i>Registered in 1871-72.</i>			
41	Cuddalore Pressing Company (Limited).	Pressing cotton & other substances.	1,00,000	Town of Madras.
	<i>Registered in 1872-73.</i>			
45	Madras Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans.	7,50,000	Do.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
	<i>Registered in 1871-72.</i>			
47	Coringa Company (Limited).....	Manufacturing castor oil and indigo, preparing rice and growing cotton.	2,00,000	Cocenda.
49	Chintadripettah Mutual Relief Society (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	2,00,000	Town of Madras.
51	Tondiarpettah Hindu Monthly Savings' Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	84,000	Do.
56	Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	2,99,964	Do.
57	Madras Hindu National Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	2,50,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1873-74.</i>			
59	Pursawankum Hindu Janapacara Nidhi, or General Benefit Fund, Third Branch (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	3,50,000	Do.
60	Pursawankum Janapacara Nidhi, First Branch (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	2,00,000	Do.
61	Madras Peddu Naick's Pettah Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	1,00,000	Do.
62	Madras Hindoos' Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	2,00,000	Do.
63	Madras Hindu Union Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	3,20,000	Do.
64	Pursawankum Hindu Southbatha Sanga Nidhi (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	3,00,000	Do.
65	Triplacane Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund.	Do. do. ..	1,000	Do.
66	Poodooppett Hindu Soogasesgara Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,00,000	Do.
67	Nangunbaikum Hindu Dhanasakara Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,15,020	Do.
68	Madras Mootalpett Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,00,000	Do.
70	Madras Monthly Savings' Fund (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,25,000	Do.
74	Cunnicala Pettah Mutual Benefit Commercial Society (Limited).	Carrying on trade in Handkerchiefs and cotton goods.	20,000	Do.
76	Madras Permanent Benefit Fund (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	1,02,000	Do.
	<i>Registered in 1874-75.</i>			
77	Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company (Limited).	Gold Mining	2,00,000	Udumalpet.
78	South Indian Railway Co-operative Society (Limited).	Retailing the necessities of life to the employees of the S. Indian Railway Company.	50,000	Negapatnam.
79	Madras Central Native Benefit Fund (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	50,000	Town of Madras.
80	Triplacane Hindu Sreenidhee Society (Limited).	Do. do. ..	2,00,000	Do.
81	Registered Land Mortgage and Building Society (Limited).	Do. do. ..	6,00,000	Do.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. PART III.
LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register.	Names.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
			RS.	
83	Chennai Akamrapalam Mastathara Arjuna Siddharani or Monthly Savings' Fund, Second Branch (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Company.	1,12,000	Town of Madras.
84	Cochin Steam Mills (Limited.)	Curing coffee, sawing timber, manufacturing coaks, coffee-cakes, &c.	40,000	British Cochin.
86	Kistnamah Naick's Agraharam Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	Do.
87	Athambakam Hindu Thanopabara Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	81,000	Sydapet.
89	Madras Hindu Aiding Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	19,880	Do.
<i>Registered in 1875-76.</i>				
90	Coimbatore Swadesa Dravayya Sakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	80,000	Coimbatore.
91	Madras Building Society, Third Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	6,50,000	Town of Madras.
92	City of Madras Mutual Benefit Building Society, (Limited.)	Do. do.	5,00,000	Do.
95	Madras Hindu Sujana Munnerani Sarwita Nidhi.	Do. do.	99,900	Do.
96	Hindu Monthly Savings' Fund, First Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,50,000	Town of Madras.
97	Egmore Benefit Society, First Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	5,60,000	Do.
98	Madras Hindu Loan Accommodation Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
99	Wynand Prospecting Company (Limited.)	Acquiring and prospecting auriferous quartz reefs in Wynand.	48,100	Wynand.
100	Purawalukam Hindu Janapalana Nidhi, or General Benefit Fund, Fourth Branch (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Company.	3,00,000	Town of Madras.
101	Land Building and Loan Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	3,00,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1876-77.</i>				
2	Madras Hindu Mutual Fund, Third Branch (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Company.	70,000	Do.
5	Madras Provident Society, (Registered.)	Defraying the funeral and other incidental expenses attendant on the loss of the head of a family.	(150 Members.)	Town of Madras.
6	Buckingham Mill Company (Limited.)	Working of a spinning and weaving mill, buying raw cotton, wool, jute, silk & other fibres, spinning and weaving the same and selling the materials so manufactured.	7,00,000	Do.

LIST OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—(continued.)

Number on the Register	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
			RS.	
7	Madras Working Men's Provident Society (Registered.)	Similar to No. 5.	(150 Members.)	Town of Madras.
8	Neilgherry Building and Mutual Benefit Society (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Company.	2,50,000	Oconoor.
9	Salem Deravia Ségura Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Salem.
10	Brungimanagar Diraviya Upakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	81,000	The Mount.
11	Mount Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,50,000	Do.
12	The Cowl Bazaar Hindu Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	99,990	Bellary.
13	Black Town Hindu Mutual Aiding Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Town of Madras.
14	Madras Timber Trading Company (Limited.)	Trading in Timber...	7,500	Do.
15	Teruvannuvoor Dravyopakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Company.	16,860	Sydapet Taluq.
<i>Registered in 1877-78.</i>				
2	Madras Perpetual Building Society, (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,10,000	Town of Madras.
3	Madras Poedoopettah Hindu Soogassagara Nidhee, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
4	Sydapett Parasparopakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	19,920	Sydapet
5	Madras Hindu Strinidhi Permanent Fund, (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Town of Madras.
6	City of Madras Mutual Benefit Building Society, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	4,00,000	Do.
7	Madras Building Association, (Limited.)	Do. do.	6,50,000	Do.
8	Madras Paddu Naik's Pottah Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
9	Madras Hindu Union Fund, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
10	The Nilgiri Library.	The maintaining a Library, Reading and Lecture Room, Writing Room and Museum.	..	Ootacamund.
<i>Registered in 1878-79.</i>				
11	Muthialpett Benefit Fund (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Company.	50,000	Town of Madras.
12	The Chintadripettah Loan Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	3,00,000	Do.
1	Registered Land Mortgage and Building Society, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	4,00,000	Do.
2	Choolay Savings' Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
3	The Madras Native Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
4	Madras Building Society, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	5,00,000	Do.
5	The Madras Loan Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	40,000	Do.
6	The Covilputty Cotton Company (Limited.)	Buying and cleaning cotton and disposing of the same by sale, consignment or otherwise.	20,000	Timinivelly.

LIST OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—(continued.)

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1878-79—(contd.)</i>				
7	The Madras Hindu Benefit Fund, 1st Branch (Limited)	Mutual Loan Com- pany.	70,000	Town of Madras.
8	The United Aid and Saving Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	50,000	Do.
9	The Rishnanna Naica's Agraharam Mutual Benefit Fund, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	50,000	Do.
10	The Pursewakam Hindu Poral Sagaya Nidy (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
11	The Madras Permanent Loan and Saving Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
12	The Comalcesvarampettah Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
13	The Madras Railway Co-operative Society (Limited.)	Purchase of the necessaries of life for retail to the employees of the Madras Railway Company.	20,000	Do.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTION.

Director General.
 Lieut.-Colonel R. Murray.....Deputy Director General.—Offg. Dir. Genl.
 A. J. L. Cappel, Esq.....Director of Traffic.—Offg. Dy. Director General.
 Captain H. Mallock, B. S. C.....Dir. of Construction—(on leave.)
 W. R. Brooke, Esq.....Offg. Dir. of Construction.
 J. H. Lane, Esq.....Offg. Director of Traffic.

MADRAS DIVISION.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

R. F. Dallas, Esq., Superintendent.

LINES.

MADRAS SUB-DIVISION.

From South Indian Railway Junction to Raichore.

H. M. O'Kelly, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge, Head Quarters, Madras.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY NORTHERN SUB-DIVISION.

From South Indian Railway Junction to Trichinopoly, Pondicherry and Negapatam.

E. C. Bird, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge, Head Quarters, Cuddalore.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY SOUTHERN SUB-DIVISION.

From Trichinopoly to Tallamannar, Tuticorin and Timnevelly.

W. Rees Philipps, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge Head Quarters, Trichinopoly.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

R. C. Laughlin, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

1. Madras.....	{ Mr. P. Thorpe..... Mr. J. T. Harvey..... Mr. J. Wisken..... Mr. J. G. Burby..... }	Telegraph Masters.
2. Pondicherry.....	Mr. G. A. Harding.....	Telegraph Master.
3. Negapatam.....	Mr. J. Hill.....	Do.
4. Paumban.....	{ A. S. Pennagapany Moodelly..... Mr. G. M. Conyill..... }	Telegraph Masters.
5. Tuticorin.....	{ Mr. J. Cress..... Mr. E. R. Longson..... }	Do.

STORE DEPOT, MOOTIALPETTAH, MADRAS.

H. M. O'Kelly, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.
 O. Rathnavakko, Storekeeper.

Telegraph Rules and Rates.

The following Revised Rules and Tariff relating to the Despatch of Telegraph Messages in India, British Burmah, and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, corrected up to 1st April, 1875, are published for general information:—

General.

Rule I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

Rule II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes:—1st, those performing permanent day and night duty; 2nd, those performing full day duty; 3rd, those performing limited day duty.

Stations of the 1st class are open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Office hours. Stations of the 2nd class are open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. (local time).

Stations of the 3rd class open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Sundays and the holidays enumerated in Rule III, from 7 to 8 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. (local time).

Rule III.—All Offices except those of the 1st class will be closed to the public between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. (local time) on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Rule IV.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message countersigned by the chief Civil or Military authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line" (See Rule XLVI) can be sent from any Office at any time.

Rule V.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission.

Rule VI.—No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Rule VII.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures; subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals.

At stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English and vice versa.

Rule VIII.—Cipher messages are those which consist either wholly or in part of groups of figures or of letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed either exclusively of letters of the alphabet or exclusively of Arabic figures.

The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"4597 6239 439 181764."

"Send sharp 839 2146. Further shipments 151."

"A V K B C P G G K R S N."

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"45 A B C 234 X Y Z."

"1234 P Q R C B G 789."

Rule IX.—The body of the message must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule XX). The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon. The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Rule X.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the Sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh paid message.

Rule XI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or by his representative.

Rule XII.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by Post registered, together with Telegraph Postage stamps sufficient for their payment. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station, and a receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped. In the case of a private message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service Bearing" to the Sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Rule XIII.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the Sender must state (free) from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example.—To Hazaribagh, "Post Bureh." No charge will be made for ordinary inland postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by inland post wishes it to be registered, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees must be prepaid by the Sender.

Rule XIV.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

Messages are sent "bearing" from Sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but no such message whether "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressee until after payment has been obtained.

Rule XV.—All charges on telegrams are pre-paid in Telegraph Stamps, which are procurable at every Treasury and every Government Telegraph Station.

Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt, (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the lower half shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Proper forms on which to write messages are available gratis at all telegraph stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only.

The Senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the space left blank for the purpose on the message forms, the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message, and to see that the stamps are defaced with the Office Stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

* 12 annas.
+ The Registration fee (4 annas) is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid, and which are addressed to a Station where there is no Telegraph Office, or to Stations on the Eastern Bengal, South Indian and Madras Railways (Vide note to Rule 42.)

Cut or defaced Stamps cannot be received.

Telegraph Stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office or which are in any way defaced, cannot be accepted.

Rule XVI.—Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals. This rule will be relaxed in case of great emergency; whenever a State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the Sender must certify to its urgency and to the necessity for its immediate despatch without prepayment, and must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours.

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

Rule XVII.—Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn for despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

Rule XVIII.—No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the Station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

Rule XIX.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character.

Should the character of a message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if at a provincial station.

Charges.

Rule XX.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The 'Address' includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona-fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the Officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

If the Sender of a message desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Rule XXI.—The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary language:—

- Between any two stations in India, or between any two stations in the Provinces under the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, one rupee for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.
- Between any station in India and any Station in British Burma, or between any station in India and any station in Ceylon, one rupee and eight annas for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.
- Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burma, two rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.

Rule XXII.—A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. (local time), also on Sundays and the following holidays:—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Occasions on which double charges are leviable.

Rule XXIII.—The charge for a message in cipher is double the charge for a message in ordinary language.

Charge for a message in cipher.

Rule XXIV.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station, or vice versa without additional charge.

Messages despatched to and from Railway Stations without extra charge.

Rule XXV.—The local rate in Ceylon is one rupee for 20 words, inclusive of address, for any description of message between any two stations with eight annas for every additional ten or fraction of ten words. Double charges are levied on messages sent after hours or on holidays, the same as in India.

Ceylon local rates.

* Name and designation cannot both be admitted unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the Addressee to identify the Sender. A message can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

Table of Charges.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

[See Rule XX.]

	FOR EVERY SIX WORDS OR LESS EXCLUSIVE OF THE ADDRESS.		
	In ordinary language.	In cipher.	
Between any two stations in India.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 2 0	See Rules XXI (a) and XXIII.
Between any two stations in the provinces under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.	1 0	2 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in India and any station in British Burma.	1 8	3 0	See Rules XXI (b) and XXIII.
Between any station in India and any station in Ceylon.	1 8	3 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burma.	2 8	4 0	See Rules XXI (c) and XXIII.

Ceylon Local Tariff.

Address charged for.

	For a message of 20 words, including address.		For every additional ten or fraction of ten words.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Between any two stations in Ceylon.	1	0	0	8

Application of Charges.

Rule XXVI.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

Rule XXVII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than six syllables. "Halfpenny," "Twopenny," "Threepence," &c., up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F.O.B." and "C.F.I." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Job," "Ch," as one word.

Words joined by a hyphen. Rule XXVIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe. Rule XXIX.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles's," "Brother's.")

Rule XXX.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the Sender to express them.

Every separate character, including an underline, charged as a word. Rule XXXI.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Rule XXXII.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted in ordinary messages. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure.

Rule XXXIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; the same rule applies to groups of letters; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

Charges for figures.

Rule XXXIV.—In 'cipher' messages all the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the Sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

Rule XXXV.—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, as defined in Rule XX, will be transmitted without charge.

The day, hour, and minute

Date and time of receipt added by the Department and transmitted free.

(Madras time) of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the Department and telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the Sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

Rule XXXVI.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Rule XXXVII.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

Repetition of messages.

Rule XXXVIII.—The sender of any message can require that it be repeated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Collation of message.

Rule XXXIX.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "collationee," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

Charge for collation.

Advice of delivery.

Rule XL.—Any Sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any station he may name.

Advice of delivery.

Rule XLI.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the Sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Case of non-delivery.

The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Priority of return message.

Rule XLII.—The charge for an advice of delivery is equal to that for a single message at ordinary, or day rate.

Charge for advice of delivery.

Prepayment of Reply.

Rule XLIII.—The sender of a message can prepay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not exceeding ten times the cost of his original telegram. He must add to his message the words "Reply prepaid" or "Answer prepaid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum, the sender can add (free) to the words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" the amount to which he wishes the Reply to be limited. When the words "Reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been prepaid. The terminal station pays to the receiver, in Telegraph stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message.

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a Reply-paid message, the terminal station sends a telegram to that effect to the Sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been prepaid.* The words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" entitle the Addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him in Telegraph Stamps the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.†

Delivery.

Rule XLIV.—Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance messages will be sent by post or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for.

Rule XLV.—Should the Addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

Clear Line Messages.

Rule XLVI.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared," is passed on:

- (1).—The Governor General of India.
- (2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.
- (3).—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
- (4).—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
- (5).—Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Panjab.
- (7).—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
- (8).—Agents to the Governor General, Rajpootana and Central India.
- (9).—Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawur.
- (10).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Dekhan).
- (11).—Director General of Telegraphs in India.
- (12).—The Maharajah of Patiala; from the Patiala office only.

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps as other State messages.

Refunds.

Rule XLVII.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the Sender. See Rule XXXIX.

Rule XLVIII.—If a message be not delivered or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

Rule XLIX.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA. Such claims for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message; but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message, or of a message for which a Reply or an Advice of Delivery has been prepaid. (When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employees, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.)

* When the amount deposited for a reply exceeds the cost for telegram reporting non-delivery (which is fixed at Rs. 2) the difference will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

† As the Eastern Bengal, South Indian and Madras Railway Companies declare their inability to make over prepaid reply deposits to Addressees, messages addressed to Stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway Telegraph, but posted (with Telegraph Stamps enclosed) from the nearest Government Telegraph Station direct to the Addressee. Postal registration is compulsory in this case, as also in that of a message to which reply is prepaid addressed to a Station where there is no Telegraph Office.

Cancellation of Messages.

Rule L.—If the Sender of an Inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so, but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the Sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If in addition the Sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

Obligation of Secrecy.

Rule LI.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons (including Officers of the Department) not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1878.

Rule LII.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official *Gazette* of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three years, or to both.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

Copies of Messages.

Rule LIII.—The Sender and Receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply, failing which it will be sent "bearing."

Press Messages.

LIV.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bona-fide* Press messages, i.e., messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in, a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

Rules for Registration of Abbreviated Addresses.

Any Firm or Individual expecting to receive Inland or Foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such messages have to be delivered.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another Firm or Individual.

The fee for registration of each abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rupees 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential. The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address, if such address has not been registered.

Tariff for Foreign Messages.

		PER WORD.					
To		From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chittagong.			From Stations in Ceylon.	
EUROPE—							
All countries including Great Britain except those named below.....	Via Suez or Teheran.....	RS. 2	A. 4	RS. 2	A. 10	.....	
	" Turkey.....	2	4	2	6	.....	
Russia.....	" Suez.....	2	8	2	10	.....	
	" Teheran.....	2	4	2	6	.....	
	" Turkey—Pots.....	2	5	2	7	.....	
	" Suez.....	2	8	2	10	.....	
Turkey.....	" Teheran—Pots.....	2	6	2	8	.....	
	" Turkey.....	2	1	2	3	.....	

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES.—continued.

		PER WORD.					
To		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.		From Stations in Ceylon.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
ASIA—							
Aden.....	Via Bombay.....	1	9	1	11	1	11
Burmah (Native).....	" Latha.....	0	4½	0	3	0	4
CHINA—	" Amoor.....	5	9	5	11	5	11
Hong-kong.....	" Madras.....	3	0	3	2	3	2
	" Rangoon.....	3	2	3	0	3	4
	" Amoor.....	5	9	5	11	5	11
Amoy and Shanghai.....	" Madras.....	3	14	4	0	4	0
	" Rangoon.....	3	0	3	14	4	2
	" Amoor.....	6	12	7	0	7	0
Cochin-China.....	" Madras.....	2	6	2	8	2	8
	" Rangoon.....	2	8	2	6	2	10
JAPAN—	" Amoor.....	5	9	5	11	5	11
Nagasaki.....	" Madras.....	4	13	4	15	4	15
	" Rangoon.....	1	13	4	13	5	1
	" Amoor.....	6	1	6	3	6	3
All other places.....	" Madras.....	5	1	5	6	5	6
	" Rangoon.....	5	6	5	4	5	8
	" Amoor.....	6	4	8	6	8	6
Java.....	" Madras.....	2	2	2	4	2	4
	" Rangoon.....	2	4	2	4	2	6
	" Amoor.....	6	3	8	5	8	5
Penang.....	" Madras.....	1	8	1	10	1	10
	" Rangoon.....	1	10	1	8	1	12
Persia.....	" Boshire.....	1	12	1	14	1	14
PERSIAN GULF—(via Kurrachee.)							
Foa.....	.....	1	7	1	9	1	9
Bushire.....	.....	1	3	1	7	1	7
Henjaum.....	.....	1	6	1	2	1	2
Jack.....	.....	0	17	1	1	1	1
Quadrant.....	.....	0	11	0	13	0	13
INDIA—	Via Penang.....	1	8	1	8	1	10
Russia (Asiatic).....	Via Teheran.....	2	11	2	13	2	15
	" Turkey—Uss.....	3	12	3	14	3	14
	" Amoor.....	7	10	7	12	7	12
SINGAPORE.....	" Madras.....	1	15	2	1	2	1
	" Rangoon.....	2	1	1	15	2	1
TURKEY (Asiatic).....	1st Region.....	1	7	1	9	1	9
	2nd Region.....	1	9	1	11	1	11
	Islands.....	1	11	1	13	1	13
Via Suez.....	Sea-ports (mainland).....	2	10	2	12	2	12
	Inland and Islands.....	2	11	2	13	2	13
AFRICA—							
BERBURY—	Via Suez.....	2	7	2	9	2	9
Algeria and Tunis.....	" Teheran.....	2	10	2	12	2	12
	" Turkey.....	2	6	2	8	2	8

* Messages for Poochow can be sent by Courier from Amoy. They should bear the instructions "Courier Amoy" and an extra rate of 1 Rupee per telegram is leviable on messages so forwarded.

† Messages for Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bassadore can be delivered by special boat from Henjaum in about 28 hours, at a charge of Rs. 5 for each message or copy of a message.

‡ In the case of messages from stations east of Chittagong for Europe or countries westward of India via Rangoon, Penang, Madras, add this rate (Rs. 1.84) to the usual charge from Madras, i.e. (west of Chittagong).

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	Per word.		
	From Sta- tions West of Chitta- gong.	From Sta- tions East of Chitta- gong.	From Sta- tions in Ceylon.
Banghazi and Tripoli.....	By post from Malta, see Europe. Postage realised from the ad- dressee.		
Egypt.....	Rs. 4	Rs. 6	Rs. 2
Zanzibar, Mauritius and Seychelles.....	1 11	1 13	1 13
Madeira.....	3 3	3 5	3 5
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS—	2 15	3 1	3 1
St. Vincent.....	4 7	4 9	4 9
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SENEGAL, SENEGAMBIA, &c.....	4 4	4 6	4 6
AUSTRALIA—	By post from Madeira, see above, postage 12 annas.		
Port Darwin.....	10 9	10 11	10 11
South & West Australia.....	4 4	4 6	4 6
Victoria.....	4 6	4 4	4 8
New South Wales, Queensland.....	10 11	10 13	10 13
New Zealand.....	4 8	4 7	4 7
Tasmania.....	4 7	4 5	4 9
NORTH AMERICA—	Same rate as to Victoria <i>plus</i> Rs. 4-10-0 for the first 10 words and Rs. 0-7-6 for every additional word above 10.		
British Columbia.....	10 9	10 11	10 11
Canada.....	4 4	4 6	4 6
UNITED STATES—	4 6	4 4	4 8
Alabama.....	5 2	5 4	5 4
Georgia.....	4 15	5 1	5 1
Louisiana.....	4 5	4 7	4 7
Mississippi.....	4 1	4 3	4 3
North Carolina.....	4 11	4 13	4 13
South Carolina.....	4 7	4 9	4 9
Tennessee.....	4 7	4 9	4 9
Wisconsin.....	4 11	4 13	4 13
Arkansas.....	4 9	4 11	4 11
Indian Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Minnesota.....	4 9	4 11	4 11
Nebraska Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Texas.....	4 9	4 11	4 11
Arizona.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
California.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Colorado Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Dakota Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Idaho Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Manitoba Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Montana Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Nevada Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
New Mexico.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Oregon.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Utah Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Washington Territory.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Wyoming.....	4 12	4 14	4 14
Cape Breton.....	4 5	4 7	4 7
Connecticut.....	4 1	4 3	4 3
Maine.....	4 1	4 3	4 3

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.	
	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.
UNITED STATES—continued.		
Massachusetts.....	Rs. 4	Rs. 5
New Brunswick.....	4 5	4 7
New Hampshire.....	4 1	4 3
Nova Scotia.....	4 1	4 3
Prince Edward's Is.....	4 1	4 3
Rhode Island.....	4 1	4 3
Vermont.....	4 1	4 3
Dist. of Columbia.....	4 1	4 3
Delaware.....	4 1	4 3
Maryland.....	4 6	4 8
New Jersey.....	4 3	4 5
New York.....	4 3	4 5
Pennsylvania.....	4 3	4 5
Florida.....	5 2	5 4
Vancouver Island.....	4 15	5 1
St. Pierre.....	3 12	3 14
Miquelon.....	3 8	3 10
Newfoundland.....	3 8	3 10
Mexico.....	5 13	5 14
Illinois.....	5 8	5 10
Indiana.....	4 7	4 9
Iowa.....	4 4	4 6
Kentucky.....	4 4	4 6
Michigan.....	4 4	4 6
Missouri.....	4 4	4 6
Ohio.....	4 4	4 6
Virginia.....	4 4	4 6
SOUTH AMERICA—		
(By Brazilian Telegraph Company's Cables under special Rules.)		
PERU—		
Pernambuco.....	7 2	7 4
Bahia and Para.....	6 11	7 0
Rio de Janeiro.....	8 14	9 0
Santos, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.....	8 19	9 12
All other places.....	0 8	9 10
Buenos Ayres.....	0 5	9 7
CHILE—		
All places.....	10 10	10 12
La Plata (Argentine Republic).	10 6	10 8
PERU—		
All places.....	10 13	10 15
Buenos Ayres.....	10 10	10 12
CHILE—		
All places.....	11 0	11 2
La Plata (Argentine Republic).	10 12	10 14
PERU—		
All places.....	12 12	13 14
Buenos Ayres.....	13 12	13 14
CHILE—		
All places.....	13 8	13 10
La Plata (Argentine Republic).	11 8	11 10
PERU—		
All places.....	11 3	11 5
Buenos Ayres.....	11 0	11 2
CHILE—		
All places.....	12 11	12 13
Buenos Ayres.....	12 11	12 13
CHILE—		
All places.....	12 8	12 10
Buenos Ayres.....	12 8	12 10
CHILE—		
All places.....	13 3	13 5
Buenos Ayres.....	13 3	13 5
CHILE—		
All places.....	13 3	13 5
Buenos Ayres.....	13 3	13 5
CHILE—		
All places.....	14 3	14 5
Buenos Ayres.....	14 3	14 5
CHILE—		
All places.....	14 3	14 5
Buenos Ayres.....	14 3	14 5
CHILE—		
All places.....	15 12	15 14
Buenos Ayres.....	15 12	15 14
CHILE—		
All places.....	10 10	10 12
Buenos Ayres.....	10 10	10 12
CHILE—		
All places.....	10 6	10 8
Buenos Ayres.....	10 6	10 8
CHILE—		
All places.....	10 13	10 15
Buenos Ayres.....	10 13	10 15
CHILE—		
All places.....	10 10	10 12
Buenos Ayres.....	10 10	10 12

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.		PER WORD.	
	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.
WEST INDIES—	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
(Via Brest, Valencia, or Direct Cable)				
Antigua.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	9 13	9 15	
Barbados.....	" Turkey.....	9 19	9 12	
Bermice.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	10 13	10 13	
Demerara.....	" Turkey.....	10 9	10 11	
Dominica.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	12 1	12 3	
Granada.....	" Turkey.....	11 13	11 15	
Guadaloupe.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	12 1	12 3	
St. Kitts.....	" Turkey.....	11 13	11 15	
St. Lucia.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	10 2	10 4	
St. Vincent.....	" Turkey.....	9 11	9 13	
Trinidad.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	10 12	10 14	
Cura.....	" Turkey.....	10 9	10 11	
St. Thomas.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	10 1	10 3	
St. John.....	" Turkey.....	9 13	9 15	
St. Kitts.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	9 8	9 10	
St. Lucia.....	" Turkey.....	9 5	9 7	
St. Vincent.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	7 7	7 9	
Trinidad.....	" Turkey.....	7 9	7 11	
Cura.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	10 4	10 6	
St. Kitts.....	" Turkey.....	10 1	10 3	
St. Lucia.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	9 2	9 4	
St. Vincent.....	" Turkey.....	8 14	9 6	
Trinidad.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	9 6	9 8	
Cura.....	" Turkey.....	9 3	9 5	
St. Kitts.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	9 11	9 13	
St. Lucia.....	" Turkey.....	9 7	9 9	
St. Vincent.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	10 6	10 8	
Trinidad.....	" Turkey.....	10 2	10 4	
Cura.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	9 4	9 6	
St. Kitts.....	" Turkey.....	9 6	9 8	
St. Lucia.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	10 8	10 10	
St. Vincent.....	" Turkey.....	10 5	10 7	
Trinidad.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	11 0	11 2	
Cura.....	" Turkey.....	10 13	10 15	
St. Kitts.....	" Suez or Teheran.....	6 9	6 11	
St. Lucia.....	" Turkey.....	6 6	6 8	

Special Tariff to West Indies, &c.

To.	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	First 10 words.	Each additional word.	First 10 words.	Each additional word.
West Indies— (Via Brest, Valencia or Direct Cable.)				
Guiana—				
Cayenne.....	(Via Suez or Teheran.....	91 6	9 4	95 10
	(„ Turkey.....	92 2	9 0	93 6

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED;

In connection with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, (Limited.)

THE ABOVE COMPANIES' CABLES COMMUNICATE WITH PENANG, BURMAH, SINGAPORE, JAVA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SAIGON, HONGKONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND WLADIVOSTOCK.

Rate per word from Andras via Penang.

Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Penang.....	1 8	Saigon.....	2 6
Burmah.....	1 8	Hongkong.....	3 0
Singapore.....	1 15	Amoy.....	3 14
Java.....	2 2	Shanghai.....	3 14
AUSTRALIA			
Port Darwin.....	4 4	JAPAN.	
South Australia.....	4 4	Nagasaki.....	4 13
Victoria and Tasmania.....	4 5	Simonsaki.....	5 4
New South Wales.....	4 5	Hioo.....	
Queensland.....	4 5	Osaki.....	
New Zealand same rate as to Victoria plus Rs. 4-10-0 for the first 10 words and Rs. 0-7-6 for every additional word after 10.		Yokohama.....	
		Yedo.....	
		Wladivostock and all other places.	

N. B.—From East of Chittagong and Ceylon, Annas 2 extra per word.

Messages sent on by Post from Penang, Singapore, Saigon, China and Australian Stations, 12 annas extra.

The rate from India (via Rangoon) to any of the above mentioned places is 2 annas per word extra.

*List of Stations in Java and Sumatra.

WEST OF SAMARANG.

BATAVIA—WELTERVEDEN.

Palembang.	Anjer.	Tagal.
Labat.	Serang.	Pekalongan.
Batoe Radjah.	Buitenzorg.	Banjoemass.
Mengala.	Tjandjoer.	Tjilatjap.
Pelok Betong.	Bandong.	Poerweredjo.
Benkoelen.	Tjamies.	Magelang.
Sebet.	Poerwakarta.	Djoekakarta.
Tibing.	Indramayoe.	Ambarawa.
Tingie.	Cheribon.	Samarang.
Padang.		

EAST OF SAMARANG.

Pattie.	Kedirie.	Probolingo.	Grissee.
Rembang.	Medjokerte.	Bezoeki.	Sitobondo.
Soerabaya.	Passarocang.	Banjoewangie.	Nigawie.
Madjoen.		Salatiga.	Teeban.

By order,

A. J. HARE,

Superintendent.

MADRAS, 1877.

Madras Railway Electric Telegraph Department.

G. K. Winter, Esq. Telegraph Engineer, in charge.

T. Barathalvar Moodolly Engineering Assistant, Head Office.

C. D. Theobald Inspector, between Madras, Salem and Bangalore.
 P. Valco Moodolly Sub-Inspector, between Madras and Arcotum.
 D. Jones Inspector, between Salem, Beypore and Mettapolliam.
 G. Abbey Naidoo Inspector, between Arcotum and Gooty.
 M. Venkatchellum Mdy. Inspector, between Gooty, Raichore and Bellary.
 J. Henry Sub-Inspector, Telegraph Workshop.

MADRAS RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

Table showing the Stations, Codes, Hours for the receipt and despatch of "Paid" Messages, and transmitting Stations for Telegraph Stations, on the Madras Railway, with Rules for charging, &c.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.	Transmitting Stations.
Madras.....	M	A	Always open.
Royapooram.....	R	P	A.M.
Perambore.....	P	E	6
Arady.....	A	V	6
Trivanore.....	T	I	6
Trivellore.....	T	R	6
Cuddimbathoor.....	C	U	6
Chinnampett.....	C	H	6
Arcotum Junction.....	A	J	6
Tirutany.....	R	Y	6
Naggers.....	N	G	6
Puttoor.....	P	R	6
Poodi.....	O	D	6
Tirupetty.....	R	U	6
Codoor.....	C	D	6
Reddipully.....	P	X	6
Rajampett.....	B	J	6
Nundalore.....	N	R	6
Wontimettah.....	W	A	6
Cuddapah.....	H	X	Always open.
Camalapur.....	C	M	6
Yerragootla.....	Y	A	6
Moodanoor.....	M	R	6
Kondiparam.....	D	P	6
Tadputri.....	T	U	6
Royalcherroo.....	R	L	6
Gooty.....	G	Y	Always open
Pantakacherroo.....	P	L	6
Goondacul.....	U	L	6
Goondacul Junction.....	G	U	6
Buntanahall.....	B	L	6
Veerapoor.....	V	P	6
Bellary.....	B	Y	6
Nancherla.....	N	L	6
Auspre.....	O	P	6
Adoni.....	A	D	6
Keopgul.....	C	S	6
Koosge.....	K	O	6
Teongabudra.....	T	B	6
Mutimurri.....	M	I	6
Raichore.....	R	I	6

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—continued.

STATIONS.	Station Code.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.	Transmitting Stations.
Sholinghur.....	S	H	A.M.
Arcot.....	A	R	6
Tiruvellum.....	T	H	6
VELLORE.....	V	E	Always open.
Veerinjepuram.....	V	J	6
Gooriatum.....	G	O	6
Mailputty.....	L	Q	6
Amboor.....	A	B	6
Vaniembady.....	V	N	6
JOLLARPETT JUNCTION.....	H	R	Always open.
Coopum.....	C	P	6
Camasamudram.....	C	A	6
Colar Road.....	Y	D	6
Malloor.....	L	R	6
Cadjoody.....	D	G	6
BANGALORE.....	G	L	Always open.
Tripatoro.....	T	P	6
Samulputty.....	S	L	6
Morapoor.....	M	P	6
Mullapooram.....	M	U	6
Shovarooy Hills.....	H	K	11
SALEM.....	S	A	Always open.
McDonald's Choultry.....	D	C	6
Sunkerydroog.....	S	G	6
ERODE JUNCTION.....	R	D	6
Peranduray.....	P	Y	6
Watkallee.....	T	K	6
Tirupoor.....	H	Y	6
Somanoor.....	S	N	6
POTHANORE JUNCTION.....	P	J	6
Coimbatore.....	C	O	6
Tudialoor.....	T	D	6
Karamady.....	K	A	6
Mettapollum.....	M	L	8
Muddikurry.....	M	D	6
Walliar.....	W	R	9
Conjecode.....	C	N	6
PALGILAUT.....	G	H	6
Parley.....	L	Y	6
Luckady.....	L	D	6
WOOTAPOLLUM.....	W	U	6
Shoranoor.....	S	R	6
Puttamby.....	P	T	6
Cootipooram.....	C	Y	6
Tiroor.....	R	O	6
Tanoor.....	T	A	6
Perpengady.....	P	G	6
BEYPOOR.....	B	R	6

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public to any Station on the Railway, and Towns adjacent thereto, on the following conditions, viz :—

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or Firm, and no second message by the same individual or Firm till after the lapse of 3 hours, unless the lines be free and are not required for the Company's use.

Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

In cases of extreme pressure of business, Signallers in charge of Offices may refuse to receive for despatch any message beyond the number which experience shows may be

cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day, but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

In cases of interruption on any line, Signallers in charge of offices have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission to Stations, communication with which is interrupted.

In every case all persons tendering messages for places beyond the interrupted Station, should be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

No stranger can be admitted behind the counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special order from an Officer of the Company.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written. Messages can be sent in vernacular, if written in the Roman character; the charge will be the same as for a message in a foreign language.

The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature. The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender must in all cases support the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be completed nor rectified except by the despatch, of a fresh message.

Messages may be written in ordinary English language, in cipher, in code, or in any foreign language written in the Roman character.

Ordinary messages can contain only standard English dictionary words.

Cipher messages are those which consist wholly or in part of groups of figures or letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed exclusively of letters of the alphabet or exclusively of figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The part in cipher must be placed between parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"(4597) (63289) (459) (181764)."

"Send sharp (539) (2146). Further shipments (154)."

"(A V K) (B) (C P G) (G K R S N)."

Exchange falling (B K S) (F B J K) No demand (B K J)."

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"(15 A B C) (234 X Y Z)."

"(1234) (P Q R) (C B G) (789)."

"Code" messages are those in which a number of recognised words follow each other without forming sense.

Messages consisting of nouns, adjectives, &c., unconnected by verbs and other parts of speech necessary for the formation of sentences are considered "code" messages. Cipher and code messages are always repeated back by every Station enroute to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or contractions, nor words of more than six syllables. Any word in common use, which although requiring two words to express, is generally recognised as one word is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. "Halfpenny," "Twopence," "Threepence," up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B." and "C. F. L." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Feb," "Chi," as one word.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message or by his representative.

Messages can be addressed bearing to places inland where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Seringapatam, "Post Bangalore." To Ramandrag, "Post Bellary."

If the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by inland post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post he must pre-pay the postal registration fee of four annas and intimate that this has been done by placing the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages addressed to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases the postage and registration fees must be pre-paid.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available gratis at all Stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only.

No unpaid private messages shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller in charge of the Office from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal.

RULES.

CHARGES.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The address includes names of Stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona fide* names of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message.

For every six words or less or fraction of six words of ordinary English language exclusive of the address..... 1

For every six words or less or fraction of six words in foreign language or words of concealed meaning in cipher exclusive of the address..... 2

For repeating a message by order of sender.—Twice the value of a single charge.

The charge for a message in cipher, in code or in a foreign language, is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

A message can be sent from any station on the Madras Railway to any Government Telegraph Station, or vice versa, without additional charge.

A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 a.m. double charges are also collected on Sundays and on the following holidays:—viz., Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and on the Queen's Birthday.

Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, but this rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "Brothers'," &c.

Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

Proper names of persons such as Rama Row, Runga Chetty, Harry Doss, Kistna Sing, Sow Chund, Mooneswamy Pillay, Chinmaswamy Butte, Shaik Mahomed, &c., &c., must be charged as two words.

Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs) are not counted. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.

When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages, each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

In cipher messages, the parts in cipher must consist exclusively of Arabic figures or exclusively of letters of the alphabet, and be placed between parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message. All the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent.

All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, will be transmitted without charge.

The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch in every instance added by the Signaller and signalled, free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date if given, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion with that given by the Signaller, will, if written at the beginning be transferred to the end of the message.

A message addressed to several persons in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

The charge for a message sent partly by Government, and partly by any Railway Company's Line of Telegraph will be the same as that charged for a message between any two Stations on this Railway.

The charge will be divided between the Companies concerned in the following manner, viz:—

In the case of a message passing over two systems only—say from Salem to Bombay, the Madras Railway Company's share will be one-half, and the Government Telegraph share will be the other half.

In the case of a message passing over the three different systems—say from Trichinopoly to Bombay, the Great Southern Railway Company's share will be one-third, the Madras Railway Company's share one-third, and the Government Telegraph share, one-third.

PRE-PAID REPLIES.

The sender of a message can pre-pay a reply. He must add the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been pre-paid. The reply is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply paid message, the terminal Station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been pre-paid. The words "reply paid" or "answer paid" entitled the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at any time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply.

DELIVERY.

Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by Post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message, when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Should the addressee of a message leave the Station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other Station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every six words or message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every six words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, *before the telegram is delivered to him.*

REFUNDS.

No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery) unless it be repeated. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Madras.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months from the date of the message. When an over-charge has been made on a message through the neglect of the Railway employes, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount over-charged will be re-paid at once by the Traffic Manager.

If a registered message be not delivered through the fault of the Railway employees, or be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it, will be returned to the sender.

If the sender of a message wishes to cancel it when the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Signaller of the terminal Station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

No stranger can be admitted behind the Counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special order from an Officer of the Company.

It is requested that all irregularities and delays may be notified to H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, Madras.

ROBERT B. ELWIN,

Agent and Manager.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE—BEACH:

W. E. WRIGHT, Esq., Superintendent of | Mr. H. WEBER, Assistant.

Mr. H. WEBER, Assistant.

Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. G. F. T. Clark, Mgr., Stationery Office.

STAMP DUTIES AND COURT FEES.

Acts XVIII of 1869 and VII of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws, held at Simla, on 16th October, 1877, Mr. Cockrell introduced a Stamp Bill, to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court Fees and moved that it be circulated and published for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, preparatory to its coming under the consideration of a Select Committee in Calcutta. The motion was agreed to. The Bill was published in a Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, on 30th October, 1877.

SCHEDULE I, ACT XVIII OF 1869.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp Duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.			
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of 2 for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of 3 for each part of the set.	
1. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND.	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed Rs. 100 And when the amount exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 " Rs. 200 " 300 " " 300 " 600 " " 600 " 1,200 " " 1,200 " 1,500 " " 1,500 " 2,500	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 0 9 0 0 12 0 0 15 0 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 8 0	
2. PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND.	For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000 For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000 And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000	1 8 0 3 0 0 6 0 0	0 12 0 1 8 0 3 0 0	0 8 0 1 0 0 2 0 0	
3. POLICY OF INSURANCE.	When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 insured or for every part thereof	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 2 0		
4. *TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION.	When the amount paid for such share does not exceed Rs. 100 For every Rs. 100 of such amount or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 And for every Rs. 500 of the same or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000		Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 0 4 0 1 4 0		
5. BOND FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT OTHER THAN AN ADMINISTRATION BOND.	When such amount exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50 " " Rs. 50 " 100		0 2 0 0 4 0 0 8 0		
6. BOTTOMRY BOND.	For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000		0 8 0		
7. RESPONDIUM BOND.	" " 500 " 1,000 " 10,000 " " 1,000 " 10,000 " 30,000 And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000		2 8 0 2 8 0 12 8 0		

Note.—The stamp duty chargeable on the instrument marked* may be denoted by an adhesive stamp when the transfer is made by endorsement.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.
Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
8. CUSTOMS-BOND.	(a.) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000... The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b.) When such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000... Five Rupees.
9. INDEMNITY-BOND.	(a.) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000... The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b.) When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or is not expressed... Sixteen Rupees.
10. MORTGAGE-DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS NOT GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
11. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
12. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED FOR THE DUE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF.	(a.) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000... The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b.) When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or the amount is not expressed... Sixteen Rupees.
13. ASSIGNMENT OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED.	(a.) When the amount of such interest does not exceed Rs. 3,000... The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b.) In any other case... Sixteen Rupees.
14. SETTLEMENT.	The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount or value of the property thereby settled is chargeable (No. 5.)
15. CONVEYANCE.*	
16. MORTGAGE-DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	When the amount paid or secured does not exceed Rs. 50... RS. A.P. 0 8 0 When such amount exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100... 1 0 0 For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000... 1 0 0 " " 1,000 " " 10,000... 5 0 0 " " 10,000 " " 20,000... 5 0 0 " " 20,000 " " 1,00,000... 50 0 0 " " 1,00,000 " " 1,00,000... 75 0 0
17. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.	
18. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WHEN MONEY IS PAID FOR EQUALITY OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION.	The stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount so paid is chargeable (No. 18), in addition to the Stamp-duty with which an instrument of exchange of immovable property or a partition-deed is chargeable under Schedule II.

* As respects Bills of Sale of Ships executed after 1st January 1870, there can be no question that the exempting clause of the English Statute 17 and 18, Vic. Cap. 104, Sec. 9, is repealed by the Stamp Act of 1869; for the 3rd Section of that Act gives a very particular definition of the term "Conveyance," excluding from its meaning expressly certain specified instruments, and thereby impliedly including all others by which "property is conveyed inter vivos," and a Bill of Sale of a Ship is not one of the excluded instruments.—(Extract from Remarks by Mr. Stokes, Secretary to Council of Governor General for making laws, in Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, 19th May 1870, No. 711.)

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SCHEDULE I.—continued.
Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
19. LEASE.	(a.) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of less than one year... The Stamp-duty with which a Bond (No. 5) for the total amount payable under such lease is chargeable. (b.) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years... The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for the total amount payable under such lease during the first year of the term is chargeable. (c.) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed... The Stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the total amount payable under such lease during the first year of the term is chargeable. (d.) Where the lease is granted in consideration of a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved... The Stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount so paid is chargeable. (e.) Where the lease is granted in consideration of a fine or premium and also of a rent... The Stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount of the fine or premium is chargeable in addition to the Stamp-duty with which the lease would be chargeable in case no such fine or premium had been paid.
20. SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(a.) Where the amount of Stamp-duty chargeable on the lease does not exceed Rs. 16... The Stamp-duty with which the lease is chargeable (No. 19). (b.) In any other case... Sixteen Rupees.
21. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE THEREOF, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICE'S WORK.	(a.) Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed Rs. 500... Eight Annas. (b.) Where it exceeds Rs. 500... One Rupee.
22. AWARD.	(a.) Where the amount or value of the property in dispute expressed in such award does not exceed Rs. 500... Eight Annas. (b.) Where such amount or value exceeds Rs. 500, or where no amount or value is expressed in the award... One Rupee.
23. COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT.	(a.) If the duty chargeable on the original does not exceed Rs. 5, or if no duty is chargeable on the original... Eight Annas. (b.) If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds Rs. 5, but does not exceed Rs. 20... One Rupee. (c.) If such duty exceeds Rs. 20, but does not exceed Rs. 50... Two Rupees. (d.) If such duty exceeds Rs. 50... Four Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.										PROPER STAMP-DUTY.															
When the amount exceeds Rs.		but does not exceed Rs.		If drawn singly.			If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.			If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.			When the amount exceeds Rs.		but does not exceed Rs.		If drawn singly.			If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.			If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.		
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.					A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
100	100	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	40,000	50,000	30	0	15	0	10	0	10	0	10	0		
100	200	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	50,000	60,000	30	0	18	0	12	0	12	0	12	0		
200	300	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	60,000	70,000	42	0	21	0	14	0	14	0	14	0		
300	400	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	70,000	80,000	48	0	24	0	16	0	16	0	16	0		
400	500	0	9	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	80,000	90,000	54	0	27	0	18	0	18	0	18	0		
500	600	0	12	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	90,000	1,00,000	60	0	30	0	20	0	20	0	20	0		
600	700	0	15	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	1,00,000	1,10,000	66	0	33	0	22	0	22	0	22	0		
700	800	0	18	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,10,000	1,20,000	72	0	36	0	24	0	24	0	24	0		
800	900	0	21	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,20,000	1,30,000	78	0	39	0	26	0	26	0	26	0		
900	1,000	0	24	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,30,000	1,40,000	84	0	42	0	28	0	28	0	28	0		
1,000	1,100	0	27	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,40,000	1,50,000	90	0	45	0	30	0	30	0	30	0		
1,100	1,200	0	30	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,50,000	1,60,000	96	0	48	0	32	0	32	0	32	0		
1,200	1,300	0	33	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,60,000	1,70,000	102	0	51	0	34	0	34	0	34	0		
1,300	1,400	0	36	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,70,000	1,80,000	108	0	54	0	36	0	36	0	36	0		
1,400	1,500	0	39	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,80,000	1,90,000	114	0	57	0	38	0	38	0	38	0		
1,500	1,600	0	42	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	1,90,000	2,00,000	120	0	60	0	40	0	40	0	40	0		

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on Bonds for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000.

When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.		When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
		Rs. A.	Rs.			Rs. A.	Rs.
25	25	3 2	9,500	10,000	50 0	1,10,000	212 8
50	50	4 4	10,000	11,000	62 8	1,20,000	223 0
100	100	0 5	11,000	12,000	55 0	1,30,000	237 8
200	200	1 0	12,000	13,000	57 8	1,40,000	250 0
300	300	1 8	13,000	14,000	60 0	1,50,000	262 8
400	400	2 0	14,000	15,000	62 8	1,60,000	275 0
500	500	2 8	15,000	16,000	65 0	1,70,000	287 8
600	600	3 0	16,000	17,000	67 8	1,80,000	300 0
700	700	3 8	17,000	18,000	70 0	1,90,000	312 8
800	800	4 0	18,000	19,000	72 8	2,00,000	325 0
900	900	4 8	19,000	20,000	75 0	2,10,000	337 8
1,000	1,000	5 0	20,000	21,000	77 8	2,20,000	350 0
1,100	1,100	5 8	21,000	22,000	80 0	2,30,000	362 8
1,200	1,200	6 0	22,000	23,000	82 8	2,40,000	375 0
1,300	1,300	6 8	23,000	24,000	85 0	2,50,000	387 8
1,400	1,400	7 0	24,000	25,000	87 8	2,60,000	400 0
1,500	1,500	7 8	25,000	26,000	90 0	2,70,000	412 8
1,600	1,600	8 0	26,000	27,000	92 8	2,80,000	425 0
1,700	1,700	8 8	27,000	28,000	95 0	2,90,000	437 8
1,800	1,800	9 0	28,000	29,000	97 8	3,00,000	450 0
1,900	1,900	9 8	29,000	30,000	100 0	3,10,000	462 8
2,000	2,000	10 0	30,000	31,000	102 8	3,20,000	475 0
2,100	2,100	10 8	31,000	32,000	105 0	3,30,000	487 8
2,200	2,200	11 0	32,000	33,000	107 8	3,40,000	500 0
2,300	2,300	11 8	33,000	34,000	110 0	3,50,000	512 8
2,400	2,400	12 0	34,000	35,000	112 8	3,60,000	525 0
2,500	2,500	12 8	35,000	36,000	115 0	3,70,000	537 8
2,600	2,600	13 0	36,000	37,000	117 8	3,80,000	550 0
2,700	2,700	13 8	37,000	38,000	120 0	3,90,000	562 8
2,800	2,800	14 0	38,000	39,000	122 8	4,00,000	575 0
2,900	2,900	14 8	39,000	40,000	125 0		
3,000	3,000	15 0	40,000				

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Conveyance, consideration money set forth in which does not exceed Rs. 4,00,000.

When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.		When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
		Rs. A.	Rs.			Rs. A.	Rs.
50	50	0 0	17,000	18,000	140 0		
100	100	1 0	18,000	19,000	145 0		
150	150	2 0	19,000	20,000	150 0		
200	200	3 0	20,000	21,000	155 0		
250	250	4 0	21,000	22,000	160 0		
300	300	5 0	22,000	23,000	165 0		
350	350	6 0	23,000	24,000	170 0		
400	400	7 0	24,000	25,000	175 0		
450	450	8 0	25,000	26,000	180 0		
500	500	9 0	26,000	27,000	185 0		
550	550	10 0	27,000	28,000	190 0		
600	600	11 0	28,000	29,000	195 0		
650	650	12 0	29,000	30,000	200 0		
700	700	13 0	30,000	31,000	205 0		
750	750	14 0	31,000	32,000	210 0		
800	800	15 0	32,000	33,000	215 0		
850	850	16 0	33,000	34,000	220 0		
900	900	17 0	34,000	35,000	225 0		
950	950	18 0	35,000	36,000	230 0		
1,000	1,000	19 0	36,000	37,000	235 0		
1,050	1,050	20 0	37,000	38,000	240 0		
1,100	1,100	21 0	38,000	39,000	245 0		
1,150	1,150	22 0	39,000	40,000	250 0		
1,200	1,200	23 0	40,000	41,000	255 0		
1,250	1,250	24 0	41,000	42,000	260 0		
1,300	1,300	25 0	42,000	43,000	265 0		
1,350	1,350	26 0	43,000	44,000	270 0		
1,400	1,400	27 0	44,000	45,000	275 0		
1,450	1,450	28 0	45,000	46,000	280 0		
1,500	1,500	29 0	46,000	47,000	285 0		
1,550	1,550	30 0	47,000	48,000	290 0		
1,600	1,600	31 0	48,000	49,000	295 0		
1,650	1,650	32 0	49,000	50,000	300 0		
1,700	1,700	33 0	50,000	51,000	305 0		
1,750	1,750	34 0	51,000	52,000	310 0		
1,800	1,800	35 0	52,000	53,000	315 0		
1,850	1,850	36 0	53,000	54,000	320 0		
1,900	1,900	37 0	54,000	55,000	325 0		
1,950	1,950	38 0	55,000	56,000	330 0		
2,000	2,000	39 0	56,000	57,000	335 0		
2,050	2,050	40 0	57,000	58,000	340 0		
2,100	2,100	41 0	58,000	59,000	345 0		
2,150	2,150	42 0	59,000	60,000	350 0		
2,200	2,200	43 0	60,000	61,000	355 0		
2,250	2,250	44 0	61,000	62,000	360 0		
2,300	2,300	45 0	62,000	63,000	365 0		
2,350	2,350	46 0	63,000	64,000	370 0		
2,400	2,400	47 0	64,000	65,000	375 0		
2,450	2,450	48 0	65,000	66,000	380 0		
2,500	2,500	49 0	66,000	67,000	385 0		
2,550	2,550	50 0	67,000	68,000	390 0		
2,600	2,600	51 0	68,000	69,000	395 0		
2,650	2,650	52 0	69,000	70,000	400 0		
2,700	2,700	53 0	70,000	71,000	405 0		
2,750	2,750	54 0	71,000	72,000	410 0		
2,800	2,800	55 0	72,000	73,000	415 0		
2,850	2,850	56 0	73,000	74,000	420 0		
2,900	2,900	57 0	74,000	75,000	425 0		
2,950	2,950	58 0	75,000	76,000	430 0		
3,000	3,000	59 0	76,000	77,000	435 0		
3,050	3,050	60 0	77,000	78,000	440 0		
3,100	3,100	61 0	78,000	79,000	445 0		
3,150	3,150	62 0	79,000	80,000	450 0		
3,200	3,200	63 0	80,000	81,000	455 0		
3,250	3,250	64 0	81,000	82,000	460 0		
3,300	3,300	65 0	82,000	83,000	465 0		
3,350	3,350	66 0	83,000	84,000	470 0		
3,400	3,400	67 0	84,000	85,000	475 0		
3,450	3,450	68 0	85,000	86,000	480 0		
3,500	3,500	69 0	86,000	87,000	485 0		
3,550	3,550	70 0	87,000	88,000	490 0		
3,600	3,600	71 0	88,000	89,000	495 0		
3,650	3,650	72 0	89,000	90,000	500 0		
3,700	3,700	73 0	90,000	91,000	505 0		
3,750	3,750	74 0	91,000	92,000	510 0		
3,800	3,800	75 0	92,000	93,000	515 0		
3,850	3,850	76 0	93,000	94,000	520 0		
3,900	3,900	77 0	94,000	95,000	525 0		
3,950	3,950	78 0	95,000	96,000	530 0		
4,000	4,000	79 0	96,000	97,000	535 0		
4,050	4,050	80 0	97,000	98,000	540 0		
4,100	4,100	81 0	98,000	99,000	545 0		
4,150	4,150	82 0	99,000	1,00,000	550 0		
4,200	4,200	83 0	1,00,000				

STAMPS.

It is hereby notified for general information that stamps may be denoted by the Superintendent of Stamps on the instruments specified in the following list:—

Under Schedule I of Act XVIII of 1869.

- No. 1. Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand when the Bill is drawn within British India.
- " 3. Policy of Insurance.
- " 4. Transfer of a share in a Company or Association when the transfer is effected by separate deed.
- " 6. Bottomry Bond.
- " 7. Respondentia Bond.
- " 8. Customs Bond.

Under Schedule II of Act XVIII of 1869.

- No. 9. Bill of Lading.
- " 10. Dock-warrant.
- " 12. Notice of Protest by the Master of a Ship.
- " 13. Power of Attorney to present for registration.
- " 18. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed Rupees 500.
- " 19. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds Rupees 500.
- " 32. Power of Attorney not otherwise provided for by this

- No. 14. Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.
- " 91. Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment, on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such instrument, of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.
- " 92. Charter-party.
- " 23. Notarial Act.
- " 24. Protest of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.
- " 25. Protest of the Master or Owner of a Ship.
- " 33. Articles of Association of a Company.
- " 34. Memorandum of Association of a Company.
- " 35. Appointment in execution of a power, whether of Trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
- " 36. Declaration of any use or Trust of or concerning any property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
- " 40. Petition for leave to file a specification of an invention, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling such invention in India.
- " 41. Articles of Clerkship or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court.

2. The Superintendent of Stamps may further at his discretion "denote" the stamp on any instrument which is drawn up by Solicitors or in the English form, and in regard to which the use of stamp papers would be obviously inconvenient.

3. The method of "denoting" is as follows:—

Special adhesive stamps of different colors and patterns for each value are to be applied by the denoting officer to documents brought to be stamped by the public and the stamps after being applied are to be defaced by a stamping machine before documents are returned. As a further precaution against fraud the denoting officer should in all cases in which the value of the stamp is Rupees 20. and upwards append his usual full signature on the document immediately under the stamp.

(By order.)

J. STURROCK,

Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras,
20th July, 1878.

SCHEDULE II.

Instruments chargeable with fixed Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
1.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHECK OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding twenty rupees.	
2.—LETTER OF CREDIT.	
3.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange.	
4.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association.	1 Anna.*
5.—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand, or any part of any account debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to twenty rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced, or is acknowledged to be due.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS—continued.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
6.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.	
7.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds 20 rupees.	
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of— (a.)—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or fund is or are divided into shares and transferable. (b.)—Municipal Commissioners. (c.)—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate. (d.)—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution.	1 Anna.*
9.—BILL OF LADING.	
10.—DOCK-WARRANT.	4 Annas.
11.—ANY AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act: Provided that where two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters shall be stamped as an Agreement.	8 Annas.
12.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master of a ship.	
13.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY to present for registration. (a.)—A single instrument. (b.)—Any number of instruments required for the completion of a single transaction.	
14.—AFFIDAVIT not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.	
15.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
16.—COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT chargeable with Stamp-duty under this Act: Provided that the counterpart shall not be available unless the Collector or such other officer as he may authorize in that behalf shall certify that the proper Stamp-duty on the original instrument has been paid. Such certificate shall be endorsed on the counterpart on the same being produced together with the original instrument, and on the whole being duly executed and duly stamped in other respects.	1 Rupee.
17.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.	
18.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed five hundred rupees.	
19.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees.	
20.—BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed as a collateral security for the performance of any act where such performance is secured by some instrument previously executed on stamped paper in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	
21.—INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT to secure the re-payment on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such instrument of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.	2 Rupees.
22.—CHARTER-PARTY.	
23.—NOTARIAL ACT.	
24.—PROTEST OF A BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE.	
25.—PROTEST OF THE MASTER OR OWNER OF A SHIP.	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.	
27.—RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY, when the original Mortgage-deed has been stamped in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	4 Rupees.
28.—COMPOSITION-DEED.	
29.—LETTER OF LICENSE.	
30.—INSTRUMENT PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.	8 Rupees.
31.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS—continued

PROPER
STAMP-DUTY.

- 33.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.
 34.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of a company.
 35.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
 36.—DECLARATION of ANY USE or TRUST of or concerning any property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
 37.—INSTRUMENT OF GIFT of IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.
 38.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.
 39.—PARTITION-DEED relating to immovable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.
 40.—PETITION FOR LEAVE to FILE A SPECIFICATION of an INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using or selling such invention in India.
 41.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court.

16 Rupees

100 Rs.

500 Rs.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMP)

13th January, 1870, No. 319.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 2 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the stamp on all the instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned section may, at the option of the parties to those instruments, be denoted by a special adhesive stamp to be affixed by the Collector or the Superintendent of Stamps in lieu of the impressed stamp therein prescribed. The documents requiring to be stamped must be produced at the Collectorate or the Stamp Office before they are executed.

23rd March, 1870, No. 2,069.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that there where the special adhesive stamps referred to in Financial Notification, No. 319 of 13th January, 1870, are not available for the purpose of denoting the stamp to be affixed to the Instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned section, the stamp on such Instruments may be denoted by embossed stamp impressed by a cold steel die.

This Notification and Notification No. 319 of 13th January, 1870, shall be held to apply only to those Offices where stamping presses at present exist.

28th January, 1870, No. 751.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, para. b, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rule:—

Whenever the use of blue and black bi-color stamps, prescribed in Financial Notification, No. 2,778, dated 29th day of April, 1868, for documents mentioned in the Schedule A annexed to Act No. X of 1832 has been introduced under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, such stamps shall be exclusively used for all documents mentioned in the first and second Schedules annexed to the General Stamp Act, 1869, other than—

(a). Documents which, under Section 5 of the same Act, para. (a), may be stamped with adhesive stamps; and

(b). Documents on which the stamps may be denoted by the Collector or Superintendent of Stamps under the same Section, para. (b).

14th March, 1871, No. 1,050.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, Clause (b), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for the denoting of stamps:—

1. The power of "denoting" the stamp on Instruments chargeable under the said Act shall be exercised by the following officers:—

The Collector of Calcutta.

„ Supt. of Stamps, Calcutta.

„ „ „ (or Commissioner of Stamps), North-Western Provinces.

„ „ „ (or Financial Commissioner), Punjab.

„ „ „ Madras.

„ „ „ Bombay.

2. The instruments on which the stamp may be "denoted" are the following:—

Under Schedule I of Act XVII of 1869.

- No. 1. Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, when the Bill is drawn within British India.
 3. Policy of Insurance.
 4. Transfer of a Share in a Company or Association, when the transfer is effected by separate deed.

Under Schedule II of Act XVIII of 1869.

- No. 6. Bailment Bond.
 7. Rescindment Bond.
 8. Customs Bond.
 9. Bill of Lading.
 10. Tack Warrant.
 12. Notice of Protest by the Master of a Ship.
 13. Power of Attorney to present for registration.
 18. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed Rs. 500.
 19. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds Rs. 500.
 32. Power of Attorney not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.
 14. Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.
 21. Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment, on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such instrument, of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.
 22. Charter-party.
 23. Notarial Act.
 24. Protest of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.
 25. Protest of the Master or Owner of a Ship.
 33. Articles of Association of a Company.
 34. Memorandum of Association of a Company.
 35. Appointment in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
 36. Declaration of any use or Trust of or concerning any property, moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
 40. Petition for leave to file a specification of an invention, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling such invention in India.
 41. Articles of Clerkship or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court.

When the Power of Attorney has been executed out of British India, or when it is written on a printed form such as those kept by Banks and Commercial Houses for the transaction of the business of their constituents.

3. Officers empowered to "denote" may at their discretion "denote" the stamp on any instrument which is drawn up by Solicitors or in the English form, and in regard to which the use of the impressed bi-color Stamp would obviously be inconvenient.

4. The method of "denoting" shall be as follows:—

Special adhesive stamps of different colors and patterns for each value are to be applied by the denoting officer to documents brought to be stamped by the public, and the stamps, after being applied, are to be detached by a stamping machine before documents are returned. As a further precaution against fraud, the denoting officer should, in all cases in which the value of the stamp is Rs. 20 and upwards, append his usual full signature on the document immediately under the stamp.

5. Officers empowered to denote stamps are reminded that it is no part of their duty in exercising that power, to determine, for the parties bringing instruments to be stamped, the amount of stamp-duty properly chargeable on such Instruments. For such determination a regular application under Section 39 of the Act should be made to a competent officer.

23rd February, 1871, No. 1264.

As Post-dated bills are not bills payable on demand, they require a stamp prescribed for bills payable otherwise than on demand, and that any person making, signing, issuing

any such bill without the same being duly stamped will be liable to the penalties provided in Section 29 of the General Stamp Act.

15th December, 1871.

The following Rules, for the sale of stamps prescribed under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, by the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Government of India, are published for general information.

1. Such officers of Government as the Board of Revenue or Government may appoint, shall be ex-officio vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other officer empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government to grant license shall be licensed vendors.

Ex-officio vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Board of Revenue or Government to sell.

Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

2. Every license shall be revocable at any time by the authority who granted it.

3. Every license shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the license, the place of sale, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

4. Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5, and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rupees 5 and upwards shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding 6 per cent.

5. Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of above Rupees 5, and not exceeding Rupees 50, shall receive the same at such discount not exceeding the following rates as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government.

Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government, 3 per cent.

Vendors licensed at other places, 5 per cent.

6. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rupees 50 in value, nor on any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamp.

7. The Board of Revenue or Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate to be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, not exceeding 2 per cent. In this case sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

8. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of sale a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and in the Vernacular language of the District. He shall also have in the place of sale the Acts of the Legislature and their Schedules referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these Rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

9. Every ex-officio vendor, selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor, and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by order of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamps in full in words, and his own ordinance of the purchaser, and the value of the stamps in full in words, and his own ordinance of the purchaser; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a Register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

10. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency, which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the District.

11. No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

12. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, and shall allow the Collector of the District or any officer duly authorized by such Collector, by the Board of Revenue or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the register which he is required to keep under Rule IX, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

13. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

11th June, 1872, No. 281.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on bonds executed by Money Order Agents or their sureties, for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.

13th June, 1873, No. 1011.

With reference to Section 45 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that when stamped paper becomes spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of Section 46 of the said Act, the value of such paper shall be refunded by the Collector of the District in which the paper was purchased upon application made to him within six months from the date on which the paper was spoiled or unused or rendered unfit for use and upon delivery to him of such paper. In case the owner of the paper so spoiled or rendered unfit for use desires to be supplied with stamped paper of the same denomination and value, or of any other denomination to the same amount in value, the Collector may cause such paper to be delivered to him, or to his Agent, upon payment of the value of the paper on which the new stamp or stamps shall be impressed.

This Notification does not interfere with the provisions of Section 45 of Act XVIII of 1869 which still remain in force.

16th April, 1875.

No. 179.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council directs that the stamp duty chargeable upon instruments of gift of immovable property, when the value thereof does not exceed fifteen hundred rupees, shall be the stamp duty which would be chargeable under Section I of the said Act on a conveyance, the consideration money set forth in which is the same as the value of the immovable property given.

30th September, 1874.

No. 5,931.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to Rupees 1 the duty chargeable under the said Act, on every instrument of Exchange of immovable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of Exchange.

No. 352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, remits the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on Bonds executed for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income from private subscriptions of a charitable hospital or dispensary shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.

No. 599.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by the General Stamp Act, exempts from payment of stamp duty all contracts for service in British Burmah under the Chief Commissioner of that Province, entered into between natives of India emigrating to British Burmah in pursuance of the Government Resolution of this date, for regulating such emigration, and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officers acting as representatives of the said Chief Commissioner.

No. 1,101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, remits the duty chargeable on the following receipts:—

- Receipts for pay given by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army not being in Civil employ.
- Receipts for pensions or allowances given by persons receiving pensions or allowances in respect of their services as such non-commissioned Officers or soldiers and not being in Civil Employ.
- Receipts given by holders of family certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and is not in Civil Employ.

9th October, 1874.

No. 6,046.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on every instrument by which movable or immovable property is conveyed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of

- Sale,
- Lease or
- Exchange where money is paid by Government for equality of Exchange.

31st December, 1874.

No. 7516.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, XVIII of 1859, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on affidavits made as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of war.

2nd April, 1874. No. 2201.

The Governor-General reduces the duties chargeable on the undermentioned classes of instruments, and orders that such duties shall be chargeable according to the following scale:—

CLASS OF INSTRUMENT.	STAMP.
Release of any claim secured by a document chargeable with stamp duty of less than Rupees 8.	The stamp duty with which such document is chargeable.
Release of any claim affecting any property when such claim is not secured by a document chargeable with stamp duty, if the value of the property is expressed in the release and does not exceed Rs. 700.	The stamp duty with which a conveyance of the property would be chargeable if the consideration for the conveyance equalled the value of the property expressed in the release.

29th May, 1875. No. 1,050.

The Governor-General remits within the limits of the Secunderabad Cantonment the whole of the duties chargeable on the instruments mentioned below.

Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand.
 Pro. Note do. do. do.
 Bill of Exchange, Pro. Note, Cheque or Order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding 20 Rupees.
 Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount, or value of which money or goods exceeds 20 Rupees.

23rd July, 1875. No. 2,255.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the duty chargeable on the counterpart of any instrument shall in no case exceed the duty chargeable on the instrument itself.

Engagements of Akbarry Sub-renters and Shopkeepers, and Caboolists of Ferry Contractors liable to the Stamp-duty of 8 Annas under Schedule II, Act II of the General Stamp Act.—Proceedings of Board of Revenue, 8th August 1870, 6th January and 28th July 1873.

SCHEDULE I, ACT VII OF 1870.—*Ad valorem Fees.*

Number.	PROPER FEE.
1. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court except those mentioned in Section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees... Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees... Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees... Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees... Five rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred & fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees... Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees... Fifteen rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the Table annexed to this Schedule.

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SCHEDULE I.—*continued.**Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in Section three.*	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees... Twenty rupees. When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees... Twenty rupees. When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees... Twenty-five Rs.
2. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal in a suit for permission under Act No. XIV of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits), Section fifteen.	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Petition under the Indian Registration Act, Sec. fifty-three.	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the nineteenth day from the date of the decree.	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment, if presented before the nineteenth day from the date of the decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees... Four annas. (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees... Eight annas.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court... One rupee. When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees... Eight annas. (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees... One rupee.
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by a High Court... Four rupees.
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1859, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original with-drawn.	(a).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas... The amount of the duty chargeable on the original. (b).—In any other case... Eight annas.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the annexed Table to this Schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office from the Office of any Chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words. Eight annas.
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or under Act No. XX of 1864 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay).	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees..... Five rupees. If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees..... Ten rupees. And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees..... Five rupees.
11. Probate of a Will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.	
12. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (for facilitating the collection of debts on concessions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts).	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees..... Two per centum on such amount or value.

NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

If the money so recovered or realized exceeds the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE of rates of ad valorem Fees payable on the institution of Suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
5	5	0 0 0	570	580	43 8 0	3,400	3,500	260 0 0
10	10	0 0 0	580	590	44 4 0	3,500	3,600	265 0 0
15	15	0 0 0	590	600	45 0 0	3,600	3,700	270 0 0
20	20	0 0 0	600	610	45 12 0	3,700	3,800	275 0 0
25	25	0 0 0	610	620	46 8 0	3,800	3,900	280 0 0
30	30	0 0 0	620	630	47 4 0	3,900	4,000	285 0 0
35	35	0 0 0	630	640	48 0 0	4,000	4,100	290 0 0
40	40	0 0 0	640	650	48 12 0	4,100	4,200	295 0 0
45	45	0 0 0	650	660	49 8 0	4,200	4,300	300 0 0
50	50	0 0 0	660	670	50 4 0	4,300	4,400	305 0 0
55	55	0 0 0	670	680	51 0 0	4,400	4,500	310 0 0
60	60	0 0 0	680	690	51 12 0	4,500	4,600	315 0 0
65	65	0 0 0	690	700	52 8 0	4,600	4,700	320 0 0
70	70	0 0 0	700	710	53 4 0	4,700	4,800	325 0 0
75	75	0 0 0	710	720	54 0 0	4,800	4,900	330 0 0
80	80	0 0 0	720	730	54 12 0	4,900	5,000	335 0 0
85	85	0 0 0	730	740	55 8 0	5,000	5,100	340 0 0
90	90	0 0 0	740	750	56 4 0	5,100	5,200	345 0 0
95	95	0 0 0	750	760	57 0 0	5,200	5,300	350 0 0
100	100	0 0 0	760	770	57 12 0	5,300	5,400	355 0 0
105	105	0 0 0	770	780	58 8 0	5,400	5,500	360 0 0
110	110	0 0 0	780	790	59 4 0	5,500	5,600	365 0 0
115	115	0 0 0	790	800	60 0 0	5,600	5,700	370 0 0
120	120	0 0 0	800	810	60 12 0	5,700	5,800	375 0 0
125	125	0 0 0	810	820	61 8 0	5,800	5,900	380 0 0
130	130	0 0 0	820	830	62 4 0	5,900	6,000	385 0 0
135	135	0 0 0	830	840	63 0 0	6,000	6,100	390 0 0
140	140	0 0 0	840	850	63 12 0	6,100	6,200	395 0 0
145	145	0 0 0	850	860	64 8 0	6,200	6,300	400 0 0
150	150	0 0 0	860	870	65 4 0	6,300	6,400	405 0 0
155	155	0 0 0	870	880	66 0 0	6,400	6,500	410 0 0
160	160	0 0 0	880	890	66 12 0	6,500	6,600	415 0 0
165	165	0 0 0	890	900	67 8 0	6,600	6,700	420 0 0
170	170	0 0 0	900	910	68 4 0	6,700	6,800	425 0 0
175	175	0 0 0	910	920	69 0 0	6,800	6,900	430 0 0
180	180	0 0 0	920	930	69 12 0	6,900	7,000	435 0 0
185	185	0 0 0	930	940	70 8 0	7,000	7,100	440 0 0
190	190	0 0 0	940	950	71 4 0	7,100	7,200	445 0 0
195	195	0 0 0	950	960	72 0 0	7,200	7,300	450 0 0
200	200	0 0 0	960	970	72 12 0	7,300	7,400	455 0 0
205	205	0 0 0	970	980	73 8 0	7,400	7,500	460 0 0
210	210	0 0 0	980	990	74 4 0	7,500	7,600	465 0 0
215	215	0 0 0	990	1,000	75 0 0	7,600	7,700	470 0 0
220	220	0 0 0	1,000	1,100	80 0 0	13,500	14,000	665 0 0
225	225	0 0 0	1,100	1,200	85 0 0	14,000	14,500	710 0 0
230	230	0 0 0	1,200	1,300	90 0 0	14,500	15,000	755 0 0
235	235	0 0 0	1,300	1,400	95 0 0	15,000	15,500	800 0 0
240	240	0 0 0	1,400	1,500	100 0 0	15,500	16,000	845 0 0
245	245	0 0 0	1,500	1,600	105 0 0	16,000	16,500	890 0 0
250	250	0 0 0	1,600	1,700	110 0 0	16,500	17,000	935 0 0
255	255	0 0 0	1,700	1,800	115 0 0	17,000	17,500	980 0 0
260	260	0 0 0	1,800	1,900	120 0 0	17,500	18,000	1,025 0 0
265	265	0 0 0	1,900	2,000	125 0 0	18,000	18,500	1,070 0 0
270	270	0 0 0	2,000	2,100	130 0 0	18,500	19,000	1,115 0 0
275	275	0 0 0	2,100	2,200	135 0 0	19,000	19,500	1,160 0 0
280	280	0 0 0	2,200	2,300	140 0 0	19,500	20,000	1,205 0 0
285	285	0 0 0	2,300	2,400	145 0 0	20,000	20,500	1,250 0 0
290	290	0 0 0	2,400	2,500	150 0 0	20,500	21,000	1,295 0 0
295	295	0 0 0	2,500	2,600	155 0 0	21,000	21,500	1,340 0 0
300	300	0 0 0	2,600	2,700	160 0 0	21,500	22,000	1,385 0 0
305	305	0 0 0	2,700	2,800	165 0 0	22,000	22,500	1,430 0 0
310	310	0 0 0	2,800	2,900	170 0 0	22,500	23,000	1,475 0 0
315	315	0 0 0	2,900	3,000	175 0 0	23,000	23,500	1,520 0 0
320	320	0 0 0	3,000	3,100	180 0 0	23,500	24,000	1,565 0 0
325	325	0 0 0	3,100	3,200	185 0 0	24,000	24,500	1,610 0 0
330	330	0 0 0	3,200	3,300	190 0 0	24,500	25,000	1,655 0 0
335	335	0 0 0	3,300	3,400	195 0 0	25,000	25,500	1,700 0 0
340	340	0 0 0	3,400	3,500	200 0 0	25,500	26,000	1,745 0 0
345	345	0 0 0	3,500	3,600	205 0 0	26,000	26,500	1,790 0 0
350	350	0 0 0	3,600	3,700	210 0 0	26,500	27,000	1,835 0 0
355	355	0 0 0	3,700	3,800	215 0 0	27,000	27,500	1,880 0 0
360	360	0 0 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0	27,500	28,000	1,925 0 0
365	365	0 0 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0	28,000	28,500	1,970 0 0
370	370	0 0 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0	28,500	29,000	2,015 0 0
375	375	0 0 0	4,100	4,200	235 0 0	29,000	29,500	2,060 0 0
380	380	0 0 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0	29,500	30,000	2,105 0 0
385	385	0 0 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0	30,000	30,500	2,150 0 0
390	390	0 0 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0	30,500	31,000	2,195 0 0
395	395	0 0 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0	31,000	31,500	2,240 0 0
400	400	0 0 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0	31,500	32,000	2,285 0 0
405	405	0 0 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0	32,000	32,500	2,330 0 0
410	410	0 0 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0	32,500	33,000	2,375 0 0
415	415	0 0 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0	33,000	33,500	2,420 0 0
420	420	0 0 0	5,000	5,100	280 0 0	33,500	34,000	2,465 0 0
425	425	0 0 0	5,100	5,200	285 0 0	34,000	34,500	2,510 0 0
430	430	0 0 0	5,200	5,300	290 0 0	34,500	35,000	2,555 0 0
435	435	0 0 0	5,300	5,400	295 0 0	35,000	35,500	2,600 0 0
440	440	0 0 0	5,400	5,500	300 0 0	35,500	36,000	2,645 0 0
445	445	0 0 0	5,500	5,600	305 0 0	36,000	36,500	2,690 0 0
450	450	0 0 0	5,600	5,700	310 0 0	36,500	37,000	2,735 0 0
455	455	0 0 0	5,700	5,800	315 0 0	37,000	37,500	2,780 0 0
460	460	0 0 0	5,800	5,900	320 0 0	37,500	38,000	2,825 0 0
465	465	0 0 0	5,900	6,000	325 0 0	38,000	38,500	2,870 0 0
470	470	0 0 0	6,000	6,100	330 0 0	38,500	39,000	2,915 0 0
475	475	0 0 0	6,100	6,200	335 0 0	39,000	39,500	2,960 0 0
480	480	0 0 0	6,200	6,300	340 0 0	39,500	40,000	3,005 0 0
485	485	0 0 0	6,300	6,400	345 0 0	40,000	40,500	3,050 0 0
490	490	0 0 0	6,400	6,500	350 0 0	40,500	41,000	3,095 0 0
495	495	0 0 0	6,500	6,600	355 0 0	41,000	41,500	3,140 0 0
500	500	0 0 0	6,600	6,700	360 0 0	41,500	42,000	3,185 0 0
505	505	0 0 0	6,700	6,800	365 0 0	42,000	42,500	3,230 0 0
510	510	0 0 0	6,800	6,900	370 0 0	42,500	43,000	3,275 0 0
515	515	0 0 0	6,900	7,000	375 0 0	43,000	43,500	3,320 0 0
520	520	0 0 0	7,000	7,100	380 0 0	43,500	44,000	3,365 0 0
525	525	0 0 0	7,100	7,200	385 0 0	44,000	44,500	3,410 0 0
530	530	0 0 0	7,200	7,300	390 0 0	44,500	45,000	3,455 0 0
535	535	0 0 0	7,300	7,400	395 0 0	45,000	45,500	3,500 0 0
540	540	0 0 0	7,400	7,500	400 0 0	45,500	46,000	3,545 0 0
545	545	0 0 0	7,500	7,600	405 0 0	46,000	46,500	3,590 0 0
550	550	0 0 0	7,600	7,700	410 0 0	46,500	47,000	3,635 0 0
555	555	0 0 0	7,700	7,800	415 0 0	47,000	47,500	3,680 0 0
560	560	0 0 0	7,800	7,900	420 0 0	47,500	48,000	3,725 0 0
565	565	0 0 0	7,900	8,000	425 0 0	48,000	48,500	3,770 0 0
570	570	0 0 0	8,000	8,100	430 0 0	48,500	49,000	3,815 0 0
575	575	0 0 0	8,100	8,200	435 0 0	49,000	49,500	3,860 0 0
580	580	0 0 0	8,200	8,300	440 0 0	49,500	50,000	3,905 0 0
585	585	0 0 0	8,300	8,400	445 0 0	50,000	50,500	3,950 0 0
590	590	0 0 0	8,400	8,500	450 0 0	50,500	51,000	3,995 0 0
595	595	0 0 0	8,500	8,600	455 0 0	51,000	51,500	4,040 0 0
600	600	0 0 0	8,600	8,700	460 0 0	51,500	52,000	4,085 0 0
605	605	0 0 0	8,700	8,800	465 0 0	52,000	52,500	4,130 0 0
610	610	0 0 0	8,800	8,900	470 0 0	52,500	53,000	4,175 0 0
615	615	0 0 0	8,900	9,000	475 0 0	53,000	53,500	4,220 0 0
620	620	0 0 0	9,000	9,100	480 0 0	53,500	54,000	4,265 0 0
625	625	0 0 0	9,100	9,200	485 0 0	54,000	54,500	4,310 0 0
630	630	0 0 0	9,200	9,300	490 0 0	54,500	55,000	4,355 0 0
635	635	0 0 0	9,300	9,400	495 0 0			

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SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem Fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
22,000	24,000	1,015 0 0	1,40,000	1,45,000	1,820 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,460 0 0
24,000	26,000	1,035 0 0	1,45,000	1,50,000	1,875 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,480 0 0
26,000	28,000	1,055 0 0	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,930 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,490 0 0
28,000	30,000	1,075 0 0	1,55,000	1,60,000	1,985 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,500 0 0
30,000	32,000	1,095 0 0	1,60,000	1,65,000	2,040 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,510 0 0
32,000	34,000	1,115 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	2,095 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,520 0 0
34,000	36,000	1,135 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	2,150 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,530 0 0
36,000	38,000	1,155 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	2,205 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,540 0 0
38,000	40,000	1,175 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	2,260 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,550 0 0
40,000	42,000	1,195 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	2,315 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,560 0 0
42,000	44,000	1,215 0 0	1,90,000	1,95,000	2,370 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,570 0 0
44,000	46,000	1,235 0 0	1,95,000	2,00,000	2,425 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,580 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,255 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,480 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,590 0 0
48,000	50,000	1,275 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	2,535 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,600 0 0
50,000	52,000	1,295 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,590 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,610 0 0
52,000	54,000	1,315 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,645 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,620 0 0
54,000	56,000	1,335 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,700 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,630 0 0
56,000	58,000	1,355 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,755 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,640 0 0
58,000	60,000	1,375 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,810 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,650 0 0
60,000	62,000	1,395 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,865 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,660 0 0
62,000	64,000	1,415 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,920 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,670 0 0
64,000	66,000	1,435 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,975 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,680 0 0
66,000	68,000	1,455 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	3,030 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,690 0 0
68,000	70,000	1,475 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	3,085 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,700 0 0
70,000	72,000	1,495 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	3,140 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,710 0 0
72,000	74,000	1,515 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	3,195 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,720 0 0
74,000	76,000	1,535 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	3,250 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,730 0 0
76,000	78,000	1,555 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	3,305 0 0	4,10,000	4,15,000	2,740 0 0
78,000	80,000	1,575 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	3,360 0 0	4,15,000	4,20,000	2,750 0 0
80,000	82,000	1,595 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	3,415 0 0	4,20,000	4,25,000	2,760 0 0
82,000	84,000	1,615 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	3,470 0 0	4,25,000	4,30,000	2,770 0 0
84,000	86,000	1,635 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	3,525 0 0	4,30,000	4,35,000	2,780 0 0
86,000	88,000	1,655 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	3,580 0 0	4,35,000	4,40,000	2,790 0 0
88,000	90,000	1,675 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	3,635 0 0	4,40,000	4,45,000	2,800 0 0
90,000	92,000	1,695 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	3,690 0 0	4,45,000	4,50,000	2,810 0 0
92,000	94,000	1,715 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	3,745 0 0	4,50,000	4,55,000	2,820 0 0
94,000	96,000	1,735 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	3,800 0 0	4,55,000	4,60,000	2,830 0 0
96,000	98,000	1,755 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	3,855 0 0	4,60,000	4,65,000	2,840 0 0
98,000	1,00,000	1,775 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	3,910 0 0	4,65,000	4,70,000	2,850 0 0
1,00,000	1,02,000	1,795 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	3,965 0 0	4,70,000	4,75,000	2,860 0 0
1,02,000	1,04,000	1,815 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	4,020 0 0	4,75,000	4,80,000	2,870 0 0
1,04,000	1,06,000	1,835 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	4,075 0 0	4,80,000	4,85,000	2,880 0 0
1,06,000	1,08,000	1,855 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	4,130 0 0	4,85,000	4,90,000	2,890 0 0
1,08,000	1,10,000	1,875 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	4,185 0 0	4,90,000	4,95,000	2,900 0 0
1,10,000	1,12,000	1,895 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	4,240 0 0	4,95,000	5,00,000	2,910 0 0
1,12,000	1,14,000	1,915 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	4,295 0 0	5,00,000	5,05,000	2,920 0 0
1,14,000	1,16,000	1,935 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	4,350 0 0	5,05,000	5,10,000	2,930 0 0
1,16,000	1,18,000	1,955 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	4,405 0 0	5,10,000	5,15,000	2,940 0 0
1,18,000	1,20,000	1,975 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	4,460 0 0	5,15,000	5,20,000	2,950 0 0
1,20,000	1,22,000	1,995 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	4,515 0 0	5,20,000	5,25,000	2,960 0 0
1,22,000	1,24,000	2,015 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	4,570 0 0	5,25,000	5,30,000	2,970 0 0
1,24,000	1,26,000	2,035 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	4,625 0 0	5,30,000	5,35,000	2,980 0 0
1,26,000	1,28,000	2,055 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	4,680 0 0	5,35,000	5,40,000	2,990 0 0
1,28,000	1,30,000	2,075 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	4,735 0 0	5,40,000	5,45,000	3,000 0 0
1,30,000	1,32,000	2,095 0 0	4,10,000	4,15,000	4,790 0 0	5,45,000	5,50,000	3,010 0 0
1,32,000	1,34,000	2,115 0 0	4,15,000	4,20,000	4,845 0 0	5,50,000	5,55,000	3,020 0 0
1,34,000	1,36,000	2,135 0 0	4,20,000	4,25,000	4,900 0 0	5,55,000	5,60,000	3,030 0 0
1,36,000	1,38,000	2,155 0 0	4,25,000	4,30,000	4,955 0 0	5,60,000	5,65,000	3,040 0 0
1,38,000	1,40,000	2,175 0 0	4,30,000	4,35,000	5,010 0 0	5,65,000	5,70,000	3,050 0 0
1,40,000	1,42,000	2,195 0 0	4,35,000	4,40,000	5,065 0 0	5,70,000	5,75,000	3,060 0 0
1,42,000	1,44,000	2,215 0 0	4,40,000	4,45,000	5,120 0 0	5,75,000	5,80,000	3,070 0 0
1,44,000	1,46,000	2,235 0 0	4,45,000	4,50,000	5,175 0 0	5,80,000	5,85,000	3,080 0 0
1,46,000	1,48,000	2,255 0 0	4,50,000	4,55,000	5,230 0 0	5,85,000	5,90,000	3,090 0 0
1,48,000	1,50,000	2,275 0 0	4,55,000	4,60,000	5,285 0 0	5,90,000	5,95,000	3,100 0 0
1,50,000	1,52,000	2,295 0 0	4,60,000	4,65,000	5,340 0 0	5,95,000	6,00,000	3,110 0 0
1,52,000	1,54,000	2,315 0 0	4,65,000	4,70,000	5,395 0 0	6,00,000	6,05,000	3,120 0 0
1,54,000	1,56,000	2,335 0 0	4,70,000	4,75,000	5,450 0 0	6,05,000	6,10,000	3,130 0 0
1,56,000	1,58,000	2,355 0 0	4,75,000	4,80,000	5,505 0 0	6,10,000	6,15,000	3,140 0 0
1,58,000	1,60,000	2,375 0 0	4,80,000	4,85,000	5,560 0 0	6,15,000	6,20,000	3,150 0 0
1,60,000	1,62,000	2,395 0 0	4,85,000	4,90,000	5,615 0 0	6,20,000	6,25,000	3,160 0 0
1,62,000	1,64,000	2,415 0 0	4,90,000	4,95,000	5,670 0 0	6,25,000	6,30,000	3,170 0 0
1,64,000	1,66,000	2,435 0 0	4,95,000	5,00,000	5,725 0 0	6,30,000	6,35,000	3,180 0 0
1,66,000	1,68,000	2,455 0 0	5,00,000	5,05,000	5,780 0 0	6,35,000	6,40,000	3,190 0 0
1,68,000	1,70,000	2,475 0 0	5,05,000	5,10,000	5,835 0 0	6,40,000	6,45,000	3,200 0 0
1,70,000	1,72,000	2,495 0 0	5,10,000	5,15,000	5,890 0 0	6,45,000	6,50,000	3,210 0 0
1,72,000	1,74,000	2,515 0 0	5,15,000	5,20,000	5,945 0 0	6,50,000	6,55,000	3,220 0 0
1,74,000	1,76,000	2,535 0 0	5,20,000	5,25,000	6,000 0 0	6,55,000	6,60,000	3,230 0 0
1,76,000	1,78,000	2,555 0 0	5,25,000	5,30,000	6,055 0 0	6,60,000	6,65,000	3,240 0 0
1,78,000	1,80,000	2,575 0 0	5,30,000	5,35,000	6,110 0 0	6,65,000	6,70,000	3,250 0 0
1,80,000	1,82,000	2,595 0 0	5,35,000	5,40,000	6,165 0 0	6,70,000	6,75,000	3,260 0 0
1,82,000	1,84,000	2,615 0 0	5,40,000	5,45,000	6,220 0 0	6,75,000	6,80,000	3,270 0 0
1,84,000	1,86,000	2,635 0 0	5,45,000	5,50,000	6,275 0 0	6,80,000	6,85,000	3,280 0 0
1,86,000	1,88,000	2,655 0 0	5,50,000	5,55,000	6,330 0 0	6,85,000	6,90,000	3,290 0 0
1,88,000	1,90,000	2,675 0 0	5,55,000	5,60,000	6,385 0 0	6,90,000	6,95,000	3,300 0 0
1,90,000	1,92,000	2,695 0 0	5,60,000	5,65,000	6,440 0 0	6,95,000	7,00,000	3,310 0 0
1,92,000	1,94,000	2,715 0 0	5,65,000	5,70,000	6,495 0 0	7,00,000	7,05,000	3,320 0 0
1,94,000	1,96,000	2,735 0 0	5,70,000	5,75,000	6,550 0 0	7,05,000	7,10,000	3,330 0 0
1,96,000	1,98,000	2,755 0 0	5,75,000	5,80,000	6,605 0 0	7,10,000	7,15,000	3,340 0 0
1,98,000	2,00,000	2,775 0 0	5,80,000	5,85,000	6,660 0 0	7,15,000	7,20,000	3,350 0 0
2,00,000	2,02,000	2,795 0 0	5,85,000	5,90,000	6,715 0 0	7,20,000	7,25,000	3,360 0 0
2,02,000	2,04,000	2,815 0 0	5,90,000	5,95,000	6,770 0 0	7,25,000	7,30,000	3,370 0 0
2,04,000	2,06,000	2,835 0 0	5,95,000	6,00,000	6,825 0 0	7,30,000	7,35,000	3,380 0 0
2,06,000	2,08,000	2,855 0 0	6,00,000	6,05,000	6,880 0 0	7,35,000	7,40,000	3,390 0 0
2,08,000	2,10,000	2,875 0 0	6,05,000	6,10,000	6,935 0 0	7,40,000	7,45,000	3,400 0 0
2,10,000	2,12,000	2,895 0 0	6,10,000	6,15,000	6,990 0 0	7,45,000	7,50,000	3,410 0 0
2,12,000	2,14,000	2,915 0 0	6,15,000	6,20,000	7,045 0 0	7,50,000	7,55,000	3,420 0 0
2,14,000	2,16,000	2,935 0 0	6,20,000	6,25,000	7,100 0 0			

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
7. Undertaking under Section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.	
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Indian Income Tax Act.	
9. Petition of appeal under the Indian Income Tax Act, Section twenty-one.	One Rupee.
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—
	(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in Classes (b) and (c) of this Number.....
	(b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority.....
	(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority.....
11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented.....	Eight Annas. One Rupee. Two Rupees.
12. Caveat.	
13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, Section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, Section nine or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, Section seven.	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority.....
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.	(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority.....
15. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	Five Rupees. Two Rupees.
16. Administration bond.	
17. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:—	Five Rupees.
1. To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court.	Eight Rupees.

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
ii. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates—	
iii. To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed.	
iv. To set aside an award.	
v. To set aside an adoption.	
vi. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	Ten Rupees.
18. Application under Section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.	
19. Agreement under Section three hundred and twenty-eight of the same Code.	
20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under Section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under Section fifty-five of the same Act.	
21. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	Twenty Rupees.

6th January, 1871, No. 74.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II, No. 6.

14th July, 1871, No. 2604.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 35 of "The Court Fees Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I, Article II, of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons:

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

31st January, 1872, No. 839.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Exceptions.

Plaint or petition for execution.....A fee of 8 Annas each.
Memoranda of appeal.....2 Rupees each.

26th February, 1872, No. 401.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned Rules to take effect from and after the 1st April, 1872, in supersession of the Rules laid down in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April, 1870, (published at pages 493 and 497 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for 1870), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes:—

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz., the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II.—In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured, the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding, as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the value noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	1	2	0	3	0
0	2	3	0	4	0
0	3	4	0	5	0
0	4	5	0	6	0
0	5	6	0	7	0
0	6	7	0		
1	0				

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a licensed Stamp vendor or by the Assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the premises of the Court, and by all others vendors authorized to sell Court Fees' stamps. The Stamp Vendor's Office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

V.—A register shall be kept in the Office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the Clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Compromise Register-writer; and in this Register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register-writer to make out the certificate for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the Stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The Stamp vendor will, from time to time, replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as

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his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the Stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI.—It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, description and values are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys and to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to the costs of references to the High Court.

8th March, 1872, No. 1,756.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,695, dated 15th March, 1870, and to issue the following directions:—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act, may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

3. The impressed stamps referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

4. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

5. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

5th March, 1875, No. 1,520.

In exercise of the powers respectively conferred by Section 25 and Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, and in supersession of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March, 1872, and all other notifications on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

1. From and after the first April, 1875, the fees chargeable under the abovementioned Act, shall be denoted only by adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees."

2. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

22nd March, 1872, No. 2,195.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 2,004, dated 14th July, 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April, 1870, the date on which the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870 came into force.

5th April, 1872, No. 2,520.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, (No. VII), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty, copies

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of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 415 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

9th April, 1872, No. 2245.

The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March, 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St. George 24th April, 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees'), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee stamps for general observance:—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted:—

I. At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.

II. At all district and taluk treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the central depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôt to which they are subordinate.

3. Provided that Court Fee Labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an ex-officio vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee Labels.

4. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees' Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

5. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule:—

(1st.) When, by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer, they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd.) Or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd.) Or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 34 of the Court Fees' Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees' stamps: Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees' labels.

225
9th August, 1872, No. 1,906.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of settlement records furnished to land-holders and cultivators, but not certified by the signature of any public officer to be true copies.

Nothing in this notification applies to copies of Judicial proceedings.

3rd October, 1872, No. 3,807.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

17th January, 1873, No. 502.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue Officers in accordance with Section 55 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

18th April, 1873, No. 2,504.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No. 2,025 dated the 15th August, 1872, published in page 782 of the Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid on Probate or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the chief Executive Revenue Authority under the Local Governments in each Presidency or Province, if he thinks right, in respect of such portion of the assets as is actually applied in discharging the debts of the deceased.

6th June, 1873, No. 996.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees leviable on the undermentioned documents:—

1. Copy or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under Section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. Copies of depositions furnished to accused persons under Section 201 of the said Code.

3. Copy of the Judgment or Order passed by a Criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the Jury, furnished under Section 276 of the said Code to any person affected by such Judgment or Order, provided that such person is in Jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

4. Copies of the examination of witnesses given to accused persons under Section 257 of the said Code.

5. Copies of charges given to accused persons under Section 446 of the said Code.

6. Copies of Orders of Maintenance given under Section 538 of the said Code.

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras pursuant to the Court Fees' Act, Section 20, confirmed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

Vide Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 5th August, 1873, page 1255.

22nd August, 1873, No. 2503.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaint, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the

Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

No. 3816.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

No. 801.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, reduces to eight annas the fee payable:

- (a) On the plaint in every suit hereafter instituted in the Province of Oudh to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietory tenure where no consequential relief is prayed:
- (b) On every appeal hereafter presented in any such suit, whether instituted before or after the date of this Notification:

No. 1293.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

No. 1511.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable under Schedule I of the said Act, on plaints in summary suits brought before Collectors under Madras Act, No. VIII of 1865.

31st July, 1874.

No. 4685.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue, shall be reduced to the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

5th February, 1875.

No. 855.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following remission:—

Whenever upon payment of the full fee chargeable under the said Act, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XI of 1853, or Act XX of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fees shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMP.

23rd July, 1875, page 1335.

No. 2255. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable on the counterpart of any instrument shall in no case exceed the duty chargeable on the instrument itself.

No. 2253. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5, Clause (b) of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rescind the first paragraph of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1510 dated 14th March, 1871, and the whole of the Notification, No. 2329, dated 23rd

March, 1872, and to direct that the power of denoting the stamp on instruments chargeable under the said Act may be exercised by the following officers:—

- The Collector of Calcutta.
- The Collector of Kurrachee.
- The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Moulmein and Akyab.
- The Superintendent of Stamps (Commissioner of Stamps), North-Western Provinces.
- The Superintendent of Stamps (Financial Commissioner), Punjab.

No. 2280. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of Act XVIII of 1869 and in supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 391, dated May 1870, the Governor-General in Council hereby remits throughout British India the duties chargeable under the said Act on all instruments executed by salaried Officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties.

15th October, 1875, page 1829.

No. 1467. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on instruments executed by ryots or cultivators to secure the repayment of advances made to them or under the authority of Government.

This Notification extends only to the Allahabad District under the government of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and does not apply to any instrument executed after the 31st December, 1875.

No. 1483. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of Act XVIII of 1869 and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2280, dated 23rd July, 1875, the Governor-General in Council hereby remits throughout British India the duties chargeable under the said Act on all instruments executed by the holder of any salaried office under Government, or by his surety, for the due performance of the duties of such Office.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMP.

The 1st September, 1876.

No. 2623. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5, Clause (b) of the General Stamp Act (XVIII of 1869) and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2255, and 23rd July, 1875, and No. 1458, dated 7th July 1876, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the power of denoting the stamp on instruments chargeable under the said Act may be exercised by the following Officers:—

- The Collector of Calcutta.
- The Collector of Kurrachee.
- The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab.
- The Superintendent of Stamps (Commissioner of Stamps), North-Western Provinces.
- The Superintendent of Stamps (Inspector-General of Registration), Punjab.
- The Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

(STAMPS).

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st July, 1877, No. 2047, page 455.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870 and in supersession of the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 4366, dated 31st October 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act in respect of—

- 1st.—Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government, Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any Criminal Court.

2nd.—Copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader, or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding.

3rd.—Copies of judgments and depositions required by Officers of the Police Department for conducting appeals on behalf of Government before any Criminal Courts.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th August, 1877, No. 2127, page 510.

The 27th July, 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act of 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the fee chargeable under the said Act on plaints filed in suits for possession of immovable property under Section 9 of the Special Relief Act No. I of 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of Fees for plaints mentioned in Schedule I, Article I of the Court Fees Act.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th December, 1877, No. 587, P., page 861.

Fort William, the 10th December, 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Bills of Exchange which may be drawn in Berar on and after the 1st January 1878, and on account of which the full rate of stamp duty may have been paid in Berar, shall be exempted from the further payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in British India; and that Bills drawn in British India on and after the abovementioned date, shall, in like manner be exempted from the payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in Berar.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th May, 1878, No. 170, page 267.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

The 26th April, 1878.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce to anna one the Court Fee payable under the said Act for a petition to the Collector for relief under Section 13 of the Madras Trades License Act, 1878.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th June, 1878, No. 749, page 329.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

The 31st May, 1878.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 27th May 1878.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Officers of the Department.

Director General of the Post Office.....	A. M. Monteath, Esq., Bengal C. S.
Deputy Director General.....	F. R. Hogg, Esq., Ben. C. S. (Offg.)
Assistant Director General.....	E. R. Douglas, Esq.
Post Master General, Bengal.....	F. R. Hogg, Esq., C. S.
Post Master General, Bombay.....	J. MacFarlan, Esq., C. S. (Officiating.)
Post Master General, Madras.....	H. E. M. James, Esq.
Post Master General, N. W. Provinces..	J. MacFarlan, Esq., C. S.
Post Master General, Punjab.....	H. G. Turner, Esq., C. S. (Officiating.)
Compiler of Post Office Accounts.....	C. W. Hutchinson, Esq.
Post Master, Calcutta.....	Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Lane.
Post Master, Bombay.....	John Dillon, Esq.
Post Master, Madras.....	E. C. George, Esq.
	C. A. Stuart, Esq.
	M. Percy, Esq.

Postmaster General's Office.

BEACH—10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. G. Turner, Esq., C. S. (Offg.)	Postmr. Genl. | J. DeCaster, Esq. Superintendent.
	Mr. H. M. D' Rozario, Manager.
	P. Ananthachari, B.A.; Dy. Manager.

Postmaster's Department.

FORBES'S BROADWAY—7 to 8 A. M. and 12 noon to 5 P. M.

M. Percy, Esq.	Postmaster.
Mr. R. Jones.....	Deputy Postmaster.

Dead Letter Office.

R. McKillop, Esq.	Superintendent.
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Inspectors of Post Offices.

Division.	Division.
Vizagapatam.....C. Allsopp, Esq.	Cuddalore.....C. S. Bonifacio, Esq.
Cocanada.....G. W. Cresswell, Esq.	Trichinopoly.....J. G. Corbates, Esq.
Hyderabad.....E. M. Dawes, Esq.	Palamcottah.....C. Smith, Esq.
Bangalore.....J. Hopper, Esq.	Supernumerary Insp. attached to Postmaster Genl's Office, Madras
Nellore.....Goolam Roza Saib.	
Mount.....M. Kinsley, Esq.	
Calicut.....E. H. Gregory, Esq.	
Coimbatore.....J. Bower, Esq.	Candidate Inspector....F. W. Tytler, Esq.

Travelling Post Office.

MADRAS DIVISION.

W. Alpin, Esq.	Superintendent.
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Postmasters.

Bangalore.....Mr. S. Christian.	Masulipatam.....Mr. W. A. Johnson.
Bellary.....Mr. T. C. D' Rozario.	Mount.....S. Caroonambaram Pillay.
Berhampore.....Mr. H. Blake.	Nellore.....Mr. P. Barboza.
Calicut.....Mr. W. G. Wright.	Ootacamund.....Mr. A. Rheinius.
Cocanada.....Mr. J. C. Paterson.	Pondicherry.....Madame M. Bourguet, (Deputy Postmistress.)
Cannanore.....Mr. B. G. A. Bosch, (Depy.)	
Cochin.....Mr. F. F. D' Almeida.	Palamcottah.....Mr. H. Humphreys.
Cuddalore.....V. Meelosawray Pillay.	Salem.....N. Virdarajulu Naidu.
Coimbatore.....I. Saminada Iyer.	Secunderabad.....Mr. J. Fernandez, (Depy.)
Cuddapah.....T. Appavoo Pillay.	Trevandrum.....S. Rungiah Chetty.
Hyderabad.....Mr. G. E. Walker.	Trichinopoly.....I. Jesudasan Pillay.
Kurnool.....C. Narsimha Charlu.	Tanjore.....K. Chinnaamy Pillay.
Madras.....P. T. Raja Rao Pillay.	Vellore.....H. Teckaram Sing.
Mangalore.....Mr. J. Sequeira.	Vizagapatam.....Mr. D. M. Cosby.

FOR LOCAL DELIVERY.

For 9 A.M. Mail on Runner Line for Poddoevil, Pull- cat, Ponnery, Toda- and Seolootpett.	For 6 P. M. South Line Train Mail.	For the 6-15 P.M. North Line Mail Train.	For 8-10 A. M. of 1st Delivery.	For 1-15 P. M. of 2nd Delivery.	For 4-15 P. M. of 2nd Delivery.
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	A.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. H.	P. M.
{ General Post Office.....	6-30	..	8-30	..	4-45	5	8	12-15	3-45
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-30	..	6-30	..	2-45	2-45	6-30	11-45	2-45
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-45	..	5-45	..	3-45	3-45	5-15	12-30	3-45
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-0	..	4-0	..	2-0	2-0	4-0	10-45	2-0
{ Branch Post Office.....	6-45	..	5-55	..	3-40	3-40	5-55	12-45	2-40
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-25	..	4-25	..	2-10	2-10	4-25	11-15	2-10
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-40	..	5-40	..	3-25	3-25	5-40	12-30	3-25
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-10	..	4-10	..	1-55	1-55	4-10	11-0	3-0
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-25	..	5-25	..	3-10	3-10	5-25	12-15	3-10
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	3-45	..	3-45	..	1-40	1-40	3-45	10-45	1-40
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-10	..	5-10	..	2-55	2-55	5-10	12-0	2-55
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	3-40	..	3-40	..	1-25	1-25	3-40	10-30	1-25
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-10	..	5-10	..	2-55	2-55	5-10	11-55	2-55
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	3-40	..	3-40	..	2-40	2-40	3-40	12-15	2-40
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-0	..	5-0	..	3-10	3-10	5-25	10-45	1-40
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	5-25	..	5-25	..	1-40	1-40	5-35	12-30	1-40
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-55	..	5-55	..	3-25	3-25	5-40	11-40	1-55
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-10	..	4-10	..	1-55	1-55	4-30	12-45	2-10
{ Branch Post Office.....	5-55	..	5-55	..	3-40	3-40	5-55	11-15	2-10
{ Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-20	..	4-20	..	2-15	2-15	4-30	12-15	2-15
{ Branch Post Office.....	4-30	..	4-30	..	3-50	3-50	4-30	11-15	2-15
{ Receiving House.....	6-5	..	6-5	..	3-50	3-50	6-5	12-50	3-50

Registered letters during the hours for receipt of such covers for any particular Mail must be tendered at the General Post Office half an hour, and at the Branch Post Office fifteen minutes, before the closing of the Mail.

Postal District.	Number.	Locality of Pillar Box.	HOURS AT WHICH SERVED.					
			1st A. M.		2nd A. M.		3rd P. M.	
Madras G. P. O.	1	Tannah Junction, Thumboo Chetty Street.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
	2	Town Police Court.						
	3	Custom House, Beach.						
	4	Tannah, Manady Bezaar Street.						
	5	Tannah, near Mint.	5	30	11	45	2	45
	6	Tannah, Parcherry Bazaar.						
	7	Tannah, General Hospital.						
	8	Tannah, Salsey Street, Sewerpett.						
	9	Goopaly Bazaar.						
Royapooram P. Office.	10	Veerabudra Pilliar Covil Street.						
	11	Gows Moodeen Street, Cassimode.						
Perambore P. Office.	12	Trivatoor High Road, Rondiarpett.	4	...	10	45	2	...
	13	Jemadar's Tannah, Washermanpett.						
	14	Railway Station, Perambore.	4	25	11	15	2	10
	15	Park Gate, Sak Cotaurs.						
Pursewaikum P. Office.	16	Perambore Barracks Road, near Dispensary.						
	17	Choolay Road.	4	10	11	...	1	55
	18	Rundall's Road, near late Police Court.						
Egmore P. O.	19	Police Station, New Town.						
	20	Begum Baugh, Poonamallee Road.						
	21	Kilpauk Garden Road.	3	55	10	45	1	40
	22	Orme's Road, Kilpauk.						
Nungumbaukum P. O.	23	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road.						
	24	Junction of Grange's Road.						
	25	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road.	3	40	10	30	1	25
Teynampett P. Office.	26	Tannah, Fully Teynampett, Mount Road.						
	27	Mowbray's Road.	3	40	10	30	1	25
Adyar P. O.	28	Luz Church Road.						
	29	None.						
Mylapore P. Office.	30	Jemadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road.						
	31	Tannah, Nochekoopum, S. Beach Road.	3	55	10	45	1	40
	32	Saint Thome Station.						
Royapettah P. Office.	33	Kistnampett, Ice House Road.						
	34	Ice House Road.	4	10	11	...	1	55
	35	Neill's Statue, Mount Road.						
	36	Bell's Road.						
	37	Revenue Board Office, Chepank.						
Mount Road P. Office.	38	Jemadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road.						
	39	Tannah, Jam Bezaar, Pyrcott's Rd.	4	25	11	15	2	10
	40	Harris's Road, Poodcopett.						
	41	Jemadar's Tannah, Chintadrepett.						
Central Railway Station.	42	Periammetto, opposite S. W. Gate, People's Park.						
	43	North Madah Street, Triplicane.						
Sydapett Post Office.	44	Cleared by the Company.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Opposite the Office.	5	15	11	15	3	15

Other than the Pillar Letter Boxes particularized above, the following are attached to the General Post Office, and served by a rural messenger who also delivers letters at the places named, on the afternoons of the days on which the boxes are served. He also receives letters for post and sells stamps in small quantities when on his tour:—

No. 44, Red Hills, 6 p. m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

List of Postal Districts and Suburbs included in each, showing the probable hour the Letter-Carriers attached to each office leave with Covers for delivery.

Postal Districts.	Suburbs included in each District.	HOURS THE DELIVERIES ARE EFFECTED AT EACH OFFICE.			
		Week Days.			Sundays one Delivery only.
		1st Delivery.	2nd Delivery.	3rd Delivery.	
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Moorialpett, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Paracherry, Sowcarpett, John Pereira's, Googely Bazaar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c.	A.M. 8-30	P.M. 1-15	P.M. 4-15	A.M. 8-30
Royapooram Post Office.	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookapett, Washermanpett, and Tondiarpett.	9-0	1-45	4-15	9-0
Perambore Post Office.	Perambore, Vasalapady, Coshapett, Choolay, Narrainapallinam and Veeranathotum.	8-55	4-40	4-40	8-55
Pursewaulkum Post Office.	Vepery, Pursewaulkum, Leacock's Gardens, New Town, Periamettoo, the Poonamallee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk.	9-10	1-55	4-55	9-10
Egmore Post Office.	Egmore, Poodoopett, Pantheon Road, Chetput, the Poonamallee Road, West of the Scotch Kirk.	9-25	2-10	5-10	9-25
Nungumbankum Post Office.	Nungumbankum and Mackay's Gardens.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40
Teynampett Post Office.	Teynampett, Holmes' Gardens, and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40
Mylapore Post Office.	Saint Thomé, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	9-25	2-10	5-10	9-25
Adyar Post Office.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	9-40	2-25	5-25	9-40
Royapettiah Post Office.	Royapettiah, Kistnampett, Meersailpettah, Club, and Hotels in the neighbourhood, & the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	9-10	1-55	4-55	9-10
Mount Road Post Office.	Camp Equisage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chetpakk Palace, Chintadrepettah, Nursingapooram and Mundy Bazaar.	8-55	1-40	4-40	8-55
Sydapett Post Office.	Sydapett and its neighbourhood.	10-10	2-25	5-55	10-10

Table showing the latest hour for posting Parcels and Packets at the several Post Offices in Madras for despatch to Stations in the Mofussil.

	For 7-30 A.M. South Indian Mail Train.	For 9 A.M. Mail on Runner Line for Poodoovail, Palicat, Ponnari, Toda and Sooloorpett.		For 6 P.M. Mail Train.	
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Previous day		Previous day		
Madras General Post Office	5	..	6	..	4-0
Royapooram Branch Post Office	4	..	4	..	3-35
Perambore do.	4	..	4	..	3-30
Pursewaulkum do.	4	..	4	..	3-15
Egmore do.	4	..	4	..	3-0
Nungumbankum do.	4	..	4	..	2-45
Teynampett do.	4	..	4	..	2-45
Adyar do.	4	..	4	..	2-30
Mylapore do.	4	..	4	..	3-0
Royapettiah do.	4	..	4	..	3-1
Mount Road do.	4	..	4	..	3-30
Sydapett do.	3-5	..	3-5	..	3-5
Port St. George Receiving House	4	..	4	..	3-40

Table showing the latest hour for posting Letters and Papers at the Branch Post Offices for Mails closing at the General Post Office for Despatch by Steamers.

	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING.		
	For Mails closing between 6 A.M. and 1-15 P.M.	For Mails closing between 1-15 and 4-15 P.M.	For Mails closing between 4-15 P.M. and 6-30 P.M.
Royapooram Post Office	A.M. 5-45	P.M. 12-20	P.M. 3-45
Perambore do.	5-55	12-45	3-40
Pursewaulkum do.	5-40	12-30	3-25
Egmore do.	5-25	12-15	3-10
Nungumbankum do.	5-10	12-0	2-55
Teynampett do.	5-10	12-0	2-55
Adyar do.	5-0	A.M. 11-15	2-40
Mylapore do.	5-25	P.M. 12-15	3-10
Royapettiah do.	5-40	12-30	3-25
Mount Road do.	5-55	12-45	3-40
Port St. George R. H.	6-5	12-50	3-50
Sydapett Post Office	4-30	A.M. 11-15	2-15

NOTE.—At the General Post Office the Mails are closed about two hours before the time notified for the sailing of Steamers.

Memorandum showing the hour of arrival of the several Mails at the General Post Office daily, and the Deliveries at which they are distributed.

Mails.	Hour of arrival at the General Post Office.	Deliveries at which they are distributed.
From Stations on the South-West Line	About 6-30 A.M.	1st or 8-20 A.M. Delivery.
Do. do. on the North-West Line	About 5-30 P.M.	Do. do. do.
Do. Cuddalore (and Statias on the Southern Coast)	About 3-15 P.M.	Do. do. do. following day.
Do. Poodoovail, Ponnari, Toda, Sooloorpett and Naidupett.	Between 8 and 9 A.M.	2nd or 1-15 A.M. Delivery.
Do. Mount, Palaveram and Chingleput	About 10 A.M.	Do. or 1-15 P.M. do.

List of Postal Stations.

List of Stations on the North-West Line for which Mails are forwarded from
Madras by the 6 P. M. Train.

Adonie.	Cumbem.	Karrajah.	Prodtore.
Amlapoor.	Calingapatam,	Karnachee.	Peishwar.
Addanki.	Calcutta & all places	Kunpli.	Patna.
Ankapully.	in the Bengal Pre-	Kussowlie.	Peena.
Ankoti.	sidency.	Lingssoogoor.	Port Blair.
Anantapoor.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Parrus.
Aska.	Chandernagore.	Lucknow.	Punjab.
Aspery.	Coomitta.	Luxmestwer.	Pallumpett.
Averkee.	Cuttack.	Masulipatam.	Ranibendoor.
Agra.	Datchapully.	Madagood.	Raichore.
Ahmedabad.	Davart yapulgy.	Mominabad.	Rajahmundry.
Ahmednuggur.	Dowlaisweram.	Moonderghee.	Rapoor.
Akola.	Dracharam.	Moondagole.	Rayachote.
Akyah.	Dharwar.	Muctul.	Roin.
Aloor.	Dumbul.	Mungalgaherry.	Ranigunta.
Allahabad.	Dhooosee.	Mogulur.	Reypully.
Arungabad.	Dinapoor.	Meerut.	Rimandroog.
Arungerry.	Ellimarchilli.	Misricote.	Russelcondah.
Badgee.	Ellor.	Midrapore.	Reddypully.
Banideer.	Ellichpoor.	Mirzapore.	Rangoon & all places
Bauputla.	Gaujam.	Moordeshwer.	in British Bur-
Barwah.	Gazpathinuggur.	Mooltan.	mah.
Bettigery.	Gooty.	Mogul.	Rajpootana.
Bhalkal.	Gudur.	Moulmein.	Rewah.
Bellary.	Gulburgah.	Narsanveram.	Samulecottah.
Belghee.	Gudduck.	Narrainpett.	Swansee.
Berhampore.	Guntoor.	Nagrikatakum.	Scampett.
Bezwada.	Gudgherry.	Naidoogett.	Savanoor.
Bimlipatam.	Gundacul.	Nawpada.	Secundrabad.
Bolarum.	Gungolee.	Nedathavole.	Sekshapett.
Baitool.	Gopulpore.	Neelapully.	Sidapore.
Banda.	Gurug.	Nellore.	Sidhout.
Baroda.	Hominabad.	North-West Provin-	Siree.
Bombay, and all	Hangul.	ces.	Sind.
places in its Presi-	Honrabul.	Nandigama.	Seegum.
dency.	Hydrabad.	Nandial.	Soopa.
Birhee.	Herykeroor.	Nursacowpett.	Shahad.
Budwail.	Hingolee.	Nursapore.	Sholapoor.
Barrackpoor.	Hospet.	Nursapatam.	Shichatty.
Bassein.	Honore.	Nagode.	Sirala.
Belgaum.	Hoolhee.	Nagpore.	Sudashnagar.
Benares.	Hallul.	Nassick.	Sambulpore.
Bagulpore.	Istoor.	Neemuch.	Talputry.
British Burmah.	Itchapore.	Nurgood.	Tanaku.
Bunnosee.	Jammulmudgn.	Neermul.	Teekally.
Bunlapore.	Janumpett.	Novigood.	Toonee.
Casseebougah.	Juggampett.	Nowgong.	Terutany.
Carwar.	Juggiahpett.	Nusseerabad.	Trinulgherry.
Cassimcottah.	Kilashtry.	Nynetal.	Tripaty.
Chendragiri.	Kimedy.	Naggery.	Udiagherry.
Central Provinces.	Kistna.	Oncole.	Umritsur.
Chitacole.	Kurnool.	Oudh.	Venataghiri.
Chitterpoor.	Kuthiri.	Oomrawutty.	Venataglum.
Cheeparupully.	Kavali.	Paleole.	Vineopah.
Copun.	Kulladghee.	Pelli.	Vizianagram.
Chidoveram.	Kandassur.	Podily.	Veerasaram.
Coompta.	Kamplee.	Poonoy.	Waltair.
Cocanada.	Kirkas.	Palkondah.	Woodagherry.
Codoor.	Kotree.	Parvatipore.	Wontmetta.
Coringa.	Kutghutghae.	Peddapoor.	Yellapoor.
Cresser.	Koondagole.	Pittapoor.	
Cuddapah.	Kothapatam.		

List of Postal Stations—(Continued.)

List of Stations on the South-West Line for which Mails are forwarded from
Madras by 6 P. M. Train.

Amboor.	Devipatam.	Nagercoil.	Srirangam.
Alleppy.	Breand.	Nazareth.	Striperumbutoor.
Arcoot.	Errode.	Nagore.	Strivillipootoor.
Arabasamoodrum.	Ellengoody.	Needamungalam.	Suttiamungalam.
Armutty.	Erucollum.	Namcul.	Sherlaty.
Ammanaleknoor.	French Rocks.	Nangoonary.	Tanjore.
Aroopocottah.	Guynd.	Negipatam.	Tellicherry.
Arnee.	Goodaloor.	Nanilum.	Teppacolum.
Aryaloor.	Gooriatam.	Oosoor.	Terupoor.
Athoor.	Hurryhur.	Ootapilaram.	Tranquofar.
Aryandanghi.	Hoonsoor.	Ootacand.	Trevandrum.
Bangalore.	Hassan.	Palamcottah.	Trichinopoly.
Barkur.	Iyempat.	Palghant.	Tripatore.
Beesapur.	Jellapet.	Perpennagoody.	Trivellore.
Beypore.	Kumudy.	Palmanair.	Tuticorin.
Buntwal.	Kurikal.	Perambaloor.	Talaparamba.
Buddigaira.	Koyilpattam.	Polachy.	Trivellora.
Bowani.	Kistnagherry.	Poonanore.	Tencassy.
Calicut.	Kannadacoody.	Poloor.	Terachooly.
Calimere Point.	Kovarypauk.	Ponany.	Teromungalam.
Cannanore.	Kodicanal.	Pootoor.	Terapavemam.
Caroor.	Kolitali.	Pochanore.	Tinnevely.
Colar Road.	Kuttalum.	Puttocottah.	Trichapoundy.
Colar Stations.	Keelakarai.	Panmben.	Tondi.
Chowghaut.	Kotergherry.	Pullicoodah.	Thorayore.
Coopam.	Kuttaparamba.	Poonamallee.	Trichore.
Cochin.	Laulgooty.	Perencollum.	Trivellore.
Cotimlatore.	Madura.	Permagooty.	Trivady.
Combacoony.	Mann Madura.	Punganoor.	Teroovaroor.
Chittoor.	Manganapooram.	Puttamby.	Teruvadamathur.
Cunabum.	Mallapuram.	Pulney.	Tiroor.
Cocnoor.	Manantoddy.	Quilandy.	Udipi.
Cassargode.	Manamalgoody.	Quilon.	Udmulpettah.
Chinnamanoor.	Mannagooty.	Ramaiswerum.	Utergherry.
Colanagrapatam.	Mangalore.	Ramnad.	Vaniembaby.
Cottiam.	Mercara.	Razipore.	Vellore.
Collegal.	Mettapollam.	Salem.	Virdupetty.
Colechel.	Mimmissal.	Sattoor.	Veerasendrapett.
Ceylon and places in	Muttighiri.	Sayerpooram.	Vullam.
Colombo.	Muddenpuli.	Shermadavey.	Vythery.
Catupady.	Mysore.	Shoranore.	Wandewash.
Condapore.	Maha.	Satgur.	Wallajungur.
Darampoori.	Melur.	Sooramungalam.	Wootapollam.
Dannoor.	Malapollam.	Sunkernareoil.	Wellington.
Dindigul.	Moodocallatoo.	Sunkerrydroog.	Wollockole.
Darapooram.	Moosery.	Srivignam.	Wolvanad.
Devicottah.	Mootoopettah.	Sholinghur.	Wallajabad.
Donkencottah.	Muddenpully.	Shivagunga.	

List of Stations on the Southern Division for which Mails are forwarded from
Madras at 7-30 A.M. by South Indian Mail Train.

Atcherpaukum.	Madrantium.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Uloondooorpett.
Bowengherry.	Nellicoopam.	Sadras.	Virdachellum.
Chelunthrum.	Octraculloor.	Sheally.	Villoopooram.
Churampet.	Palaveram.	Tindevanam.	Needamungalam.
Cuddalore.	Pondicherry.	Teroocolicoondrum.	Combacoony.
Cheeroor.	Poonamallee.	Terupoor.	Tanjore.
Chinglepat.	Port Novo.	Teraveedi.	Negapatam.
Mayaveram.	Punrooty.		

List of Stations on the Northern Coast, from which Mails are forwarded from
Madras by runner at 9 A.M. daily.

Pondanvil.	Pulicat.	Pernari.	Sooloorpett.	Tada.
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Remarks and Instructions to which public attention is particularly invited.

ADDRESSES ON INLAND ARTICLES.—No address is complete which does not contain the Post Town from which delivery is intended, and care should always be taken to write the name of the Post Town as clearly as possible. It should generally form the last part of the address. If, however, the article be directed to a Post Town of small note (especially if situated in another Province), or if it be directed to a Post Town having a name the same as, or very similar to, the name of another Post Town, it is proper to add in brackets the name of the District or Province in which the Post Town of address is situated. This can always be ascertained by reference to the List of Post Offices (at the end of the Postal Guide).

It is very necessary to see that the name of the Province or District when added as above is given in *brackets*, so as not to be mistaken for the Post Town in cases where there is a Post Town of the same name. For instance, a letter for Kurseong in the Darjeeling District may, if the word "Darjeeling" be written without brackets, be probably sent to Darjeeling Post Town.

Inconvenience having been experienced in the delivery of articles to public officers at their offices or private residences, as well as to those changing their stations or appointments, owing to the frequent inclusion in the address of both name and official designation, and to the consequent doubt whether the cover is intended for the individual or the official, the public are invited to regulate the form of address so as to ensure correct delivery under the following rule prescribed for the guidance of Postal officials, viz.:—The delivery of articles *superscribed by a public officer as on H. M.'s service* is governed by the official designation (when given) of the addressee, and the delivery of covers *not so superscribed* is governed by the name (when given) of the addressee.

Note.—The last clause of the above rule relating to articles not superscribed as on Her Majesty's Service governs also the delivery of articles addressed to persons holding office in Banks, Firms or other institutions or offices. For instance a letter addressed to the Editor of a newspaper (no name being included in the address) will be delivered to the Editor for the time being, but a letter addressed to a particular individual by name together with the designation of Editor will in the absence of special instructions to the contrary from the individual named, be delivered to him even though he may have ceased to be Editor.

Care should be taken to spell the names of Post Towns in the same way as they are spelt in the List of Post Offices, and to write them *legibly in large, well-formed characters*. It must be remembered that to the natives of this country the English language is an acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect cursive handwriting as if the language and character were their own.

ADDRESSES ON FOREIGN ARTICLES.—In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the country (written clearly in large, well-formed characters) as well as the town or city, should be given in full. Attention to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad of the same name in different countries. Names of foreign towns, cities, or countries, should end with the name of the country. Names of foreign towns, cities, or countries, should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Post Schedule; and the attention of foreigners is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the foreign method. If the route by which the article is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the upper left-hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower left-hand corner.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO PLACES ABROAD TO WHICH PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE IS COMPULSORY.—Letters posted unpaid or insufficiently paid and addressed to places marked O (compulsory prepayment) in the Foreign Post Schedule, are returned to the senders through the Dead Letter Office. For further particulars see clause (12) of the remarks preceding the Foreign Post Schedule.

INITIAL ADDRESSES.—No letter or other article addressed to initials or to a fictitious name and destined for the United Kingdom can be registered. Such articles, if tendered, will not be accepted for registration.

POSTAGE LABELS HOW TO BE PLACED, &c.—Labels should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right-hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

The public are recommended to mark the stamps affixed by them to articles either by lines drawn across them, or by writing across them. Articles may be destroyed for the sake of the stamps borne by them, and as stamps bearing any mark denoting previous use cannot be so readily disposed of, much risk is avoided by the practice here recommended.

TRANSMISSION OF CURRENCY NOTES BY POST.—Letters containing coin, or a Currency Note, or any portion thereof, or manifestly containing a Postage or other stamp, or Label, or a Cheque, Hindi Bank Note, Bank Post Bill, Bill of Exchange, or the like, addressed to any place in India *must be registered*; and it is strongly recommended that Currency Notes and other valuables be sent under insurance.

CHANGES OF RESIDENCE.—Persons changing their place of residence are particularly requested to leave written instructions at the Post Office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Post Office of the place to which they may be going. A separate written instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt. No complicated or conditional instructions for re-direction can be attended to, and persons desiring services of this nature are advised to employ an Agent, to whom, if they so desire, all letters received to their address will be delivered. Instructions for re-direction should state clearly whether they are meant to apply to articles for other members of the family or household of the person giving the instructions.

RE-POSTED ARTICLES.—Articles re-posted without having been opened are, under certain conditions, explained in the Section headed "Re-direction," treated as re-directed articles.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.—Complaints against the Post Office, certified as such under the full signature and address of the sender, and addressed to any officer of the Postal Department, are not chargeable with any postage. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the "Overland Parcel Post." Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string; articles in transit detach this cover, and damage, and loss ensue. When sending parcels to, or ordering them from, the United Kingdom, special attention should be directed to the necessity for substantial wrappers or boxes properly secured.

A mistaken impression exists to the effect that the Overland Parcel Post has been organised in concert with the British Post Office, to whom references on the subject are not unfrequently made. The public are therefore requested to note, that the Overland Parcel Post has been arranged in continuation with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; any enquiries proceeding from England should be addressed to that Company's Office, No. 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

INSECURE COVERS USED BY THE PUBLIC.—It having been observed that the envelopes used for letters, packets, &c., sent through the post, are unfit for the purpose, causing damage to the correspondence, the public are recommended to use strong envelopes which, in the case of heavy or bulky articles, should be made of linen.

ADDRESSES ON LETTERS, &c., FOR PASSENGERS ON BOARD.—Letters posted in India for delivery to persons on their way to or from India should preferentially be addressed to the care of the local agent of the vessel or company to which the vessel belongs, full particulars being given of the name, &c., of the vessel (describing it as outward bound or homeward bound); if the addressee is travelling by one of the mail steamers (P. and O. Company) it may be sufficient to give the port of departure (Brindisi, Southampton, Calcutta or Bombay) of the steamer, with the time-table date of such departure and the port of destination; for example "A. B. passenger by outward Mail Steamer, Southampton (24th March) to Calcutta," care of &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

It is recommended that the name and address of the sender be written on the lower left hand corner of the letter preceded by the word "from," so as to save the opening of the letter in the Dead Letter Office in case of non-delivery, and it is recommended also that all such letters be fully prepaid.

If a letter be posted in India via Bombay to the address of a passenger proceeding from Calcutta or Madras by a steamer of the P. and O. Company, timed to reach Aden or Suez at or about the same time as the mail steamer which carries the letter from Bombay, it may be addressed as follows:—

Name of Addressee.

Passenger by Calcutta Mail Steamer (here enter name of vessel if known, or Calcutta date of departure).

Care of Marine Travelling Post Office, Bombay.

A. B.—Full pre-payment at Southampton rates is compulsory.

Such letters will be made over to the Marine Post Office on leaving Bombay, and will be left at Aden for delivery if the Bombay mail steamer precedes the Calcutta steamer, or be taken on for delivery at Suez if the Calcutta steamer has preceded. The delivery at Suez will be effected on board the Calcutta steamer as soon as possible after the arrival of the Bombay steamer.

Every person who may not be paid by the Post Office Department, through whom any district post letter may be delivered, is authorized to receive a fee of one Pice, (a fourth of an Anna) for his own use, in addition to any unpaid postage which may be due on it.

REGISTRATION.—Letters and Newspapers can be registered by payment of 4 Annas in addition to postage, both of which must be prepaid by stamps.

The party posting such letters will be furnished with receipt bearing the address of the letter and the office stamps.

Letters sent to be registered should be well secured with sealing wax, as those fastened with gum or wafer can be opened with impunity and without the slightest difficulty.

Registration makes the transmission of a letter more secure, as its disposal can thereby be traced.

As registration does not involve a receipt for the contents of a letter and as abstraction thereof may take place before as well as after the cover is posted, it is always advisable for the addressee who expects valuable enclosures to open the letter in the presence of the postman at the time of granting the receipt.

The registration of letters containing valuables, such as Bank Notes or Coin is compulsory—cover containing such articles when posted without being registered are charged with a double fee.

On the delivery for a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be signed immediately and given to the delivery person.

CEYLON POST.—Letters sent from India by post, whether by land or by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers to any part of Ceylon, are liable to the undermentioned rates of postage, which must be prepaid; otherwise they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office if the letters are superscribed for either of those routes.

For a letter not exceeding 1 oz. ... 2 Annas.

Do. exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. ... 4 "

Do. do. 1 oz. do. 1½ oz. ... 6 "

Do. do. 1½ oz. do. 2 ozs. ... 8 "

and so on, adding 2 Annas or 3d. for every additional ½ oz. or fraction of ½ oz.

The above rates will only prepay a letter from the station of despatch to that of original address.

Newspapers are forwarded both by dawk as well as by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for 4 ozs. which will carry them to their destination. Book-packages and Patterns are only sent by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for every 4 ozs. Parcels are forwarded to Ceylon

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under the same conditions as those to England, &c., through the Greenland Parcel Post, and must be similarly addressed to the Postmaster, Bombay. See rules respecting Over-land Parcel Post, page 415.

DESTINATION.	Letters for every 1 oz.	Papers for each under 4 oz.	Books for every 2 ozs.
UNITED KINGDOM.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via Southampton ..	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Via Brindisi ..	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 6

Limit of weight of Books and Patterns 5 lbs.

DESTINATION.	Limit to which letters may be paid.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.
1		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via BRINDISI, through French Office, Marseilles			
FRANCE or ALGERIA ..	Destination.	0 5 0	0 10 0

NOTE.—The Schedule of Postage rates is too voluminous for insertion in this Almanac. For Schedule of Postage rates, see Indian Postal Guide for September 1877. Copies may be had at the General Post Office on payment.

The following Table shows the Postage chargeable on Letters, sent to Italy and Foreign Europe via Italy, under the General Postal Union.

Via Bombay and Brindisi.	Letters. 1 ounce.	Printed Papers, Legal and Commercial Documents, & Patterns.*	
		Each Newspaper, per 4 ounces.	Each packet of printed papers, &c., per 2 ozs.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Italy ..	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Switzerland ..	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Austria including Hungary ..	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Belgium ..	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently paid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of Stamps affixed on them.

Registered Letters are charged at the ordinary rates, viz., 4 annas.

*Pre-payment compulsory. Limit of weight of Books, &c., 3 lbs. Patterns 8 ozs.

The following Table shows the Postage chargeable on letters, &c., sent to Germany, and Foreign Europe via Germany, under the General Postal Union.

Via BOMBEY AND BRINDISI.	Letters, ½ ounce.	Printed Papers, Legal and Commercial Documents, and Patterns.*		Registration fee.
		Each Newspaper, per 4 ounces.	Each packet of printed papers &c., per 2 ozs.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Germany including all the German States.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Luxemburg.....				
Heligoland.....				
Belgium.....				
Holland.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Sweden.....				
Denmark.....				
Norway.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 4 0
Russia.....				

Thereabove rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of Stamps affixed on them.

MEMORANDUM showing the rates of Postage on Letters, Papers and Books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION.	LETTERS.	PAPERS.		BOOKS.		PAPERS.		BOOKS.	
	Every ½ oz.	4 ozs.	3 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 ozs.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Australian Colonies.....	6 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Hong-Kong.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Calcutta.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Galle.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Mauritius.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Penang.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Singapore.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Aden.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Malacca.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Calcutta.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Rangoon.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Suez.....	5 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Alexandria.....	5 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Malta.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
Gibraltar.....	4 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0
France.....	5 0					1 0	1 0	1 6	3 0

* Prepayment compulsory. Limit of weight of Books, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns 8 ozs.
 † Limit for a Registered Newspaper of 1 ozs.
 ‡ For inland despatch, 1 do. Non do. do.

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United States of America under the General Postal Union.

	Letters, every ½ ounce.	Papers, every 4 ounces.	Books, every 2 ounces.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via Brindisi through Italy.....	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Via Brindisi.....	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 6

To	LETTERS			NEWSPAPERS	
	Not exceed- ing 1 oz.	Not exceed- ing 1 oz.	Every addi- tional ½ oz.	Not exceed- ing 1 oz.	Packet of Books &c., per 2 ozs.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Egypt { By British Packet through Suez or Alexandria. }	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6

(1) Letters. (a) The payment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and (St. Helena) is optional; but on those to Australian Colonies, China, except Hongkong and Macao, or any place not a British Colony, compulsory. In the former case, unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded; in the latter, they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRICES CURRENT.—The rates of postage chargeable on Newspapers and Prices Current sent by Her Majesty's Mail, are given in the annexed table. No more than one paper can be put under the cover. Newspapers to all places must be prepaid with steam postage.

STATIONS AND ROUTES.	NEWSPAPERS		PACKETS OF BOOKS, &c.	
	Not exceed- ing 2 ozs.	Not exceed- ing 4 ozs.	Not exceed- ing 2 ozs.	Not exceed- ing 4 ozs.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
United Kingdom, Via Southampton.....	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 3 0
Brindisi.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
United States, Via Brindisi.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
West Indies, Via Southampton.....	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 3 9
Brindisi.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
Indian Ports and the Colonies.....	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 3 0

Letters for any station in India insufficiently stamped are taxed with double the deficient postage.

Letters once posted cannot be recalled, unless by any express order of Government, or the Postmaster General.

Letters of any weight may be transmitted by post.

Except when a Postmaster General shall deem a longer interval necessary, Late Letters will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the Mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the Mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepaid by means of Stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee. The late letter fee is half a rupee, except where any lower rate or scale of rates may be specially authorized by a Postmaster General for any particular Office. Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any Mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the Mail then in preparation, unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of the late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Compulsory.

II.—Rates of Postage and conditions of transmission by the Inland* Post.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post Office is governed by the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1866, entitled "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866." By the above-mentioned Act the exclusive privilege of carrying letters is vested in the Government of India (Sections 5 and 6), and penalties are prescribed (Section 16) for any infringement of this privilege.

Prepaid Postage Rates.

	Letters.		Packets.		Parcels.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.		
<i>By Letter Post.</i>						
Not exceeding 1 tola in weight...	0	6	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 1 tola and not exceeding 1 tola in weight...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 tolas in weight...	2	0	...	...	...	...
For every additional tola...	1	0	...	...	...	...
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight...	...	...	0	6	...	...
For every additional 10 tolas...	...	...	0	6	...	...
<i>By Banghy Post.</i>						
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight...	...	...	...	...	8	0
For every additional 10 tolas...	...	...	...	...	4	0

* By "Inland Post" is meant the post maintained by the Government of India between Indian Post Offices, whether by land or by sea. This does not include the post maintained by the Government of India between British Burmah and the Straits (British India Steam Navigation Company), or between Calcutta and the Straits and China (Opium Steamers), or between India and Ceylon (British India Steam Navigation Company and Land Post), or between India and Persia (B. I. S. N. Co.) the Post Offices in the last-mentioned places not being Indian Post Offices; nor does it include the post maintained by Her Majesty's Government or by the French Government between the Indian Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Bombay and Aden; but it includes the post maintained by means of the Indian Contract Mail Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between the Continent of India and British Burmah, as well as between the different ports on the east and west coasts, and between Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, &c.

† By "open covers" are meant covers open at the ends so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents.

Note.—(1). Postage can be prepaid only by means of a proper stamp or stamps, adhesive or embossed.

(2). Any article sent by letter post can be registered under the regulations applicable to the registration of letters.

(3). The tola is the standard weight of a Government Rupee. It is equal to 7½ ounce (avoirdupois), 10 tolas being thus very slightly in excess of 4 ounces.

10 pias = (about) 1 penny or 10 centimes.

12 pias or 1 anna = (about) 1½ penny or 12 centimes.

16 annas or 1 Rupee = (about) 1s. 7½d. or 1 franc 92 centimes.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery.

The unpaid postage rates are as follows:—

For an unpaid letter, double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet, double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel, the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid parcel, the deficiency.

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LETTER AND BANGHY POST.

There are two great branches of the Postal Service, viz., the Letter Post and the Slower Banghy Post. In the former (letter post) quickness of transit is kept more prominently in view, the Letter Mail being generally sorted in transit on Railway Lines, and carried in smaller loads on runner lines. In each of these two branches there is a lower rate of charge for packets in open covers.

Articles not exceeding 10 tolas in weight are forwarded by the Letter Post (at letter or packet rates as the case may be) except when they are specially marked, or presented by the senders for transmission as Parcels, and any fully prepaid packet exceeding 10 tolas in weight which contains only a single newspaper is also transmitted by the letter post.

All other articles (except newspapers packed and prepaid as above) are forwarded by the Banghy Post (at Parcel or Packet rates as the case may be) except when they are specially marked by the senders for transmission as letters, or when an intention to send them as letters is inferred from the outward appearance or other indication, such as prepayment of letter postage.

PACKETS HOW TO BE PACKED.

Packets must be packed in "open covers." By this term are meant covers open at the ends so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents and containing nothing closed against inspection. Packets without covers are treated in the same way as those in open covers.

CONTENTS OF PACKETS.

Packets must not contain any communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence unless such communication be wholly printed, lithographed, or papyrographed. But proofsheets marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender (even though they bear manuscript corrections) are reckoned as being "wholly printed" within the meaning of this rule; the press manuscripts intended for publication are not reckoned as having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, provided that the packet has on the outside above the address the superscription "Press Manuscript" and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

Receipt given for parcels when properly packed.

14. A person tendering a parcel at a Post Office within the prescribed hours is entitled to get a receipt for it, provided that the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth, or tin; and if it is packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

Receipts to be signed by addressee on delivery of Parcels.

15. The addressees of parcels are required to sign receipts for them on delivery.

Limit of weight of parcels.

16. No parcel exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any Post Office for despatch.

Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the above weight, are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed packages.

Size of packets.

17. No packet may exceed one foot and a half in length, or one foot in width or depth.

PACKETS NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.

Packets not fulfilling the prescribed conditions or not prepaid with the minimum rate of half an anna will be forwarded charged with letter or parcel postage whichever may be the least; but if any such packet contains only one or more newspapers, it will not be forwarded but be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

CONTENTS AND WEIGHT OF PARCELS.

Not more than one communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence (unless wholly printed, lithographed, or papyrographed) may be enclosed in a Parcel.

No parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight nor may it be of a kind, which owing to size, shape, or otherwise, cannot be carried without serious inconvenience to the Mail service or risk to itself.

18. Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he pre-pays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

A like facility, for obtaining acknowledgments for Parcels has now been introduced: but it only applies to Parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS, &c.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substances and of fragile articles.

20. It is forbidden to send by post explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances or material such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, assafetida, glass, liquids, &c. Any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of the mail officers. For the disposal of covers suspected to contain such articles, see the last clause of the following paragraph. Articles which either in themselves (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing are liable to injury from transmission with other articles in an ordinary mail bag, may be refused at the discretion of the Post Master, and, if forwarded, will be at the sole risk of the owner, it being understood that the Post Office cannot make special provision for the carriage of such articles.

Treatment of letters, &c., suspected to contain anything in contravention of Postal Rules.

21. Letters or other articles suspected to contain anything in contravention* of Postal Rules, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters or other articles shall then act in accordance with Section 60 of the Post Office Act.

Where the infringement of rule is obvious, no detention being necessary for the purpose of examination, and the penalty being merely the charge of a different rate of postage, or the refusal to receive or forward the article, the Post Master of the despatching office with himself take the necessary steps; and in all cases in which it is suspected that explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances are enclosed, it is the duty of the despatching office to do so.

Detention of parcels, packets, &c., on account of unusually heavy despatches.

22. The main business of the Post Office being the transmission of letters, the forwarding of newspapers, packets, and parcels (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary object. In any case, therefore, where an unusual weight of mails prevents the transmission of the whole at once, a Post Master is authorised to detain for a period not exceeding 24 hours the inland parcels and packets, also imported newspapers and packets, and, if necessary, also the heavier service letters, except such as may be marked "Dispatch."

Instructions respecting the address of letters.

23. On this subject, see page 414.

Post Office may refuse to receive letters, &c., bearing appearance of having been opened.

24. The Post Master at any station, or the person in charge of the Post Office, has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state.

* For example—

- (1) Any letter, paper, writing, or other enclosure of a private nature, forwarded under color or pretence of an official communication.
- (2) Articles other than proof sheets sent under color or pretence of being proof sheets.
- (3) Any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government.
- (4) Newspapers having unauthorised printing, writing, or marks, or unauthorised enclosures.
- (5) Packets containing a letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter.
- (6) Parcels having more than one letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter.
- (7) Covers containing opinion transmitted otherwise than on Government account.
- (8) Clubbed packets.

Compulsory registration of letters containing coin, &c.

25. On this subject, see page 415, and also clause 8, Section V. (Registration), and clause 14, Section XIV (Currency Department.)

Post Masters not knowingly to receive valuables for despatch.

26. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch either by letter or hamply post, except in the case of registered letters or parcels tendered for insurance.

Letters, &c., once posted not to be returned without express order, except in specified cases.

27. The following rules govern the re-delivery to the sender of all letters and other articles posted in a Post Office or Post Office letter box, except in the manner described (for unclaimed letters, &c.) in Section 29 of the Post Office Act, or in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India which for any reason cannot be forwarded to destination:—

(1).—No letters or other articles delivered into any Post Office shall be re-delivered except under the orders of—

- (a) The Chief Postal Authority in a Province;
- (b) The Director General of the Post Office;
- (c) The Local Government or Administration; or
- (d) The Governor General in Council.

(2).—A fee of one rupee shall be paid with any application for such re-delivery.

Note.—A single fee of one rupee is all that is required on each application even though the application may refer to more than one letter or article.

(3).—An application for the re-delivery of any such letter or article may be presented in writing to the said officers, Governments or Administrations, directly, or through any officer in charge of a Post Office.

(4).—Such application shall be received only from the writer of the letter or the sender of the article, or from some person duly authorised in this behalf by such writer or sender.

(5).—The application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery of the letter or article is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the officer or by a Secretary to the Government or Administration to whom or to which the application is presented.

(6).—Upon receipt of such application and statement, together with a fee of one rupee as aforesaid, by a Post Master or other officer in charge of a Post Office, he shall immediately send the application and statement to the nearest officer or authority having power under Rule 1 to dispose of such application.

(7).—If the letter or article of which re-delivery is sought is in his possession, the said Post Master or other officer, instead of forwarding it to its address, shall send it with the application to the said officer or authority.

(8).—If the letter or article is not in the possession of the said Post Master or other officer, he shall require any other officer of the Post Office in whose possession it may be to abstain from sending it to its address, and to send it instead to the authority or officer to whom or to whom the application will be or has been sent. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission must be borne by the applicant.

(9).—When the application reaches the officer or authority named in Rule 1, to whom it is thus sent, he, or it may order re-delivery of the letter or article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the writer or sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise he shall send it at once to its address.

(10).—No letter delivered into the post shall be re-delivered in any case to any one but the writer, or to some person authorised by the writer in writing to receive it; and no article, not being a letter delivered into the post, shall be re-delivered to any one but the sender, or to some person authorised by the sender in writing to receive it.

(11).—In the foregoing rules, the word "writer" does not include a person who writes a letter which another dictates or directs to be written, or who copies a letter which has been written by another; but in each of such cases the author of the letter shall, for the purposes of these rules, be held to be the "writer."

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29. These rules apply to all letters and articles, official as well as non-official. But, in the case of official letters and articles no fee is taken, the cost whereof would be debited as public expenditure.

Persons rejecting a chargeable letter, &c., unopened, not bound to pay postage.

30. The person to whom any chargeable letter or other article may be delivered, is not bound to pay the amount charged if he forthwith returns the same unopened; but if he opens or retains the same, he is bound to pay the amount charged thereon. If he forthwith returns the same unopened, the article is treated as refused.

Refund of charge on letters, &c., sent maliciously.

31. If a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the Office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the Delivery Office may remit the amount charged.

Amount marked on a letter, &c., to be paid at once.

32. Whatever amount is marked on a letter, or other article, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Remedy of Post Office in case of refusal to pay the charge.

33. The charge which any person is bound to pay, but which he refuses to pay, is recoverable in the same manner as a fine under the Post Office Act, and the officer in charge of any Post Office has further the power of withholding from any person so refusing, until such charge be paid, any other letter or article addressed to that person not being on Her Majesty's Service.

Commanding Officers to receive letters, &c., for their Regiments.

34. Letters, &c., directed to Native Officers, or men of Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same; but letters, &c., on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person unless the postage be first paid.

Letter-carriers must require immediate payment of amount due.

35. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, or other article without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount due. They are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, and the letter-carrier is subjected to detention, the letters, &c., shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed routes.

Delivery Tickets.

37. Delivery tickets can be obtained under the following conditions from all Post Offices authorised by the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General) of the Circle to grant them, viz:—

(1).—The ticket will remain in force for one year from the date of issue, and will then be cancelled, unless renewed for another year. The date of issue or renewal will be noted on each ticket.

(2).—The payment for a ticket or for the renewal of a ticket is Rs. 12, and this sum must be paid in advance. No refunds are allowed. Extra payment may be demanded under head (3).

(3).—Tickets can only be used at the Office from which they were issued; but ticket-holders changing their residence may have them transferred from one Office to another, provided the latter is an Office authorised to grant tickets. The Post Master of the Office of issue will write the words "cancelled for—Office" under his full signature, and the Post Master of the other Office will write the words "accepted for—Office" under his full signature. A transfer fee of one rupee is payable to the Post Office which accepts the transferred ticket.

(4).—A ticket-holder is entitled to receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window.

(5).—Or he may receive in a closed bag his letters and newspapers (also such packets as can conveniently be enclosed in the bag) by the ordinary letter-carrier, if he provides the bag or bags required for this purpose. The weight of any such bag when empty is limited to one pound. The letter-carrier who delivers such a bag is bound to receive charge

of an empty bag in return if tendered to him; but the ticket-holder may use the bag for sending letters by the hand of his own messenger to the Post Office, where the bag will be opened by the Post Master or other specially appointed officer of the establishment. Any postage due on the contents of a bag must be paid on delivery of a bag.

Delivery at window not claimable without Ticket at Offices where Tickets are issued.

38. At Post Offices authorised as above to grant delivery tickets, no person residing within the ordinary delivery range can claim to have his letters, &c., delivered at the window, unless he holds a delivery ticket. But the Post Master may deliver from the window to such persons, provided that inconvenience is not caused thereby to the general work of the Office, and especially to the prompt distribution of the mails by the ordinary letter-carriers.

Window Delivery how to be made at Offices where Delivery Tickets not issued.

39. At Post Offices not authorised to grant delivery tickets, delivery may be made from the window to any persons who register their names at the Post Office as being desirous of having their letters retained until called for, instead of being sent out in ordinary course for delivery, or to persons who, without having registered their names, apply for letters under circumstances similar to those described in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

Admission into interior, or examination of records of Post Office not allowed.

40. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Postmaster, applications for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

Letter Boxes to be always open—Hours of clearing to be marked thereon.

41. Letter boxes will remain open day and night; the hours at which each letter box will be cleared will be marked upon it.

Letter Boxes marked for "letters only."

42. Letter boxes marked for "letters only" must not be used for posting newspapers, packets or parcels, and any such articles found in them will be subject to detention. Letter boxes are so marked only when, as in the case of some boxes attached to or cleared by railway travelling offices, the facilities supplied for the posting of letters (the disposal of which constitutes the primary business of the Post Office) cannot be extended to other articles.

Hours for official references and personal applications.

43. Official references and personal applications must be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open for this purpose from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Hours for registration of letters and receipt of Parcels, and Insured or Value Payable Articles.

44. At all Post Offices registered letters, baggy parcels and insured or value payable articles will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M.; but in the Bombay Post Office the hours have been specially fixed as: from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and in a few other offices special hours have been specially fixed. On Sundays they will ordinarily be received from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour. Insured or value payable articles cannot be received on Sundays.

Notice respecting hours of attendance at Post Office and despatch and delivery of Mails.

45. A notice shall be conspicuously placarded in English and the language of the place outside every Post Office, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of mails, and the delivery of letters.

Hours for closing Mails.

46. The packets of all mails to be despatched in the course of the night shall be closed at 5 P. M. (except under special orders to the contrary); but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such mails.

Hours for delivery of Mails.

47. The hours at which mails will be delivered must depend upon the hours at which they are received. The number of daily deliveries, and the hours at which the postman will leave the Post Office, shall be duly notified from time to time in each Post Town.

Late Letters.

48. Except when a Post Master General shall deem a longer interval necessary, "late letters" will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepaid by means of stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and the late-letter fee. The late-letter fee is half a rupee, except where any lower rate or scale of rates may be specially authorized by a Post Master General for any particular Office.

N.B.—Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the mail then in preparation unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Unclaimed Letters, &c., how disposed of.

49. Any letter or other article, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks in any Post Office (during which it is entered in at least two weeks in the list of unclaimed articles exposed in the Post Office), is returned to the Posting Office (through the Dead Letter Office) for delivery free of charge to the sender, if his name and address are on the cover; and if his name and address are not on the cover, it is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it is opened and returned to the sender in a dead letter cover if his name and address can be ascertained, otherwise it is destroyed after remaining in the Dead Letter Office for one year.

Poste Restante, &c.

As an exception to the above rule, articles addressed "Poste Restante" or "To wait arrival" or "To be kept till called for" or simply "Post Office" will be retained one month and in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay as well as in Rangoon and Karachi for four months in lieu of 3 weeks.

Refused Letters &c., how disposed of.

50. Any letter or other article rejected unopened by the addressee is, if any amount is due thereon, and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, returned to the Posting Office (through the Dead Letter Office), in order that the amount due may be recovered from the sender; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article is sent to the Dead Letter Office, where it is opened, the postage being recovered from the sender or the article destroyed.

Unlawful Detention of Post Office Messengers, &c., penalty.

51. It is not lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carrying the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another; and any person guilty of such an offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Refusal to deliver up letters, &c., which ought to have been delivered to another person, penalty.

52. Any person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete or make away with, or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or mail bag, box, or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and is also liable to fine.

Clubbed Packet—Definitions of, and prohibition against.

53. A "clubbed packet," according to the definition given in the Post Office Act, is "a packet containing a collection of letters not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the post of the person by whom the packet was made up," and the public are reminded that the transmission of clubbed packets is an infringement of the law, rendering the person liable to severe penalties under Section 43 of the Post Office Act.

Government not responsible for loss.

54. Under Section 55 of the Post Office Act, the Government is not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department is responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall have caused such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently. As an exception to this the Government undertakes responsibility for insured articles.

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COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

Complaints against the Post Office certified as such under the full signature and address of the sender and addressed to any officer of the Postal Department are not chargeable with any postage. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office Stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any postman the number on his badge should be specified.

III.—Rates of Postage and Conditions of Transmission by Foreign Post.

Definition of term "Foreign Post."

(1)—The term "Foreign Post" includes the posts under the control of the Government of India named below:—

India and the Straits	{ British India Steam Navigation Company via British Burmah. Opium Steamers direct to and from Calcutta.
India, China, and the United States of America via Hong-Kong	{ Opium Steamers via the Straits.
India and Ceylon	{ British India Steam Navigation Company. Coasting Steamers between Calcutta and Bombay.
India and Persia	{ British India Steam Navigation Company via Karachi and Persian Gulf.

It also includes the land post between India and Ceylon. Also all mails sent by private ships or vessels, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad. Also all mails sent by Her Majesty's British packets (Peninsula and Oriental Company), or by Colonial packers, or by the French mail packets, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad.

Foreign Correspondence by private Ship.

(2)—Mails can be sent by any private vessel leaving a port in India, but only such classes of mails are forwarded as can be received under the postal regulations of the country of destination. Bangly parcels cannot be sent to any foreign country by private ship.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessels should be marked as such by the sender, the name of the vessel being given if transmission by a particular vessel is desired. Letters, &c., not so marked may be forwarded by private vessel if there be no regular mail communication with the country of destination.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessel must be fully prepaid by stamps at the ordinary Indian inland rates, and they will be liable on delivery in any foreign country to such postage as may be chargeable under the regulations of that country. This rule does not, however, apply to correspondence sent by private ship to Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or the Straits, for which see those entries in the Foreign Post Schedule.

Letters, &c., cannot be registered by private ship.

Route by which forwarded.

(3)—The route by which an article is intended to be sent should be marked on the upper left-hand corner of the address side. An article marked for a particular route, but not fulfilling the conditions of that route (e.g., in respect of compulsory pre-payment of postage), will be treated as if not marked for any particular route. Articles not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule, except where there is a quicker despatch by some other route, or where the first route may require the compulsory pre-payment of a higher rate of postage, than that which has been prepaid, or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

Correspondence from or to Aden or Zanzibar.

(4)—Correspondence passing direct between Aden and places abroad is ordinarily governed by the same conditions and is conveyed by the same routes as correspondence between India and places abroad; in cases where there are special conditions or routes applicable to correspondence from Aden, special mention thereof is made in the Schedule.

Correspondence from Aden to India or any Indian Post Office is charged at the rates shown in the Schedule for correspondence from India to Aden. Zanzibar stands in the position of a branch office to Aden; correspondence to Zanzibar is governed by the conditions mentioned in the Schedule; and correspondence from Zanzibar is governed by the same conditions as if it were posted at Aden, unless, it be addressed to Aden itself, when it is subject to ordinary inland rates and conditions.

Letters for Erzeroum and the interior of Armenia, West Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Kashmir, Gilgit, Ladakh, Cabul, &c.

(5.)—It is recommended that letters for Erzeroum and other parts of the interior of Armenia be addressed to the care of some agent at Samseun or Trebizond.

Letters for Houda, Jeddah, Mecca, Mocha or other places in West Arabia and Mes-sooth (in Abyssinia) should be prepaid as far as Suez at the rate of postage prescribed for letters to Suez. From Suez they are forwarded to destination by Turkish Post, or for letters to Suez. Any letter for Jeddah which may be specially marked by such opportunity as may offer. Any letter for Jeddah which may be specially marked by such opportunity as may offer. Any letter for Jeddah which may be specially marked by such opportunity as may offer. Any letter for Jeddah which may be specially marked by such opportunity as may offer.

Letters for Kiermanshah and Hamadin in Persia* should be sent by the Indian inland post to the Indian Post Office at Baghdad, addressed to the care of some agent there; and letters for Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, Julfa or other places in Persia, will be sent to the Indian Post Office at Bushire, and thence forwarded by land post to destination.

Letters for such place in Turkey and Asia Minor or Syria, as have no British, Austrian or French Post Offices (see list of British, Austrian and French Offices in Turkey given in the Schedule), should be addressed to the care of an agent at the nearest port at which a British, Austrian or French Office has been established.

Letters and other articles for Kashmir are forwarded during the summer months (15th April to 1st November) through the Indian Post Office at Murree, and thence by Kashmir Post to Srinagar, where an Indian Post Office is maintained temporarily. During the summer, letters, &c., sent by this route are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rates of postage and to the ordinary rules as respects pre-payment; but additional postage, equal to half Indian postage is levied on delivery on behalf of the Kashmir Government. During the winter months, letters for Kashmir, are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Sialkot, and thence by Kashmir Post to Jammoo. This route is closed during the summer, when the Murree route is open.

Letters and other articles for Gilgit and Leh (Ladakh) are forwarded during the summer months (15th April to 1st November) through the Indian Post Office at Murree, and thence by the Kashmir post. During the winter months, letters for Gilgit and Leh are forwarded through the Indian Post Office at Sialkot, and thence by Kashmir post. The delivery at Leh is effected through an Indian Office at the place, but additional postage, equal to half Indian postage is levied on delivery on behalf of the Kashmir Government with postage equal to half Indian postage are charged in addition to ordinary Indian inland rates.

Letters for Cabul, if fully prepaid with ordinary Indian inland postage, are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Peshawar, and there made over to the Postal Agent appointed by the Ameer of Cabul, for delivery under local conditions and rates of charge. Mails are forwarded by the Agent towards Cabul about three times a week.

Letters for Russia.

(6.)—Letters, &c., for Russia should have the name of the town added in either English, French, or German; and they should bear as a part of their address the name of the Province or Government in which they are situated. In addressing all letters, &c., for Russia, the name of the place of destination, as well as the Government in which such place is situated, must be correctly given; and further, the address must be plainly written. If these conditions be not complied with, the Russian Post Office declines to undertake the delivery of the correspondence.

Registration to places abroad.

(7.)—Letters may be registered to those places abroad to which registration is available (vide Foreign Post Schedule), provided that the postage is fully prepaid, as well as the full amount of the registration fee shown in the Schedule. Letters for places mentioned in clause (5) cannot be registered, except in the cases of those addressed to Srinagar and Leh, where Indian Post Offices have been established.

It is to be understood that registration to places abroad applies only to letters or packets prepaid at letter rates, except in respect of the United Kingdom and other countries belonging to the General Postal Union (marked I in Col. 2 of Schedule), to which newspapers, books, and patterns may also be registered.

As stated in clause (2), letters, &c., cannot be registered by private ship.

* Note.—Consequent upon the entry of Persia into the General Postal Union, correspondence to and from that country will, from the 1st October 1877, be regulated by the Union conditions, the rates leviable in India being the same as those levied on correspondence with Aden.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substance prohibited.

(8.)—The prohibition against the transmission of dangerous or offensive substances contained in paragraph 20 of Section II applies also to Foreign Post articles.

Money, Jewels, &c., and articles liable to customs duty.

No letter or packet containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any article liable to customs duty, may be sent through the post to places abroad. This does not apply to the Overland Parcel Post.

Newspapers.

(9.)—Newspapers may be sent in packets as printed papers under paragraph 10, but if sent either singly or separately folded and tied in a bundle, the bundle to be superscribed with the number of separate newspapers contained in it, they are conveyed at the privileged rate of postage shown in the schedule under the column headed "Each Newspaper."

Printed Papers and Legal and Commercial Documents.

(10.)—The following conditions, &c., being those of the General Postal Union, apply generally to all countries, with the special exceptions mentioned in the Schedule opposite particular countries.

Attention is drawn to the limit of weight, viz., 2 lbs., fixed for a packet of printed papers or legal and commercial documents. See schedule and exception opposite the United Kingdom.

Under the head of "Printed Papers" are included newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, and photographs. The following articles are considered as "Legal and Commercial Documents," viz., deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, insurance papers, copies or extracts of deeds under private signature written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and in general all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

NOTE.—The definition of "Legal and Commercial Documents" given above is held to include such written articles intended for publication in newspapers as are not of the nature of a personal letter, as well as written descriptions or hand sketches of places which are sent for publication; it is held also to include written letters of old date which have previously passed through the Post and served their original purpose.

Articles posted as "Printed Papers" or "Legal and Commercial Documents" must be placed under bands or simply folded, so as to admit of the contents being easily examined, and excepting as follows, "Printed Papers" must contain no manuscript writing, figure or mark whatever or even typographical additions if they tend to take from the packet its general character:—

(a.)—Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with a pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. Manuscript may be annexed to such proofs.

(b.)—Circulars, Notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession and may also show the place of origin and the date of despatch.

(c.)—A book may contain a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

(d.)—Paragraphs in the text to which it is desired to call attention may be marked with a simple stroke.

(e.)—Prices may be added in manuscript or otherwise on printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current, and market reports.

Articles posted as "Printed Papers" or "Legal and Commercial Documents" which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions, or are not fully prepaid, will be treated as unpaid letters, with the sole exception of newspapers and printed papers, such as circulars, notices, &c., which will, in such cases, not be forwarded.

NOTE.—As an exception to the above rule, unpaid and insufficiently paid articles posted as "Printed papers" or "Legal and Commercial documents" and fulfilling all conditions except that of full prepayment will, when addressed to the United Kingdom be forwarded via Southampton, but will be liable on delivery to double the prepaid rates for "Printed papers" and "Legal and Commercial documents" less the value of stamps affixed.

Patterns of Merchandise.

(11.)—The following conditions, &c., being those of the General Postal Union, apply generally to all countries, with the special exceptions mentioned in the Schedule opposite particular countries.

Attention is drawn to the limit of weight, viz., 8 ounces, fixed for a packet of patterns. See Schedule and exception opposite the United Kingdom.

Patterns of merchandise are chargeable with the reduced postage under the following conditions:—

(c).—They must be placed in bags, or in boxes, or envelopes removeable so as to admit of an easy examination of their contents.

N. B.—Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers,—but such articles only,—may, if addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Holland and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, be sent in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

(5).—They must not have any saleable value, or bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a manufacturer's trade-mark, numbers and prices.

Patterns of merchandise may not be introduced into a letter, or into a packet of any other kind, unless they form an integral part of a particular work.

Patterns not packed in accordance with these conditions, or not fully prepared, will be treated as unpaid letters, except those which are valuable. The latter will not be forwarded, nor any of which the conveyance would be attended with inconvenience or danger.

NOTE.—As an exception to the above rule, unpaid and insufficiently paid articles posted as "patterns of merchandise" and fulfilling all conditions except that of full prepayment, will, when addressed to the United Kingdom, be forwarded via Southampton, but will be liable on delivery to double the prepaid rates for patterns of merchandise less the value of stamps affixed.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence addressed to places abroad.

(12).—For unpaid or insufficiently paid Printed Papers (including Newspapers), Legal and Commercial Documents, and Patterns,—see the concluding remarks under clauses (10) and (11).

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters (or articles to be treated as such under the rules above referred to) cannot be forwarded by routes marked C (compulsory) in the Schedule, and if there be no other route will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office. In such case the sender has no claim to a refund of the postage originally paid, but, in the case of recent alterations of postage rates and conditions, the Postmaster General may exercise discretion in authorizing such refunds in special cases. Where prepayment is optional, unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded, the postage paid being taken into account if addressed to a Union Country, or forwarded through a Union Country, but, if addressed or forwarded otherwise than above, they will be treated as if wholly unpaid.

The charges made on such articles when delivered in Non-Union Countries depend upon local regulations; but in the case of Union Countries the charge on unpaid letters delivered is the same as for prepaid letters despatched, together with an additional Union rate. In the United Kingdom the additional union rate is 8d. per 4 oz.

Correspondence re-directed to places abroad.

(13).—Letters, &c., re-directed in India to places abroad will be sent forward charged with the non-union postage (if any) due at the time of re-direction, no extra claim being raised for the re-transmission so far as the Indian Post Office is concerned. The postage levied in the country of destination will be governed by the regulations of that country. Letters, &c., re-directed to the United Kingdom or countries served through it will, if originally received from such countries, be forwarded by the route by which they came; and in other cases by the route via Brindisi.

This rule does not apply to articles re-directed by Overland Parcel Post.

Correspondence received from places abroad.

(14).—Although post cards are not among the classes of correspondence, for the transmission of which by post from India provision has been made, those received from Countries of the Union (marked I in Schedule) will be delivered in India as paid letters.

By routes marked I.

Letters received from any Country of the Union (marked I in Schedule) as unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged on delivery at the unpaid union rate of 7½ annas per 4 oz. (8½ annas if received via Brindisi from or through the United Kingdom, and 6 annas if received from any country to which the prepaid rate is 4 annas). The value of any stamps (as marked by the country of origin) which may be affixed to an insufficiently paid letter will be deducted from the amount thus chargeable, fractions of half an anna in the remainder being raised to one-half anna.

Letters received in Aden from Zanzibar by British Packet are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rates and conditions.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid printed papers, &c., are in a few instances *exceptionally* received (i.e., received not as unpaid "letters" but as "printed papers," &c.) and are charged at double the prepaid rates for "printed papers" less the value of any stamps affixed. The prepaid rates are those which would be chargeable in India on a packet addressed to the country from which it has come.

By routes marked II.

Letters received from any Non-Union Country through a Union Country (routes marked II in Schedule) as unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged with the amount of Non-Union postage claimed by the Union Office serving as the medium, together with the unpaid Union rate of 7½ annas per 4 oz. (8½ annas) if received via Brindisi through the United Kingdom, and 6 annas if received from any country to which the prepaid rate is 4 annas.

Any articles other than letters which may be exceptionally received from such places either unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged with the amount of Non-Union postage claimed by the Union Country serving as the medium, together with the rate chargeable on a similar article posted in India for the Union Country serving as the medium.

By routes marked III.

Letters and other articles received from Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or the Straits by private vessels (marked III in Schedule) are all received, fully prepaid and delivered without charge.

Letters and other articles received from any other place (except Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles and the Straits) by private vessels are charged with ordinary Indian inland postage at prepaid rates, according to weight in tolas, together with (in the case of letters) one anna each, being the sum paid to the Commander of the vessel.

By routes marked IV.

Letters, newspapers, and packets are all received fully prepaid (and are delivered without charge) from the places and by the routes marked IV in the Schedule, viz.:

Australia by British Packet.

East Africa (i.e., Cape, Delagoa Bay and Natal) by British Packet through Aden.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters exceptionally received from Australia or other places in the same category are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule for similar articles sent from India.

Re-direction of articles received from places abroad.

(15).—Articles received from places abroad and re-directed after arrival in India to another place in India, will not be charged with any additional postage on account of such re-direction.

The exemption contained in this clause applies to overland parcels.

An article re-directed from a Union Country to India will be treated in India as follows:—

(1) If *originally fully prepaid* it will be delivered without charge, unless it has only passed through the inland service of the country where it was re-directed, in which case it will be charged with Indian inland prepaid rates according to weight in tolas; (2) If *originally unpaid or insufficiently prepaid*, it will be charged as if it had come direct from the country of origin as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

The rule contained in this clause does not apply to overland parcels.

Other subjects connected with Foreign Post.

(16).—The following references are given to other subjects connected with the Foreign Post which are treated elsewhere:—

Address of letters to places abroad.	See instructions on page 414.
Address on letters, &c., for passengers on board.	See page 415.
Overland Parcel Post.	See rules immediately following the Schedule.
Special rates for letters of soldiers and seamen.	See rules coming after the above.
Official correspondence with places abroad.	See section headed "Official Correspondence" (last paragraph).

BOOK AND PATTERN POST BETWEEN INDIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Under the following conditions as to the mode of packing, exclusion of all communications, of the nature of a letter, and prepayment of postage by means of stamps, packets of books, patterns, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial or Foreign; and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or any Colonial Legislature, may be transmitted between any part of the East Indies, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, the Australian Colonies, Hong-Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore and Penang:—

1st.—The postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover.

2nd.—Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the side or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. Samples, however, of books, &c., may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

3rd.—A book packet may contain any number of separate books or publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs, (when not on glass or in cases containing glass) prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed or plain, or any mixture of these; but no printed matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise in the case of books); and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

4th.—The packet must not contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in any such packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. A book may contain a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the Author. In case of packets of patterns, the address of the sender, a trademark and numbers, and the prices of articles, may be written, not on loose pieces of papers, but on the cover, or on small labels attached to the samples, or bags containing them.

5th.—No book or pattern packet can be received, if it exceeds two feet in length, width or depth.

6th.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of an article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the officers of the Post Office, is so far removed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal findings, pieces of metal ore, and such like as samples; provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while, at the same time, the samples may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped.

7th.—Samples of books and similar articles may be sent in bags entirely closed, if transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

8th.—Any packet which shall not be open to examination as required by Rule 2, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in it or upon its cover, will be charged with letter postage.

9th.—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection or any other unauthorized enclosure, it will be forwarded charged with full postage as an unpaid letter.

10th.—Book or pattern packets which are wholly unpaid or do not fulfil the conditions laid down above will be forwarded only to the United Kingdom and other places under the General Postal Union treated as unpaid letters.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Bangay Post, except when they are tendered for insurance.

Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels.

Letter-carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give change. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and the letter-carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deviate from the prescribed routes.

Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year.

The poster of a letter or parcel containing an explosive or dangerous material or substance is liable to a penalty of Rupees 200 (See Section 42 of the Indian Post Office Act XVI of 1866.)

Any person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, certifies on any official or other letter or packet what is not true in respect to the contents thereof, incurs a penalty of Rupees 500. A party sending private letters under an official cover duly franked, comes under this Rule.

Any person refusing to deliver up a letter or other article erroneously delivered to him by the Post Office, can be punished with imprisonment of either description, and shall also be liable to a fine.

Letters or parcels suspected to contain contraband articles can be opened by the Postal Authorities, and parcels for foreign countries can be refused by them, unless accompanied by a Custom House Certificate.

The Postal Department is not responsible for any loss or damage that may occur in respect of anything entrusted to it for conveyance, except in the case of articles insured.

All communications respecting change of address should be made to the Post Master at the station.

A separate instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction is attended to for more than three months after receipt.

The practice of giving instructions to the officers of the Post Office to intercept and redirect letters, not only imposes much labour upon them, but in large offices seriously retards the delivery and despatch of Mails. A register of instructions regarding changes of address is kept in every Post Office, but it is to be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to except in the case of letters received on delivery.

Verbal instructions, or such as may be of a complicated or conditional nature, will not be attended to.

Unless by an express order of Government, or Director General of the Post Offices, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section XXIX of the Post Office Act of 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other articles addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

English postage stamps are not recognized in India, nor are Indian postage stamps acknowledged in Great Britain.

Official reference and personal application to Post Office Authorities shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and one other hour.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles the covers of envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number of his badge should be specified.

VALUE PAYABLE PARCELS.

With effect from the 1st December 1877, the sender of a parcel may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addresser and paid to him (the sender).

2. "Value payable" parcels may be posted only in disbursing offices (printed in capital type in the list of post offices contained in the Postal Guide); there is no restriction as to the office of address except in the case of a few vernacular offices to which "value payable" parcels cannot be forwarded.

3. The senders of "value payable" parcels will be responsible for the proper packing and protection of such articles contained in them as may be liable to damage. The parcels will not be received unless the conditions respecting packing and sealing prescribed in paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877, are fully complied with.

4. The commission chargeable on payment to the sender of the value of the contents of a parcel will be as follows:—

	RS.	A.
If the value does not exceed Rs. 10	0	4
If it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 25	0	8
" " 25 " " " 50	1	0
" " 50 " " " 75	1	8
" " 75 " " " 100	2	0

and 2 rupees for every additional 100 rupees or fraction thereof.

5. The commission will be deducted from the amount of the value when payment is made to the sender. If a parcel is refused by the addressee, or from any cause is not delivered, payment of the value will not be made to the sender, and no claim will be made upon him except for any unpaid postage which may have been originally due.

6. Postage will be chargeable on "value payable" parcels at the same rates as are chargeable on ordinary parcels, and it may be prepaid or otherwise at the option of the sender.

The limit of weight (2,000 tolas) as well as the conditions respecting size prescribed in the postal guide for ordinary bhangly parcels will be applicable to "value payable" parcels.

7. The value of the contents of "value payable" parcels together with any postage due must be paid by the addressee before they are delivered.

1. The payments to the senders will be made within one month from the date of delivery.

9. "Value payable" parcels will be received at the window of the post office during the hours fixed for receiving ordinary parcels, which with a few exceptions are from 7 to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M. They will not be received at all on Sundays, and they must be posted at least one hour before the time fixed for closing the mail with which they are to be despatched; otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made.

10. "Value payable" parcels when presented at the post office window should be accompanied by a memorandum containing the following particulars, viz.:—

Name and address of the sender in full.

Name and address of the addressee in full.

Value of the contents recoverable from the addressee.

Date of posting.

A description of the contents need not be given; on the contrary it is advisable that no description should be given. Receipts will be given to the sender for "value payable" parcels posted by them.

11. Intimation of the arrival of a "value payable" parcel will be sent to the addressee, and on his presenting at the post office, either personally or by messenger, the receipt at foot of the intimation duly signed, and tendering the amount of the value of the contents, together with any postage that may be due, the parcel will be delivered. The parcel should be carefully examined by the addressee or his messenger before it is received, and if there be any appearance of tampering, it should be brought to the notice of the post master, in whose presence, if necessary, it may be opened.

12. When information of the realization of the value of the contents of a "value payable" parcel reaches the despatching post office, written intimation will be given to the sender, a date being mentioned therein on or after which payment will be made on his application. In making application for payment the sender must produce the receipt originally given to him for the parcel and relinquish it with the acknowledgment at foot duly signed, and (if the amount exceeds the limit fixed by the stamp law for the time being) with a one anna bill stamp affixed thereto.

13. Forward postage will not be charged when "value payable" parcels are re-directed from one post office to another.

14. The system of "value payable" parcels will shortly be extended to "overland parcels" booked in London for delivery in India, under detailed conditions which will be made known at the London Parcel Offices. The contents of such parcels must be declared for Customs House purposes. The value payable will be limited to £10, and it will be realized from the Indian addressee at the rate of exchange current in Bombay on the day of the arrival of the invoice.

Foreign Post.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.

N. B.—Information respecting parcels to India from Foreign countries can be had at the Post Offices of those countries. The British Post Office does not receive parcels for transmission to India (see below under United Kingdom).

The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are, however, published in the British Postal Guide and exhibited in every British Post Office. Persons in India ordering goods to be sent out by Parcel Post may refer the sender to the above means of information about the transmission of parcels.

Parcels from the United Kingdom may be sent either paid or unpaid.

There has been a recent reduction in the rate charged for parcels of books from the United Kingdom, the present rate being 6d. per lb. The charge for other parcels from the United Kingdom is 1s. per lb.

(1).—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India (including Aden) under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below, for transmission to the following countries, viz.:—

Countries.	Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries.
United Kingdom.	Annas. 8	The prepayment carries the parcel as far as London; any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee. Parcels must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P. & O. S. N. Company for transmission independently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations. (NOTE.—The Company's present charge is an <i>ad valorem</i> rate of 2 per cent., which does not include Marine or other Insurance.) The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post; all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are, however, published in the British Postal Guide, and exhibited in every British Post Office. Persons in India ordering goods to be sent out by parcel post may refer the sender to the above means of information about the transmission of parcels.
Ceylon	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. Parcels must not contain any jewellery. The route is <i>via</i> Tuticorin for Southern India; and <i>via</i> Bombay for other parts of India: see Rule (4). The pre-payment carries the parcel to destination. The ports of destination are free ports, so that no custom duty will be chargeable therein.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST—continued.

Countries.	Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries.
The Straits, i.e.— Singapore .. Penang .. Malacca ..	8	The routes are by opium steamers (Jardine Matheson, and Apear), monthly through Calcutta to Singapore; by B. I. S. N. Company fortnightly through Calcutta or Madras to Singapore, Penang and Malacca; and by P. & O. S. N. Company fortnightly through Bombay to Singapore and Penang; see Rule (4).
Germany .. Austria-Hungary ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Denmark ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance; a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Sweden .. Norway .. Switzerland ..	9	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance; a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty should any become due. <i>From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value.</i> See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
France .. The Netherlands (Holland) .. Belgium ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance; a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty should any become due. <i>From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value, and that the second or duplicate declaration should contain a statement of the weight (lbs. & ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and should, if possible, be written in the French language.</i> See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.

(2).—Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed.

N. B.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering, insecurely tied with string; friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax-cloth sewn at the edges is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

(3).—Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a declaration of its contents and value under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom ..
Ceylon ..
Straits ..
Germany ..
Austria-Hungary ..
Denmark ..

Only one declaration as above described is required.

Sweden ..	..	..	..	A second or duplicate declaration is also required.
Norway ..	..	..	..	
Switzerland ..	..	..	..	
France ..	..	..	..	
The Netherlands (Holland) ..	..	..	..	A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weights (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, in the French language. Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.
Belgium ..	..	..	..	

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels:—

Specimen form of declaration.

Address of parcel, Thomas B. Smith, 114, Piccadilly, London.	
Contents.	Value. £ s. d.
1 Piece Fatto cloth	 2 0 0
1 Rampore chudder	 2 10 0
TOTAL	 4 10 0
I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value. (Signed) A. R. ROBINSON, <i>Amritsar.</i>	
N. B.—Declarations for parcels intended for France, the Netherlands or Belgium, should, in addition to the above, contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and oz. or tolas) of the contents. This may conveniently be done by adding the words "weight—lbs.—ozs." underneath the total value, and the words "and weight" at the end of the sentence containing the declaration.	

(4).—The parcel so addressed, and the separate paper or papers above referred to, should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover*. This outer cover should be super-scribed and addressed as follows:—

Overland Parcel Post.	Postage Stamp to be affixed.
To	
THE POST MASTER, BOMBAY.	

If addressed from India to Ceylon.

Overland Parcel Post.	Postage Stamp.
To	
THE POST MASTER, TUTICORIN OR BOMBAY.	

If addressed from India to the Straits.

Overland Parcel Post.	
To	
THE POST MASTER, CALCUTTA OR MADRAS OR BOMBAY OR RANGOON.	

The outer cover must contain one parcel only. If more than one parcel be sent by the same sender, such parcels should be sent separately.

(5).—The parcel so made up must be fully prepared by means of postage stamps at the rate of 8 annas per lb. (50 toins) or fraction of a lb., care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover.

(6).—The parcel so made up must not exceed 50 lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary hanging parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcels for which receipts are claimed.

(7).—On arrival at Bombay the Postmaster will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of its inside address.

(8).—It is forbidden to send in these packets opium, or any liquid, or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging or offensive kind.

(9).—In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary, and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of sea risk or of fire, major or of the own negligence of the sender, in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 11 rupees for each lb. weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 11 florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary. Should the sender desire it the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FOREIGN LETTERS OF SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

Classes entitled and rates of charge.

(1).—Subject to the subjoined Regulations, Non-Commissioned Officers, Band Master, Army School Masters (not being Superintending or 1st Class School Master), Army School Mistresses, Private Soldiers, or Seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ships, can send and receive letters by British Packet for a postage of 9 pies; but if any such letters are sent wholly or partly by the post of a foreign country, they are subject in addition to the foreign postage, whatever that may be. Thus the postage by British Packet to the under-mentioned countries (including the British Packet charge of 9 pies) is as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) To the United Kingdom. | { Via Southampton, 9 pies. } Pre-payment optional. |
| | { Via British, 2 annas 6 pies. } |
| (2) To Countries or places served through the United Kingdom. | { Same as above; but if the place be foreign (not British), the letter will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery. } Pre-payment optional. |
| (3) To any British or Indian office served direct by British or Indian packets, viz.:—Aden Alexandria, Australian Colonies, Bangkok (through Singapore), Beyrout (through Alexandria), Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Cape Colony, China (through Hong-Kong), Constantinople (through Alexandria), Delagoa Bay, Fiji Islands, Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, Japan (through Hong Kong), Labuan, Macao (through Hong Kong), Madras, Malta, Natal, Sanyraa, Straits, Suez and Zanzibar. | { By British or Indian Packet, or by land post to Ceylon, 9 pies. } Pre-payment compulsory. |
| (4) To Mauritius or the Seychelles. | { By British Packet as far as Aden, and thence by French Packet 2 annas. } Pre-payment compulsory. |

Conditions entitling to special rates.

(2).—The conditions entitling to special rates are as follows:—

(c).—The person claiming the privilege must at the time be actually employed in the Naval or Military service of Her Majesty, and must not be either a Commissioned Officer or a Warrant Officer, or a Superintending or 1st Class School Master.

(b).—The postage must be prepaid, except in respect of letters addressed to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom. Unpaid letters received in India are charged on delivery, 1 anna 6 pies, together with any foreign postage which may be claimed.

(c).—The letter must not weigh more than half an ounce.

(d).—It must relate entirely to the private concerns of the soldier, seaman, &c.

(e).—Any cover sent by a soldier or seaman under privilege must contain the name of the writer and his class or description, in the Vessel, Regiment, Corps, or Detachment to which he belongs, and must also bear the signature of the officer having the command of the Vessel, Regiment, Corps, or Detachment to which the writer belongs, as well as the name in full of such Vessel, Regiment, Corps, or Detachment; and any cover addressed to a soldier or seaman under privilege must contain in address the name in full of the Vessel, Regiment, Corps, or Detachment to which the addressee belongs.

N.B.—Covers sent by or addressed to soldiers or seamen not belonging to a particular Vessel, Regiment, Corps, or Detachment, or not bearing the specification of such, are obviously precluded from the privilege. For instance, persons described merely as belonging to "Adjutant General's Office," or "Head Quarters Staff," or "Regimental office Royal Artillery," or as "Shipping Agent," or "Bazaar Sergeant," &c., without specification of a particular Vessel, Regiment, Corps, or Detachment, cannot be recognized as privileged. Nor can the privilege be recognized in respect of covers superscribed under such signatures as those of Quarter Master General or Adjutant General, or under any signature other than that of the officer having the command of the Vessel, Regiment, Corps, or Detachment to which the writer belongs.

The foregoing particulars should be given in one of the following forms:—

For Seamen.

C. B. Captain, or other Comd'g Officer, H. M. S.	Via _____	
	(Direction of letter to be entered here.)	
	From A. B., Seaman, H. M. S. _____	

or

Via _____	
To _____	
A. B., Seaman, H. M. S. _____	
(Here direction of letter to be finished.)	

For Soldiers.

C. B. Colonel, or other Comd'g Officer, Regiment.	Via _____	
	(Direction of letter to be entered here.)	
	From A. B., Sergeant (or Corporal, Private, &c.) — Regiment — _____	

V.—Registration.

Full pre-payment of fee and postage. Presentation at window.

(1).—Letters and newspapers may be registered at any Post Office for transmission by Inland Post, provided that the registration fee of 4 annas, together with the postage, be fully prepaid by means of stamps. All articles intended for registration must be presented for that purpose at the window. Articles found in the Letter Box marked "Registered" are treated as ordinary articles, except in the cases provided for in clause (8) below.

Hours of registration.

(2).—Articles are received for registration at all Post Offices every day, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M.; but in the Bombay Post Office the hours have been specially fixed as from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in a few other offices special hours have been specially fixed. On Sundays they will ordinarily be received from 7 A.M. to 8 A.M., and one other hour. Registered letters intended for despatch by a particular mail must be presented at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the mail, otherwise they will be stamped "Too late" and retained for the following mail.

Parcels need not be registered.

(3).—Parcels being transmitted under the same precautions as registered articles, no separate registration of such parcels is necessary. Packets not exceeding 10 tolas in weight which travel by Letter Post can be registered under Clause 1. But packets exceeding 10 tolas in weight cannot be registered though they may if so desired be forwarded as Parcels at parcel rates thus getting the benefit of the precaution applicable to parcels.

Registration makes transmission more secure.

(4).—Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure, as it passes through the hands of comparatively few Postal officers, every one of whom has to give an acknowledgment of receipt. But although every endeavour will be made to trace the delinquent in any case of loss of, or damage to, a registered article, the Government is not responsible for such loss or damage under Section 85 of the Post Office Act.

Receipts and acknowledgments for registered articles.

(5).—A receipt for each article is ordinarily given to the sender, and a receipt for each article is ordinarily taken from the addressee; but in the case of a number of registered articles posted by the same person at the same time and all bearing the same address, only one receipt is given to the sender, and only one demanded from the addressee, the separate number of each article being, however, entered on the single receipt. Should, however, the person who posts the articles demand separate receipts, they will be given, and in that case separate receipts will also be taken from the addressee.

The sender of a registered letter will be furnished with an acknowledgment signed by the addressee on payment of one anna for postage. When a sender desires an acknowledgment, he must give his name and full address at the time of registering the letter, and prepay the acknowledgment postage by means of a stamp or stamps affixed to the letter in addition to the postage and registration fee otherwise due. The acknowledgment will be posted to the sender's address by the office where the registered letter is delivered.

The sender should furnish his name and address.

(6).—The sender of a registered article is not bound to give his name and address (unless he desires an acknowledgment under the preceding rule), but he is recommended always to do so, either verbally if he posts the article himself, or, if he posts it by the hand of a messenger, by writing his name and address on the cover (on the lower left hand corner) or on a separate slip of paper. The name and address of the sender when given are recorded in the despatching Office, so that if the article miscarries, or suffers damage in transit, or cannot for any reason be delivered, intimation may be forwarded to the sender.

Registered letters should be securely enclosed and sealed.

(7).—The sender of a registered letter is recommended to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to, any other means of fastening.

Letters containing Coin, Currency Notes, &c., must be registered.

(8).—If an article posted at any Indian Post Office and addressed to any place in India contains coin or a currency note, or any portion thereof, or manifestly contains a postage or other stamp, or label, or a cheque, hundi, bank-note, bank post bill, bill of exchange, or the like, the registration thereof is compulsory; and if any such article be found unregistered at any stage of its passage through the post, it is registered and a double registration fee charged on delivery, in addition to any other postage which may be due. Nothing in this rule necessitates the registration of an article containing a postage or other stamp or label, a cheque, hundi, bank-note, and the like, unless the contents thereof are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office Department, owing to the transparency, insecurity, or insufficiency of the cover, or to any other cause. Attention is drawn to the following order of the Government (published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March 1859), viz.:—"In ordinary cases of lost notes, the Currency Department registers notes reported to have been lost, and communicates by letter with the losers. In cases where the holders of notes knowingly disregard the Notification of Government, making it compulsory to register letters containing currency notes, payment for half notes lost under such circumstances should only be made as the law would oblige, viz., at the counter of the Currency Office under the usual bond, and the Currency Office should refuse to correspond regarding notes so lost, or to remit the amount as is done in ordinary cases."

Registration to places abroad.

(9).—For information on this subject, see clause (7) of remarks preceding the Foreign Post Schedule.

VI.—Official Correspondence.

(1).—The privilege of sending and receiving, under frank, by Inland Post without payment of postage, articles *bona fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's service, has been withdrawn from all officials and public offices in India, and is now enjoyed only by the Governor General at Goa. The Governor of Pondicherry and the "Chef de Service" of the minor French Settlements in India, at Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahé and Yanam, are allowed to send official correspondence under frank without payment of postage between those Settlements.

Note.—The Government has decided that correspondence of the Offices of the Registrars of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in so far as such correspondence relates solely to the public business of the Universities, shall be treated by the Post Office in the same way as official correspondence; and that the signature and designation of a Registrar of the University at a Presidency town shall be treated by the Post Office as if they were the signature and designation of a Government Officer. This privilege does not extend to any University official other than the Registrar.

Official Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.		BANGHY POST.	
	Letters.	Registered Gazettes.	Parcels.	Packets.
	Closed covers.	Open covers.	Closed covers.	Closed covers.
	Pre-payment optional.	Pre-payment compulsory.	Pre-payment optional.	Pre-payment compulsory.
	A. P.	A. P.		A. P.
Articles not exceeding 1 tola..	0 6	..	Same rates as for packets, together with 4 annas for each parcel for registration.	..
" exceeding 1 and not exceeding 10 tolas..	1 0	0 6		2 0
" " 10 " 20 "	5 0	1 0		3 0
" " 20 " 30 "	10 0	1 6		4 0
" " 30 " 40 "	15 0	2 0		1 6
For every additional 10 tolas..	5 0	0 6		

Note.—The following rule may facilitate the calculation of postage on letters exceeding 10 tolas:—Find the weight in tolas, take the next lower multiple of 10 and divide it by 2; the result will be the number of annas chargeable. Thus, for an article weighing (say) 35 or 40 tolas, the next lower multiple of 10 will be 30, which, divided by 2, gives 15, being the number of annas chargeable.

Pre-payment by means of service labels.

(2).—Official articles from Government offices should be prepaid by means of service postage stamps purchased at the Government Treasury or other local stamp depot. These stamps when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service," under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the article, or of the Head Clerk or Superintendent of his office, or of other responsible officer to whom the duty of despatching is confided. The particular officer who signs the cover must enter in full his own official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given. Service stamps affixed to an article without the above superscription will not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

<i>On Her Majesty's Service.</i>	<i>Service Labels.</i>
To (Here enter address.) (Signature of Sender.) (Official designation.)	

joined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

Note 1.—When ordinary stamps instead of service stamps are used in articles superscribed under Rule 2, they will be recognised by the Post Office; but the irregularity should be brought by the Post Office to the notice of the officer concerned, and if of frequent occurrence, to that of the Post Master General.

Note 2.—Post Masters are allowed to recognise abbreviated designations, provided they are generally known. But no official can claim the recognition of an abbreviation, the rule being that the designation shall be entered in full.

Note 3.—Post Masters are allowed to recognise *fac-simile* impressions of signatures, i. e., signatures impressed by stamps; but public officers who use such stamps are expected to make arrangements for their proper custody and use: and if there be any reason to suspect the misuse of such stamps, or the absence of proper precautions against their misuse, Post Masters may decline to recognise the stamp impression and require strict adherence to the rule. Lithographed imitations of signatures as well as printed names cannot be recognised in lieu of signatures; *fac-simile* impressions by means of stamps used under proper precautions being the only substitute for actual signature which can be recognised.

Registration of official Gazettes.

(3).—Official Gazettes should be registered at the Post Master General's Office, and when so registered are eligible for transmission at the lower rates above given under the same rules and conditions as apply to ordinary registered newspapers.

Unpaid official articles.

(4).—Official letters and parcels properly superscribed under Rule (2), but without stamps, are charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates.

In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official, who has to correspond with, or send returns, to a superior, he may be allowed by his superior to address official articles to him under this rule, and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

Economy to be observed in the use of the Post.

(5).—Government officials should be careful not to incur needlessly the higher charge on account of the transmission of heavy articles by letter post. Similarly, the transmission of heavy articles as parcels (which are conveyed by post under a system of registration) is more expensive than their conveyance as packets, and the parcel post should not therefore, be needlessly used by Government officials.

Note.—All Official articles which do not exceed 10 tolas in weight are treated either as letters or as registered gazettes. For the rules under which the Post Office distinguishes official articles exceeding 10 tolas, as respects transit by letter post or lugh post, see paragraph 3 and the second clause of paragraph 10 of Section II.

Limits of weight and size.

(3).—No official article exceeding 600 tolas in weight can be received by the Post Office, and no official article exceeding the limit of size* prescribed for ordinary packets can be forwarded as a packet, though it may be forwarded as a parcel, if within the limit of weight abovementioned.

Letters and parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" by Government Officers.

(7).—Letters and parcels sent by Government officers in their official capacity, which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters and parcels so addressed are regarded by the Post Office as private articles, but are charged, on delivery, with bearing postage at prepaid rates, and not at double rates, as in the case of ordinary letters. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin, as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government officials) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

garded by the Post Office as private articles, but are charged, on delivery, with bearing postage at prepaid rates, and not at double rates, as in the case of ordinary letters. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin, as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government officials) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

Letters and parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" addressed to Government Officers.

(8).—Letters and parcels sent by private persons to Government officials relating to the affairs of Government, and endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address including the full official designation of the public office to which the article is sent), are charged, on delivery, at the rate to which they would have been liable if prepaid by ordinary stamps, and not at double rates, as in the case of ordinary letters. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

have been liable if prepaid by ordinary stamps, and not at double rates, as in the case of ordinary letters. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

Postage due on official articles to be initiated in the Post Office.

(10).—The amount of postage marked as due on articles delivered under the superscriptions of "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service" will be initiated by the Post Master or Deputy Post Master of the office of delivery.

Government Officers bound to receive and pay for articles under official superscription.

(11).—Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on articles addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service."

Registration, Insurance and Value Payable System.

(12).—The rules and conditions for the registration of ordinary articles sent by letter post govern the registration of similar official articles, the service labels affixed to them being supported by the prescribed superscription and signature. As in the case of ordinary insured articles the insurance fee must be paid in cash.

Post Telegrams.

(13).—Officers in charge of Telegraph Offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented, ready written, in the form ordinarily used by Telegraph Offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Post Master will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the article accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the Post Office stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All articles for which receipts are

claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegram" (in addition to the usual official superscription), and must be fully prepaid. This rule is also applicable to Telegraph Messages posted by Railway Telegraph Offices.

Government Officers on leave.

(14).—Government officers, when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

Irregularities of address, &c.

(15).—Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address, superscription, or signature on an article renders it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid article, any service, stamps which it may bear not being recognised.

Official correspondence with places abroad, howsoever conveyed, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British Mail Packets.

(16).—The rules contained in the preceding paragraphs relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, i.e., correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

Official correspondence with places abroad, howsoever conveyed, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British Mail Packets (e.g., between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be prepaid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 2), or, where pre-payment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

The only exception to the above has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets) sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London having special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such officers need not be prepaid if superscribed "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London which have accounts with the London Post Office are—Adjutant General's Office (Horse Guards), Admiralty (Somerset House and Whitehall), Audit and Exchequer Department (Somerset House), Board and Trade (Whitehall), Census Office (Craig's Court), Chancellor's Office (Downing Street), Charity Commission (York Street, St. James'), Chelsea Hospital (Chelsea), Civil Service Commission (Cannon Row, Westminster), Colonial Office (Downing Street), Colonial Land and Emigration Office (Park Street, Westminster), Commander-in-Chief's Office (Horse Guards), Council of Military Education (Great George Street), Council Office (Downing Street), Court of Bankruptcy (Basinghall Street), Courts of Chancery (Lincoln's Inn Fields and Chancery Lane), Court of Probate (Doctors' Commons), Crown Agents for the Colonies (Spring Gardens), Duchy of Cornwall (Buckingham Palace Gate), the Customs (Lower Thames Street), Ecclesiastical Department (Whitehall Place), Endowed Schools Commission (Victoria Street), Exhibition Commissioners, 1851 (Westminster), Foreign Office (Downing Street), Her Majesty's Home Office (Whitehall), House of Commons, India Office (Charles Street, Westminster), Irish Office (Great Queen Street, Westminster), Inland Revenue (Somerset House), Local Government Act Office (Richmond Terrace, Whitehall), Merchant Seamen's Office (Adelaide Place, London Bridge), Metropolitan Police Office (Whitehall Place), Pay Master General (Whitehall), Local Government Board (Gwyder House, Whitehall), Post Office, Prisons Office (Parliament Street), His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Quarter Master General's Office (Horse Guards), Registrar of Friendly Societies (Abingdon Street), Registrar General's Office (Somerset House), Royal Artillery, Royal Marines (New Street), Science and Art Department, Warden of Standards, Stationery Office (Prince's Street, St. James' Gate), Tithe Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners (St. James' Square), Treasury Office (Whitehall), Tower, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council (Prince's Street, Westminster), War Office (Pall Mall), Woods, Forests and Land Revenues Office (Whitehall Place), Works and Public Buildings Office (Whitehall Place).

N. B.—The official letters received by *British Packet* from the public functionaries or departments in London above enumerated are marked by the London Post Office with the red "official paid" stamp which is the authority for delivery in India without charge.

In some cases, however, articles which have been received enclosed in official letters of the above descriptions are re-posted in India under the impression that the frank of the public office in London will carry them to destination free of charge. But this is not the case, the only letters recognised as official being those described above as bearing the London Post Office "official paid" stamp; and those which under the preceding rules are franked by public officers in India.

VII.—Postage Stamps.

Enumeration of Stamps in use.

(1).—The Postage Stamps and embossed envelopes at present used in India are as follow, viz.:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

1 anna	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, blue.
9 pie	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, lilac.
1 anna	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, brown.
2 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, orange.
4 annas	Octagonal (perforated), crowned head to the left, in a round border, green.
6 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an arch border, ochre.
8 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, rose.
12 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in a border with straight sides and circular ends, pink.
1 rupee	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an octagonal border, ash color.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES.

1 anna	Round Stamp, Queen's head crowned to the left, in relief on white paper, blue.
1 anna	Round Stamp, Queen's head crowned to the left, in relief on white paper, dark brown.

Sale of Stamps.

(2).—Stamps can be purchased by the public in two ways, viz.:

(a).—From any local depot (all Government Treasuries are local depôts) in quantities of the value of not less than Rs. 5 worth of labels at a time, and not containing any fraction of a rupee. For instance, stamps of the value of Rs. 5-8-0 or any other fractional value cannot be purchased, but any quantity of an aggregate value represented by whole Rupees (not being less than five) may be purchased whether the purchase includes one or several classes of stamps.

(b).—From any Post Office, Receiving House, Tehsildari, Thanna or Police Station where letters are received for despatch, or from any rural messenger whose business is to collect as well as to deliver letters, or from any licensed Stamp-vendor. In this case the stamps are sold in any quantity, however small, at the value denoted thereon.

The sale of embossed envelopes is regulated by the same rules, the cost being the value of the stamps borne by them. But in purchases of embossed envelopes from local depôts, only whole packets (of 16 envelopes each) can be obtained.

Pre-payment can only be made by Stamps.

(3).—Pre-payment of postage can only be made by means of Stamps (adhesive or embossed).

Advantage of embossed envelopes.

(4).—By using embossed envelopes all risk of the stamp being detached may be avoided.

Post Masters not to affix Stamps.

(5).—Post Masters are not allowed to affix Postage Stamps to letters brought unstamped to the Office.

Labels how to be placed, &c.

(6).—On this subject see instructions on page 415.

(7).—Stamps previously obliterated, or defaced, or cut out from embossed envelopes, may not be used; and any letters or other articles to which they may be affixed are treated as unpaid.

Stamps other than Postage Stamps not to be used.

(8).—Receipt or other inland Revenue Stamps cannot be used in place of Postage Stamps, nor can Postage Stamps which have been torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, be used.

The General and Branch Post Offices are open as under:—

Office.	ON WEEK-DAYS.			On Sundays for all purposes.
	For Official reference.	For receipt of Registered Letters.	For receipt of Registered Letters and Receipt of Baggage Parcels.	
Genl. P. Office.	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 3 P.M.	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 3 P.M.	7 to 8 A.M. & 2 to 3 P.M.
Br. Post Office.	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 noon to 5 P.M.	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 noon to 5 P.M.	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 noon to 5 P.M.	7 to 8 A.M. & 1 to 2 P.M.

M. PERCY, *Presidency Post Master, Madras.*

POSTING OF BEARERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

Fort Saint George, October 23, 1863.

The following Revised Notification is published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort Saint George, October 9, 1863.

The undermentioned Officers will be entrusted with the duty of posting bearers for Travellers in the Madras Presidency from and after the 1st November 1863:—

At the Presidency and in the Madras District.		Bangalore Cantonment Supt. of Police.	
In the District of Bellary		Mysore Province.	
Do. Coimbatore	Do. Cuddayah	Do. Colar	Do. Toonikoor
Do. Ganjam	Do. Godavari	Do. Mysore	Do. Hassan
Do. Kistna	Do. Kurnool	Do. Shimoga	Do. Cudoor
Do. Madura	Do. Malabar	Do. Chittledroog	Do. Supdt.
Do. Nellore	Do. Salem	Do. Coorg	Do. Supdt.
Do. South Arcot	Do. South Canara	Do. His Highness the Nizam's Territories	Do. Supdt. of Police
Do. Tanjore	Do. Tinnevely	Do. Residency Bazaars	Do. Supdt.
Do. Trichinopoly	Do. Vizagapatam		

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

G. W. CLINE, Esq., LL.D., F.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, &c., Asst. Acct.-Genl., in charge.

A. RAMASWAMY CHETTY, Agent at Chief Office.

OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FORT.

List of Money Order Offices in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Stations.	Districts.	Stations.
Bellary.....	Anantapore. Chooty. Pannacundah.	Malabar.....	Badagara. Calicut. Cannanore. Cochin. Manantoddy. Pangbaur. Pezhany. Tellicherry.
Chingleput.....	Conjevaram. Syriapett.	Neligherries.....	Ootacamund. Ongole.
Coimbatore.....	Dhowsany. Erode.	Nellore.....	Chittoor. Chittoor. Palamanair. Vellore.
Cuddayah.....	Madanapully. Froddefar.	North Arcot.....	Altoor. Ossoor. Yercaud. Tripatore.
Ganjam.....	Berhampur. Chicacole.	Salem.....	Chellumbrum. Cuddalore. Tinnevely. Villapooram. Viduchellum.
Godavery.....	Cotanada. Ellore. Kurnapur. Rajamundry.	South Arcot.....	Madurai. Udipi. Coimbatore. Mannargudi. Mayavaram. Negapatam. Tirunelveli.
Kistna.....	Bozwada. Guntur. Masulipatam.	South Canara.....	Tuticorin. Travancore. Trichinopoly. Trichinopoly. Bimalipatam. Koraput. Pervatipora. Vizianagaram.
Kurnool.....	Cambam. Koilakauti. Nandini.	Tanjore.....	
Madura.....	Dindigul. Palany. Pamban. Periakuram. Ramanad.	Tinnevely.....	

The Bazar Stations in the Districts are also Money Order Offices.

In addition to these, Money Order Agencies have also recently been opened at the undermentioned places.

Datampuri. Namkul. Pillamanchilly. Nursipatam.	Anakapalle. Coonoor. Ramanad. Gooty.
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In addition to the Inland Money Order Offices in this Presidency already notified, Money Orders can also be obtained on all Money Order Offices in British India, and also on the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the British Island of Heligoland and Canada. The Head Money Order Office is located in the Fort. The hours for transacting business are from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. Holidays excepted, and on Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Inland Money Orders.

(1).—The Money Order Offices in India are not under the control of the Post Office Department, but under that of the Comptroller General.

(2).—Money Orders are issued and paid at most Offices during the hours the Treasury transacts business, i. e., from 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening (except on Saturday, when the Treasury closes at 1 P. M.)

Issue of Orders.

(3).—Application for Money Orders should be made in the printed form of requisition prescribed by the Rules (in Form II), which can be obtained at all Money Order Offices. The full name and address of both remitter and payee must be clearly given.

H.

Requisition Form.

For Rs. _____
Payable at _____
To whom _____
Name of remitter _____
Address _____
The _____ 157

N. B.—These forms are supplied gratis.

(4).—The maximum amount for which an order can be issued is Rs. 150.

(5).—No order is to contain a fractional part of an anna.

(6).—The following rates of Commission are chargeable on Money Orders:—

	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
On sums not exceeding	10	0	2	0
Ditto ditto	25	0	4	0
Ditto ditto	50	0	8	0
Ditto ditto	75	0	12	0
Ditto ditto	100	1	0	0
Ditto ditto	125	1	4	0
Ditto ditto	150	1	8	0

(7).—No order can be made out in favor of two or more persons. Prefixes, such as Mrs. or Miss, should be omitted.

(8).—For Natives, the caste or tribe must be given in addition to the name.

(9).—When a remitter is unable to give the full name of the payee, he should state his occupation, or give such information as may lead unmistakably to his identification, such as his rank, trade, profession or name of Firm.

(10).—In cases of Europeans with more than one Christian name, the surname in full with initials of the remainder, is sufficient.

(11).—Application for duplicate, refund, alteration of name of payee, or station drawn upon, must always be made in the prescribed printed Form I to be had at all Money Order Offices.

Form of application for duplicate, &c.

Dated _____

Particulars of Orders referred to _____

Number of Order _____

Date of Issue _____

Amount of Order, Rs. _____

Where issued _____

Where payable _____

By whom remitted _____

To whom payable _____

Sir,

I request that the above Order may be _____

Here state whether

1. Re-issued in duplicate.

2. Repaid.

3. And fresh order granted in }
favor of

4. Payable at (place) _____

I hereby tender _____

Signed _____

Address _____

To _____

(12).—The charge of 2nd commission for each of the above transactions separately, or for two or more made in the same application, will be equal to the 1st commission charged on the original order.

Payment of Orders.

(13).—Money Orders are not transferable (by endorsement of holder) nor payable after the end of the twelfth month.

(14).—Whoever presents the order for payment, whether the rightful owner or otherwise, must give full information as to the name, surname and address of the person who originally obtained it, unless it be remitted by a Firm, when the name of the Firm, together with its address and occupation, should be given.

(15).—A Money Order presented at the Office drawn on must always be signed by the payee in the place allotted for his signature before receiving payment of the same.

(16).—In the case of a person unable to write, he must make a mark in presence of the passing Officer (Treasury Officer) who will certify it by adding his initials.

(17).—When an order is presented through a Bank of the town upon which it is drawn, it should be duly signed by the payee and crossed with the Banker's name.

(18).—If payment of an order is refused in consequence of the particulars given not according with the advice, the person presenting the order should communicate with the remitter with a view to obtaining correction of the advice from the issuing Office, on receipt of which the order will be paid if the error was made by the Office of issue, but if otherwise, the order should be returned to remitter, who should obtain a fresh order.

(19).—After a Money Order is once paid, by whomsoever presented, no further claim will be admitted. The public are therefore cautioned—

1st.—To take all means to prevent the loss of the Money Order.

2nd.—Never to send the Money Order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3rd.—To be careful, on taking out a Money Order, to state correctly the name of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th.—To see that the name, address, and occupation of person taking out the Money Order are correctly known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

Received an additional Commission

Treasury Officer

of Rs.

268

(20).—Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the money, and will also lead to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

Non-Renewal of Orders.

(21).—Money Orders will not for the future be renewable.

Refund of Orders.

(22).—An order may be refunded at the Office of issue after it has been ascertained by the Treasury Officer from the Head Office that no duplicate has been issued, and it should be duly signed by the remitter in the place assigned for the payee's signature.

(23).—Refund of a duplicate order can be made after a non-payment certificate has been obtained by the Treasury Officer from the paying Office certifying that the original order has not been paid, and that payment has been stopped.

(24).—When alteration of the name of the payee or station drawn upon is desired, the original order must be surrendered and a fresh order will be granted in lieu of it, after ascertaining from the Head Office that no duplicate has been issued.

Duplicate Orders.

(25).—Duplicate orders are granted at the Head Office only, on the remitter, or payee, as the case may be, reporting the loss of the original order, and making application in the prescribed printed form.

(26).—An application from a third person will not be attended to, unless the authority of either of the two principals is produced.

(27).—Applications can be forwarded through the Treasury Officer. This is by far the safer course, as applications made direct if lost in transit entail the loss of the postage stamps sent as 2nd Commission.

Lapsed Orders.

(28).—An order remaining unpaid after one year from date of issue, i. e., issued in January but unpaid at the end of the following January, is considered as void and lapsed to Government, and will not be paid unless satisfactory explanation as to the cause of delay in presenting it for payment be furnished to the Comptroller General, who alone can authorize such payments.

Misconduct.

(29).—If the Money Order form be clipped or mutilated, there may be difficulty as to paying it.

(30).—To save time and prevent errors, the public are advised to furnish in writing to the Issuing Office, at the time of application, the full particulars of every Money Order required, and to ascertain, before quitting the Issuing Office, that the order corresponds with those particulars.

(31).—These regulations have been laid down to secure, as far as practicable, that payment be made to the rightful person, and all officers have been instructed to enforce them, so far as a due regard to public convenience will permit.

(32).—The following is a list of the various Government Treasuries which are Money Order Offices in India:—

POLITICAL AND OTHER TREASURIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ajmere.	Bushire.	Gwalior	Nowgong (Bundel-
(Nussersabad)	Calcutta.	Indore.	khund).
Sub-Division.	Coorg (Mecara).	Mhow.	Port Blair.
Bhopal (Schoor).			
<i>Lower Provinces of Bengal.</i>			
Backergunge (Berri-	Dacca.	Munshoom (Pura-	Sarun (Chupra).
sal).	Darjeeling.	ba).	Sahabad (Arrah).
Bahore.	Dinapore.	Midnapore.	Singhshoom (Chy-
Bankoorah.	Durbinanga.	Morshahr.	bassa).
Beerbhoom (Secry).	Furruckpore.	Moorshedabad (Tier-	Tipperah (Comillah).
Bhagalpur.	Gay.	hanpore).	" (Brahmun-
Bhulloah (Moak-	Hazratibagh.	Mymensingh.	barish).
hally).	Hooghly.	Nuddea (Kishna-	Sub-Division.
Bogra.	" (Serampore).	ghur).	Typhoot (Mozuffer-
Burdwan.	Sub-Division.	Nya Doonka.	pore).
Chittagong.	Barwah.	Patna.	21-Pergunnahs (Ali-
Chumprun (Moti-	Jaipiguri.	Pooree.	pore).
haree).	Jessore.	Pubna.	" (Barrackpore).
" (Bettiah).	Lohardugga (Ranc-	Purich.	Sub-Division
Sub-Division.	hee).	Rajshahya (Baulcabb).	" (Dum-Dum)
Cooch Behar.	Maldah.	Rangpore.	Sub-Division.
Cuttack.			

Assam.

Cachar.	Goalpara (Dhubri)	Lakhimpur (Dibru-	Shillong.
Darrang (Tezporo).	Sub-Division.	garh).	Sibsagar.
Garo Hills.	Kamrup (Gauhati).	Nowgong.	Sylhet.
Goalpara.			

Oudh.

Bahreich.	Gonda.	Lucknow.	Sitapur.
Rara Banki.	Hardoi.	Partabgarh.	Saltanpur.
Pyzabad.	Kheri.	Rao Bareilly.	Unao.

North-Western Provinces.

Agra.	Bulandshahr.	Gorakhpur.	Lalitpur.
Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Hazirpur.	Mainpuri.
Alahabad.	Dehra Dun.	Jalaun.	Meerut.
Azamgarh.	" (Chakrata)	Jaunpur.	Mirzapur.
Banda.	Sub-Divn.	Jhansi.	Moradabad.
Bareilly.	Etah.	Kumaun (Almora).	Muttra.
Basti.	Etawah.	" Naini Tal.	Muzaffarnagar.
Benares.	Farrukhabad.	Sub Divn.	Roorkee.
Bijnor.	Kaithi.	Kumaun (Ranikhet)	Saharanpur.
Badaun.	Ghazi.	Sub-Division.	Shahjahanpur.

Central Provinces.

Bilghat.	Chandwara.	Nagpur.	Saugor.
Betul.	Damoh.	Narsingpur.	Seoni.
Bhandara.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Sironcha.
Bilaspur.	Jubbulpore.	Raipur.	Wardah.
Chanda.	Mandla.	Sambhalpur.	

Punjab.

Amritsar.	Gurdaspur.	Kohat.	Peshawar.
Banna.	Gurgaon.	Lahore.	Rawalpindi.
Delhi.	Hessur.	Ludhiana.	" (Murree)
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Hoshiarpur.	Mooltan.	Sub-Divn.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Hazara.	" (Montgom-	Rohtak.
Ferozepore.	Jhang.	ery) Sub-	Shahpur.
Gujranwala.	Jhelum.	Divn.	Sialkot.
Gujrat.	Jullundur.	Muzaffargarh.	Simla.
Gurdaspur (Dalkousie)	Kangra.	Peshawar (Mardan)	" (Kasauli) Sub-
Sub-Divn.	Karnal.	Sub-Divn.	Divn. Umballa.

British Burma.

Akyab.	Macobeng (Thon-	Prome.	Tavoy.
Bassein.	kwu).	Rangoon.	Thayetmyo.
Henzada.	Mergui.	Sandoway.	Toungtoo.
Kyauk Phyo.	Moulmein.	Shon Gyeen.	

Bombay.

Aden.	Bombay.	Kattywar (Rajkot).	Ratnagiri.
Almadabad.	Breach.	Khandesh.	Satara.
Ahmednagar.	Dharwar.	Kolhapur.	Savarn Wari.
Alib.	Hyderabad (Sind).	Kurrachee.	Shikarpur.
Baroda.	Kaira.	Mahableshwar.	Sholapur.
Belgaum.	Kaladgi.	Nasik.	Surat.
Blug.	Kanara.	Poona.	Tanua.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Berar.

Alola.	Basim.	Ellichpur.	Wan.
Amritoli.	Buldana.		

Hyderabad, Deccan.

Hyderabad (Chudderghat).

On station of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Balaram.			
<i>Mysons.</i>			
Bangalore.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Sucklasapur.
Chikmagalur.	Kolar.	Shimoga.	Tumkur.
Chitaldrug.			

OVERLAND

Tariff showing the amounts chargeable in India.
In addition to the sums shown in the Schedules, the
For sums not exceeding..... £ 2
Commission rates..... 8 Annas

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDERS.	SCH- DULE 1.	SCH- DULE 2.	SCH- DULE 3.	SCH- DULE 4.	SCH- DULE 5.	SCH- DULE 6.
Exchange rate of £s. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 10½d. per Rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 0 0	10 0 0	10 1 9	10 3 6	10 5 3	10 7 0	10 8 9
2 0 0	20 0 0	20 3 3	20 6 9	20 10 3	20 14 0	20 16 6
3 0 0	30 0 0	30 5 0	30 10 3	30 15 6	31 4 9	31 10 3
4 0 0	40 0 0	40 6 9	40 13 6	41 4 9	41 11 9	42 3 3
5 0 0	50 0 0	50 8 6	51 1 0	51 9 9	52 2 9	52 12 0
6 0 0	60 0 0	60 10 0	61 4 6	61 15 0	62 9 9	63 4 9
7 0 0	70 0 0	70 11 9	71 7 9	72 4 3	73 0 9	73 13 6
8 0 0	80 0 0	80 13 6	81 11 3	82 9 9	83 7 9	84 6 3
9 0 0	90 0 0	90 15 3	91 14 9	92 14 6	93 14 6	94 15 0
10 0 0	100 0 0	101 0 9	102 2 0	103 3 6	104 5 6	105 8 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 1 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 3	2 0 6	2 0 9	2 1 2	2 1 3
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 0 9	3 1 2	3 1 5	3 1 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 9	4 1 2	4 1 5	4 1 8	4 1 9
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 12	5 0 15	5 0 18	5 0 21	5 0 22
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 15	6 0 18	6 0 21	6 0 24	6 0 25
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 18	7 0 21	7 0 24	7 0 27	7 0 28
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 21	8 0 24	8 0 27	8 0 30	8 0 31
9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 24	9 0 27	9 0 30	9 0 33	9 0 34
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 27	10 0 30	10 0 33	10 0 36	10 0 37
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 30	11 0 33	11 0 36	11 0 39	11 0 40
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 33	12 0 36	12 0 39	12 0 42	12 0 43
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 36	13 0 39	13 0 42	13 0 45	13 0 46
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 39	14 0 42	14 0 45	14 0 48	14 0 49
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 42	15 0 45	15 0 48	15 0 51	15 0 52
16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 45	16 0 48	16 0 51	16 0 54	16 0 55
17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 48	17 0 51	17 0 54	17 0 57	17 0 58
18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 51	18 0 54	18 0 57	18 1 0	18 1 1
19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 54	19 0 57	19 1 0	19 1 3	19 1 4
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 1 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 3	2 0 6	2 0 9	2 1 2	2 1 3
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 0 9	3 1 2	3 1 5	3 1 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 9	4 1 2	4 1 5	4 1 8	4 1 9
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 12	5 0 15	5 0 18	5 0 21	5 0 22
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 15	6 0 18	6 0 21	6 0 24	6 0 25
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 18	7 0 21	7 0 24	7 0 27	7 0 28
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 21	8 0 24	8 0 27	8 0 30	8 0 31
9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 24	9 0 27	9 0 30	9 0 33	9 0 34
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 27	10 0 30	10 0 33	10 0 36	10 0 37
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 30	11 0 33	11 0 36	11 0 39	11 0 40
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 33	12 0 36	12 0 39	12 0 42	12 0 43
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 36	13 0 39	13 0 42	13 0 45	13 0 46
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 39	14 0 42	14 0 45	14 0 48	14 0 49
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 42	15 0 45	15 0 48	15 0 51	15 0 52
16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 45	16 0 48	16 0 51	16 0 54	16 0 55
17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 48	17 0 51	17 0 54	17 0 57	17 0 58
18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 51	18 0 54	18 0 57	18 1 0	18 1 1
19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 54	19 0 57	19 1 0	19 1 3	19 1 4
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 1 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 3	2 0 6	2 0 9	2 1 2	2 1 3
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 0 9	3 1 2	3 1 5	3 1 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 9	4 1 2	4 1 5	4 1 8	4 1 9
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 12	5 0 15	5 0 18	5 0 21	5 0 22
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 15	6 0 18	6 0 21	6 0 24	6 0 25
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 18	7 0 21	7 0 24	7 0 27	7 0 28
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 21	8 0 24	8 0 27	8 0 30	8 0 31
9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 24	9 0 27	9 0 30	9 0 33	9 0 34
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 27	10 0 30	10 0 33	10 0 36	10 0 37
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 30	11 0 33	11 0 36	11 0 39	11 0 40
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 33	12 0 36	12 0 39	12 0 42	12 0 43
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 36	13 0 39	13 0 42	13 0 45	13 0 46
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 39	14 0 42	14 0 45	14 0 48	14 0 49
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 42	15 0 45	15 0 48	15 0 51	15 0 52
16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 45	16 0 48	16 0 51	16 0 54	16 0 55
17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 48	17 0 51	17 0 54	17 0 57	17 0 58
18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 51	18 0 54	18 0 57	18 1 0	18 1 1
19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 54	19 0 57	19 1 0	19 1 3	19 1 4

N.B.—No order can exceed £10 or

250

MONEY ORDERS.

for Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom.

following rates of commission will be chargeable, viz.:

£ 5	£ 7	£ 10
1 Rupee	1 Rupee 8 annas.	2 Rupees.

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCH- DULE 7.	SCH- DULE 8.	SCH- DULE 9.	SCH- DULE 10.	SCH- DULE 11.	SCH- DULE 12.	SCH- DULE 13.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
Exchange rate of £s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 9½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 9½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 9½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of £s. 9½d. per Rupee.	£ s. d.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
10 10 9	10 12 6	10 14 6	11 0 6	11 2 6	11 4 9	11 6 9	1 0 0
21 5 9	21 13 0	21 15 0	22 1 0	22 5 3	22 9 6	22 13 9	2 0 0
32 0 0	32 5 3	32 11 9	33 1 9	33 7 2	33 14 0	34 4 6	3 0 0
43 0 0	43 2 3	43 10 3	44 2 3	44 10 6	45 2 9	45 11 6	4 0 0
53 5 3	54 15 0	54 8 9	55 2 9	55 13 0	56 7 6	57 2 3	5 0 0
64 0 0	64 11 6	65 7 3	66 3 3	66 15 9	67 12 3	68 9 3	6 0 0
74 10 9	75 8 0	76 5 9	77 5 9	78 2 3	79 1 0	80 0 0	7 0 0
85 5 3	86 4 3	87 4 3	88 4 6	89 4 9	90 5 9	91 6 9	8 0 0
96 0 0	97 1 3	98 3 0	99 5 0	100 7 6	101 10 2	102 13 9	9 0 0
106 10 9	107 13 9	108 1 6	110 5 6	111 10 0	112 15 0	114 4 6	10 0 0
0 3 0	0 8 9	0 3 9	0 8 9	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 3	1 0 0
1 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 2 0	1 2 3	2 0 0
1 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 3	1 10 6	1 10 9	1 11 0	1 11 6	3 0 0
2 2 2	2 2 6	2 3 0	2 3 3	2 3 9	2 4 3	2 4 6	4 0 0
2 10 9	2 11 3	2 11 9	2 12 3	2 12 9	2 13 3	2 13 9	5 0 0
3 3 9	3 4 3	3 4 9	3 5 0	3 5 6	3 6 3	3 6 9	6 0 0
3 11 9	3 12 0	3 12 6	3 13 0	3 13 6	3 14 2	3 14 9	7 0 0
4 4 3	4 5 4	4 5 9	4 6 6	4 7 9	5 0 3	5 0 9	8 0 0
4 12 9	4 13 9	4 14 6	4 15 6	5 0 3	5 0 9	5 1 6	9 0 0
5 5 3	5 6 3	5 7 3	5 8 3	5 9 3	6 0 3	6 1 6	10 0 0
5 13 9	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	6 2 3	6 3 6	6 4 6	11 0 0
6 6 6	6 7 6	6 8 9	6 10 0	6 11 3	6 12 6	6 13 9	12 0 0
6 15 0	7 0 3	7 1 6	7 2 9	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 6 9	13 0 0
7 7 6	7 8 9	7 10 3	7 11 6	7 13 0	7 14 6	7 16 0	14 0 0
8 0 0	8 1 6	8 3 0	8 4 6	8 6 0	8 7 6	8 9 3	15 0 0
8 8 6	8 10 0	8 11 3	8 13 3	8 15 0	9 0 6	9 2 3	16 0 0
9 1 0	9 2 9	9 4 3	9 6 0	9 7 9	9 9 6	10 11 6	17 0 0
9 9 6	9 11 3	9 13 0	9 15 0	10 0 9	10 2 9	10 4 6	18 0 0
10 2 2	10 4 0	10 5 9	10 7 9	10 9 9	10 11 9	10 13 9	19 0 0
0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	1 0 0
0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	2 0 0
0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	3 0 0
0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	4 0 0
0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	5 0 0
0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	6 0 0
0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	7 0 0
0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	8 0 0
0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	9 0 0

contain the fraction of a penny.

SUPPLEMENTARY TARIFF FOR

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDERS.	SCH- DULE 14.	SCH- DULE 15.	SCH- DULE 16.	SCH- DULE 17.	SCH- DULE 18.	SCH- DULE 19.
	At 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 8d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 7½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 7½d. per Rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 0 0	11 9 0	11 11 3	11 13 9	12 0 0	12 2 6	12 5 0
2 0 0	23 2 0	23 6 9	23 11 3	24 0 0	24 4 9	24 9 9
3 0 0	34 11 3	35 2 0	35 9 6	36 0 0	36 7 3	36 14 9
4 0 0	46 4 3	46 13 3	47 6 6	48 0 0	48 9 9	49 3 9
5 0 0	57 13 3	58 8 6	59 4 3	60 0 0	60 12 3	61 8 9
6 0 0	69 6 3	70 4 0	71 1 9	72 0 0	72 14 6	73 13 6
7 0 0	80 15 3	81 15 3	82 15 6	84 0 0	85 1 0	86 2 6
8 0 0	92 8 6	93 10 6	94 13 6	96 0 0	97 3 6	98 7 6
9 0 0	104 1 6	105 5 9	106 13 9	108 0 0	109 6 0	110 12 3
10 0 0	115 10 6	117 1 9	118 8 8	120 0 0	121 8 3	123 1 3
1 0	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 9	0 9 9
2 0	1 2 6	1 2 9	1 3 0	1 3 2	1 3 3	1 3 3
3 0	1 11 9	1 12 0	1 12 6	1 12 9	1 13 3	1 13 6
4 0	2 5 0	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 6	2 7 0	2 7 6
5 0	2 14 3	2 14 9	2 15 6	2 0 0	2 0 6	3 1 3
6 0	3 7 5	3 9 3	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 10 3	3 11 0
7 0	4 0 9	4 1 6	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 4 0	4 5 0
8 0	4 10 9	4 11 0	4 12 3	4 12 3	4 13 9	4 14 9
9 0	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 5 5	5 5 6	5 7 6	5 8 6
10 0	5 12 6	5 12 9	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 1 3	6 2 6
11 0	6 5 9	6 7 0	6 8 3	6 9 6	6 11 0	6 12 3
12 0	6 15 0	7 0 6	7 1 9	7 3 3	7 4 9	7 6 3
13 0	7 8 3	7 9 9	7 11 3	7 12 9	7 14 3	8 0 0
14 0	8 1 6	8 3 0	8 4 9	8 6 6	8 8 0	8 9 9
15 0	8 10 9	8 12 6	8 14 3	9 0 0	9 1 9	9 3 9
16 0	9 4 0	9 5 9	9 7 9	9 9 6	9 11 6	9 13 6
17 0	9 13 3	9 15 3	10 1 3	10 3 3	10 5 5	10 7 6
18 0	10 6 6	10 8 6	10 10 9	10 12 9	10 15 0	11 1 3
19 0	10 15 9	11 2 0	11 4 3	11 6 6	11 8 9	11 11 0
1 1	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
2 1	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 9
3 1	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
4 1	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3
5 1	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
6 1	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0
7 1	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 9	0 5 9
8 1	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
9 1	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 6
10 1	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3
11 1	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 9 0	0 9 0

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCH- DULE 20.	SCH- DULE 21.	SCH- DULE 22.	SCH- DULE 23.	SCH- DULE 24.	SCH- DULE 25.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
At 1s. 7½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 7d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6¾d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6¼d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6d. per Rupee.	£ s. d.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
12 7 6	12 10 0	12 12 9	12 15 6	13 2 6	13 5 3	1 0 0
21 15 0	25 4 8	25 9 6	25 15 3	26 5 0	26 10 9	2 0 0
37 6 6	37 14 3	38 6 6	38 14 9	39 7 3	40 0 0	3 0 0
49 14 0	50 8 6	51 3 3	51 14 3	52 9 6	53 5 5	4 0 0
62 5 6	63 2 6	64 0 0	64 13 9	65 12 0	66 10 9	5 0 0
74 13 0	75 12 9	76 12 9	77 13 6	78 14 6	80 0 0	6 0 0
87 4 3	88 6 9	89 9 6	90 13 0	92 1 0	93 5 3	7 0 0
99 11 9	101 0 9	102 6 6	103 12 6	105 3 3	106 10 9	8 0 0
112 3 3	113 10 9	115 3 3	116 12 0	118 5 9	120 0 0	9 0 0
124 12 0	126 5 0	128 0 0	129 11 9	131 8 3	133 5 3	10 0 0
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 9	1 0
1 4 0	1 4 3	1 4 6	1 4 9	1 5 0	1 5 3	2 0
1 11 0	1 14 3	1 14 9	1 15 3	1 15 6	2 0 0	3 0
2 8 0	2 8 6	2 9 0	2 9 6	2 10 0	2 10 9	4 0
3 2 0	3 2 6	3 3 3	3 4 0	3 4 6	3 5 3	5 0
3 12 0	3 12 9	3 13 6	3 14 3	3 15 0	4 0 0	6 0
4 5 9	4 6 9	4 7 9	4 8 0	4 9 9	4 10 9	7 0
4 15 9	5 0 9	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 4 3	5 5 3	8 0
5 9 9	5 11 0	5 12 3	5 13 6	5 14 9	6 0 0	9 0
6 3 9	6 5 0	6 6 6	6 7 9	6 9 3	6 10 9	10 0
6 13 3	6 15 3	7 0 9	7 2 3	7 3 9	7 5 3	11 0
7 7 9	7 9 3	7 11 0	7 12 6	7 14 3	8 0 0	12 0
8 1 9	8 3 3	8 5 0	8 7 0	8 8 9	8 10 9	13 0
8 11 9	8 13 6	8 15 3	9 1 3	9 3 3	9 5 3	14 0
9 5 6	9 7 6	9 9 6	9 11 9	9 13 9	10 0 0	15 0
9 15 6	10 1 9	10 3 9	10 6 0	10 8 6	10 10 9	16 0
10 3 6	10 11 9	10 14 0	11 0 6	11 2 9	11 3 3	17 0
11 3 6	11 6 0	11 8 3	11 10 9	11 13 3	12 0 0	18 0
11 13 6	12 0 0	12 2 6	12 5 3	12 8 0	12 10 9	19 0
0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	1
0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	2
0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 9	0 2 9	3
0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	4
0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	5
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	6
0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	7
0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	8
0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	9
0 8 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 9 0	10
0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 9	0 9 9	11

Illustrations of Tariff calculation.

Supposing Schedule 6 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £3-11-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £3 as per Schedule 6	31	10	3
For 11 shillings " 6	5	12	9
For 9 pence " 6	0	6	9
Commission	1	0	0
Total charge	38	18	3

Supposing Schedule 2 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £1-7-0, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £1 as per Schedule 2	10	1	9
For 7 shillings " 2	3	8	6
Commission	0	8	0
Total charge	14	2	3

Supposing Schedule 4 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £8-0-0, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £8 as per Schedule 4	82	9	3
For 0 pence " 4	0	6	9
Commission	0	8	0
Total charge	84	15	6

Summary of information respecting obtainment of Overland Money Orders by the public.

Overland Money Orders can be obtained at any Government Treasury (see List in preceding Section).

The application should be accompanied by payment of the cost, and by the following information, viz:—

Overland Money Order Application.

For £ s. d. / Payable to _____

Residing at _____

Name of Remitter _____

Address of Remitter _____

Date, the _____ 187 _____

N. B.—The name of the payee or person to whom the order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial of one Christian name. If the payee be a firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice.

The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination by the British Office of the particular Money Order Office at which the order is made payable.

As respects the name of the remitter, the same instructions apply; and if the remitter be a native, his name, tribe or caste, and father's name should be given.

Blank forms of application can be obtained by intending remitters from a Government Treasury, with the necessary instructions printed on the back.

For each remittance the remitter will be furnished with a receipt, with all needful information printed on the back. This receipt will be retained by the remitter: all that he has to do being to write to the payee in England, informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the receipt. The payee in England will receive the Money Order direct from the London Post Office.

The Overland Money Order system has been extended to Canada.

The following rates and conditions govern the issue of such orders:—

Counterfoil receipts for Money Orders payable in Canada or granted from Treasury

Officers in India and charged at the rate of the Schedule which governs the Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom. The only difference is that the charge for commission is double, i. e.—

For sums not exceeding £ 2	1 Rupee;
" " " 5	2 Rupees.
" " " 7	3 " "
" " " 10	1 " "

The Money Order system has been extended to Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, on a system similar to that which obtains for orders on the United Kingdom.

(1.)—The Overland Money Order work was on the 1st April transferred from the Director General of the Post Office to the Comptroller General. The work in connection with the issue and payment of orders is, as in the case of Inland Money Orders, transacted except in the Presidency Towns, by Treasury Officers.

(2.)—All communications which, prior to the 1st April 1874, were made to the Post Master, Bombay, are now addressed to the Accountant General, Bombay.

(3.)—The Comptroller General, Calcutta, or the Post Master General, London, is authorised to suspend temporarily the exchange of Money Orders in case the course of exchange or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the Revenue.

(6.)—The amount of a Money Order issued must always be stated in sterling money as well as in rupees, annas and pies.

(7.)—The maximum amount for which a Money Order may be drawn is £10. No order shall contain a fractional part of a penny.

(8.)—The scale of Indian charges is liable to vary with the rate of exchange.

(9.)—The rate of exchange at which Overland Money Orders are issued is notified from time to time to Treasury Officers by the Accountant General of the province. A Tariff of rates is furnished to each office, and orders to change the rate will always specify the number of the Schedule to be adopted as well as the rate. The change will also be advertised in the Gazette, and Treasury Officers should look for these advertisements in case their special notification of change should have miscarried.

(10.)—Such change of rate will come into operation from the date of receipt by the Treasury Officer of the order authorising it.

(11.)—The system having been extended to Canada, moneys may be received by Treasury Officers, on account of orders on Canada. Such orders will be issued at the same Tariff rates as those at which English Overland Money Orders are issued but commission will be levied at double the rate charged on English Money Orders.

(12.)—Applications for Overland Money Orders must always be made on requisition forms which are supplied gratuitously.

(13.)—Particular attention should be given to the address of the payee. It should be a full and precise address as on it depends the determination by the British Post Office of the particular Money Order Office at which the order shall be made payable.

(14.)—A receipt will be given to the remitter on his paying the cost of the order according to the Schedule in force, plus the charge for commission, his particular attention being drawn to the instructions printed on the back of the Receipt.

(16.)—Overland Money Orders for money remitted to India, will be granted by the Bombay Money Order Office and forwarded to the payee free of charge.

(19.)—Particular care must be taken that payment is not made to a payee on his presenting the English Order sent him by the remitter. This is simply a receipt given in England to the remitter for the money deposited; the payment can only be made to the payee on his producing a Money Order received from the Bombay Money Order Office, similar in form to an Inland Money Order with "Overland Order" stamped transversely on it, and corresponding in all particulars with its advice received by the Treasury Officer from Bombay.

(21.)—A remitter in India desirous of having any alteration made in the name of payee, or of having the amount of the order repaid to him in India, or having any complaint to make respecting his remittance, should address the Accountant General, Bombay, by means of a letter (postage prepaid) enclosing the original receipt obtained from the Treasury Officer or the Bombay intimation.

THE CURRENCY OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE.

G. W. CLINE, Esq., LL.D., F.O.S., &c., Barrister-at-Law, in charge Currency Office.

Mr. E. GRANT, Manager and Superintendent.

Office opens at 11 A.M. and closes to the public at 3 P.M., on Saturdays at 1 P.M.

Rules as regards lost and mutilated Currency Notes.

(1.) Notes which have become slightly mutilated will be readily paid to *bona fide* holders upon a written statement as to the circumstance of mutilation, and upon an indemnity being signed by a banker or some known responsible person.

(2.) Applications will be received for the payment of notes which have been seriously mutilated, provided they can be identified by the number and date; but they will be subject to a strict investigation, and will be paid only on the authority of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, or of the Commissioner at Madras or Bombay, at whose Head Circle the note may be payable.

(3.)—The title of the applicant to the note is important, and will rest in the absence of anything to the contrary, in the last holder of the entire note. If a note has been divided and part lost in transmission between two persons, the one who had never possessed the whole note would not be regarded as the owner; unless he declared that value or credit had been given for the note to its full amount. Cases may frequently arise when the half of a note, which has been divided by some dishonest person for the purpose of obtaining value upon each half, may pass into the hands of an innocent holder for value given. His redress would, in that case, be against his correspondent, and only in an exceptional instance would the Currency Department entertain his application for payment.

(4.)—The declaration will be prepared by the Currency Department, free of charge, upon prescribed printed Forms that of the Claimant being always made upon the Form which contain the property clause.

(5.)—The bond of indemnity will also be prepared by the Currency Department upon the prescribed Form, free of expense to the applicant, except the Government Stamp.

(6.)—So far as the declaration and security are concerned, all cases will be submitted, to precisely the same form, but a difference will be observed in the period at which payment will be made. The most numerous cases will probably be those in which a note has been divided for safety, and one part is lost. In these and in all cases where a portion of the note remains, from which it can be identified, a period of two months only from the loss will be required to elapse.

(7.)—Entire notes, lost, are not paid, but the loss is advertized, and if subsequently presented the loser and the police are informed of the name and address of the presenter.

(8.)—Intimation of the loss, destruction or mutilation of a note, or portion of a note, must be sent to the office where the note is payable thus:—

If it be a Calcutta Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Madras Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras.

If a Bombay Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

If an Allahabad Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

If a Lahore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore.

If a Nagpore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore.

If a Calcut Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcut.

If a Trichinopoly Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Trichinopoly.

(9.)—The Currency Office on receiving intimation of the loss of notes will advertise its loss (free of charge) in the Official Gazette of the Presidency of the place where or within which the note is payable, and also in the Gazette of India.

(10.)—Throughout these Rules the expression "lost note" includes a stolen note, and the expression "destroyed note" includes a note lost under such circumstances as render its recovery physically impossible.

* Vide Appendix to the "State Paper Currency of India" by G. W. Cline, LL.D., F.O.S., Barrister-at-Law.

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MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

GOVERNED BY MADRAS ACT V OF 1878.

OFFICE—No. 22, Erva Balu Setti Street, Black Town.

L. B. BURNOWS, Esq., M. C. S.—President.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, Dr. D. R. Thompson, M.R.Ry. P. Ponnasawmy Chettiar Avergal, and M.R.Ry. K. Ramalingam Pillay Avergal.

No. 2 Division.—M.R.Ry. V. Kristnama Chariar Avergal, M.R.Ry. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliyar Avergal, M.R.Ry. C. V. Seshachella Chetty Garu, and M.R.Ry. Y. Venkatasubrahmaniam Garu.

No. 3 Division.—Covasjee Eduljee, Esq., M.R.Ry. P. Somasoodram Chettiar Avergal, M.R.Ry. P. Vejarunga Mudaliyar Avergal, and M.R.Ry. N. Venkatesworo Chettiar Avergal.

No. 4 Division.—Cyres Grant, Esq., M.R.Ry. E. Theroovengada Mudaliyar Avergal.

No. 5 Division.—Commissioner of Police, Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, Esq., M.R.Ry. I. Rungiah Maidoo Garu, and Captain J. H. Taylor.

No. 6 Division.—G. Hammett, Esq., J. W. Handley, Esq., B. Levery, Esq., and J. P. Nicholas, Esq.

No. 7 Division.—Mear Hoossain Ally Khan Saib Bahadoor, Moideen Sheriff Khan Saib Bahadoor, Honorary Surgeon, and Abdul Ghani Khan Saib Bahadoor.

No. 8 Division.—Major G. O. Sargeant and Dr. H. Stanbrough.

Officers.

J. A. Jones, Esq., Vice-President in charge of the Engineering and Sanitary Departments.

M.R.Ry. P. Ramasawmy Chettiar Avergal, Vice-President in charge of the Revenue Dept.

Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, South Range.

Mr. G. H. Smith, do do North Range.

Mr. N. Bazely, Office Assistant.

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

M. R. Ry. V. L. Narayanaiya, Superintendent.

M. R. Ry. J. D. Ponnasawmy Pillay, do.

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the line of the Black Town wall, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by the Cochrane's Canal, on the East by Portuguese Church, Vardamoottiappen and Ranganatha Maistry Streets and a line from the South-end of Erussappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Hospital towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Portuguese Church, Vudamoottiapper and Erusappa Maistry Streets and a line from the South end of Erusappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the Elephant Gate Bridge Road, D'Mello's Road, Strahan's Road, and Coonor Road, on the East by Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'Mello's Road and Elephant Gate Bridge Road, on the South and East by the Coom and Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pauthaula Ponneummen Covil Road and Flower's Road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Coom.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Coonor Road and Namasevoya Chetty Street, on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbakum Road and Codumbakum Road, on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pauthaula Ponneummen Covil Road, Flower's Road and a line continued across the Spur tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South of the Coom, the Coom, the road leading from Harris' Bridge to the Mount Road, the Mount Road, General Patter's Road, Wood's Road and Westcott's Road, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

7th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Coom and Cochrane's Canal, on the South by the Ice House Road and Peter's Road, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Westcott's Road, Wood's Road, General Patter's Road, Mount Road, road from Mount Road to Harris' Bridge and the Coom.

8th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Ice House Road, Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbakum Road and Codumbakum Road, on the South by the Adyar River, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by the Mylapore Tank.

Election of Commissioners.

In order to be qualified to be elected a Commissioner, a person must

- be of the male sex,
- have completed his twenty-fifth year,
- be acquainted with the English language,
- be resident in the City of Madras or within two miles of the limits thereof, and must
- have paid for the year preceding that in which the election takes place, taxes due under this or any previous Act, in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not less than one hundred Rupees.

When an undivided Hindu family has paid the taxes mentioned in Clause (e), any one member thereof, having the other qualifications required, shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner.

No officer or servant of the Municipality shall be qualified to be a Commissioner so long as he remains in the employ of the Municipality, except the President and Vice-Presidents as hereinbefore provided.

Of the thirty-two non-official Commissioners, sixteen shall be nominated by the Governor in Council.

A Commissioner nominated under this section need not be a resident in the division for which he is nominated.

The other sixteen non-official Commissioners shall be elected for the several divisions of the City by voters qualified as follows:—

In order to be a qualified voter under this section, a person must

- be of the male sex;
- have completed his twenty-first year;

(c) reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, taxes under this or any previous Act due in respect of such year to the aggregate amount of not less than Rupees twenty-five; or

(d) have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, house-tax to an amount not less than twenty-five Rupees in respect of immoveable property belonging to him situate in such division; or

(e) have been, for the six months immediately preceding, the occupier of a house in the division for which he desires to vote, at a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five Rupees.

A person owning immoveable property in more divisions than one may vote in each division in which he possesses the necessary qualification.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings.

This tax is payable in two equal moieties half-yearly after the person liable to pay it has exercised any of the trades, &c., specified in the following Schedule A for sixty days in the half year.

Non-payment of the tax within fifteen days from the date of service of a Notice by the President renders the defaulter liable, by prosecution before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twice the amount of tax due, besides the payment of the tax.

Every member of a firm, or of an undivided Hindu family, is separately liable.

Persons coming under several designations are chargeable under such one of such designations or classes as will render him liable to the highest amount of tax.

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS I.

	Yearly RS.
(A)—Joint-Stock Companies and other Companies carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, or as Benefit Societies, and the capital of which exceeds 20 lakhs of Rupees	500
(B)—Joint-Stock Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs, but does not exceed 20 lakhs of Rupees	650
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month or upwards	250
(C)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 5, but does not exceed 10 lakhs of Rupees	200
(D)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 5, but does not exceed 5 lakhs of Rupees	150

Provided that any Company described in Division (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this class the head office or a branch or principal office of which shall not be in Madras, and which shall show that its gross income received in or from Madras shall not in the year immediately preceding the year of taxation have exceeded the sum of

Rupees 25,000, shall pay only Rupees 250
" 15,000, " " 150
" 5,000, " " 50

and that if any such Company shall show that such gross income has not exceeded Rupees 5,000, such Company shall be exempt from taxation.

Provided also that whenever a Joint-Stock Company has an office, agent, or firm to represent it for the purpose of carrying on business in the City, such office, agent, or firm shall be liable for the taxes payable under this Schedule.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 3,000 a month and is less than 5,000 Rupees.
Merchants, Bankers, Sewers, Contractors, Ship or Boatowners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gunstabs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident.
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers.
Keepers of any Warehouse or Produce Depot.
Dubashes, Brokers, or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight.

150

CLASS I—continued.

Yearly.
Rs.

Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils.
Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers.
Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers.
Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, Mill or other industry.
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above.

150

CLASS II.

Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 2; but does not exceed 3 lakhs of Rupees—subject to the provisos hereinbefore provided for Companies by this Schedule.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 2,000 a month and is less than Rupees 3,000.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, Contractors, Ship or Boatowners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gumastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, not assessed under Class I.

Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers, not assessed under Class I.

Keepers of any Warehouse or Produce Depot, not assessed under Class I.

Dubashes, Brokers, or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares, or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I.

100

Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I.

Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, not assessed under Class I.

Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, not assessed under Class I.

Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries.

Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class I.

Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I.

CLASS III.

Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 1 lakh, but does not exceed 2 lakhs of Rupees—subject to the provisos hereinbefore provided for Companies by this Schedule.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,000 a month and is less than Rupees 2,000.

Merchants, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gumastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, Boatowners, Traders, Auctioneers, not assessed under Class I or Class II.

Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer sale or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale, transfer or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I or Class II.

50

Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers, not assessed under Class I or Class II.

Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class II.

Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I or Class II.

Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I or Class II.

Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, not assessed under Class II.

Hakims, Vaidias or other such Native Medical Practitioners.

CLASS IV.

Yearly.
Rs.

All Companies not hereinbefore provided for—subject to the provisions provided for Companies by this Schedule.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,000.

25

All other persons described in, but not assessed under Class III.

CLASS V.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 500 a month and is less than Rupees 750.

15

All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed under that class or Class IV.

CLASS VI.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 200 a month and is less than Rupees 500.

8

All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed in that class, or in Class IV or Class V.

CLASS VII.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 100 a month and is less than Rupees 200.

3

All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed in that class, or Class IV, or Class V, or Class VI.

Tax on Salaries of Persons exempted from payment under the foregoing Schedule.

Not to exceed one-half per cent. upon such salaries.

The procedure as to the collection and payment of this tax is the same as that above stated under "Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings."

Tax on Houses, Buildings, and Lands.

The Commissioners may impose an annual tax upon all houses, buildings and lands, excepting light-houses, public piers, wharves, jetties and all other works connected with the Harbour of Madras, all places of public worship, and all burial and burning-grounds.

Such tax shall not exceed *10 per cent. of the annual value of the property on which it is imposed.

The President may, in lieu of such tax, levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building, or occupied by native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual tax not exceeding four Rupees for every ground of such lands.

The tax shall be payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings and lands, respectively, in two equal moieties.

The moiety for each half-year shall be payable within fifteen days after the commencement of such half-year.

The President shall exempt from tax any house, building or land, the annual value whereof is less than fourteen Rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this Act.

The gross annual rent at which a house, building or land might reasonably be expected to let from month to month or from year to year, shall, for the purposes of assessment under this Act, be deemed to be the annual value of such house, building or land.

The value of a house, building, or land so estimated, shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein or thereon.

The President shall give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when he will proceed to revise the said valuation and measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the assessment of any property is increased, he shall give special notice thereof to the owner or occupier of such property.

* This maximum rate is now levied.

Such special notice shall, in the case of an increased assessment, state the grounds of the increase.

All complaints against any valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the President by application in writing left at the office of the Commissioners three days before the day fixed in the said notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and shall be dealt with as an application for revision.

When any building has been vacant for thirty consecutive days in any half-year, the President shall remit so much, not exceeding one moiety of the tax due for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant, if the owner of such building, or his agent, has given to the President notice in writing that such building is vacant.

The period in respect of which the remission is made shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice to the President; and every such notice shall expire with the half-year during which it is so delivered, and shall have no effect thereafter.

When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof in writing to the President within fifteen days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever date happens first.

The owner of any such building who omits to give such notice shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

When any building is demolished, the owner thereof shall give notice in writing to the President within fifteen days from the date of completion of such demolition; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable, at the discretion of the President, to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished.

Payment for occupation of Municipal Lands.

Whenever any land belonging to the Commissioners is occupied by persons whose occupation has not commenced with the permission of the President, such money payment as the President may from time to time determine may be required and levied from such persons in respect of such occupation.

The President may from time to time let, on lease for a term not exceeding three years, any such land, or any portion thereof, on such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, with liberty to the lessees to exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon the President by this section.

Water Tax.

An annual tax is levied upon all houses, buildings and lands, except those exempted from "Tax on Houses, Buildings and Lands" above referred to, at such rate not exceeding 4 per cent. upon the annual value thereof. The provisions for the assessing and collection of this tax are the same as those for the "Tax on Houses, Buildings and Lands."

Lighting Tax.

An annual tax leviable upon the owners or occupiers of all buildings and lands at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. of the annual value thereof. The provisions for the assessing and collection of this tax are the same as those for the "Tax on Houses, Buildings and Lands."

Tax on Vehicles on Springs, and Animals.

This tax is levied at rates specified in the following Schedule B on the Vehicle and Animals therein mentioned. It is paid half yearly for each half of the year; and becomes due when any such vehicle or animal has been in possession or custody, or control of any person for thirty days, kept or let out for hire or used within the City.

The tax is not imposed on

- Gun carriages, Ordnance carts or wagons, Cavalry horses or any vehicle or animal belonging to the Government;
- Vehicles and animals belonging to the Commissioners;
- Vehicles and horses belonging to Officers doing regimental duty in the City, not exceeding one vehicle and two horses for each such officer;
- Animals exempt from Municipal tax under Section 25 of "The Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869."

(e) Vehicles and animals belonging to members of the Town Police, not exceeding one vehicle and two animals for each such member;

(f) Vehicles and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers; or vehicles and animals which have not during the half-year been used.

Every owner or person having the charge of a vehicle or animal liable to tax who omits to obtain a license, shall be fined the full amount of tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal and such further sum not exceeding fifty Rupees as the Magistrate directs.

SCHEDULE B.

Vehicles on Springs and Animals liable to Taxation, with the Rates of Taxation.

	Half-yearly.
	RS. A. P.
For every 4-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by two horses.....	10 0 0
For every 4-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by one horse, or a pair of horses under thirteen hands or by bulls or bullocks	5 0 0
For every 2-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullocks	3 0 0
For every horse over thirteen hands	5 0 0
For every horse of or under thirteen hands, or mule.....	1 8 0
For every bullock or bull.....	0 8 0
For every mule or buffalo.....	0 8 0
For every ass.....	0 8 0
For every dog.....	0 4 0
	0 8 0

SCHEDULE C.

To the President of the Municipal Commission for the City of Madras.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE FOR VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.

I hereby certify that I have in my possession the Animals and Vehicles set forth in the list given hereunder and no others liable to tax under Schedule B of Madras Act of 1873 for the half-year ending the day of 18

No.	(Description of Vehicles and Animals.)	Tax for the half-year. RS. A. P.
	Four-wheeled Vehicle on springs drawn by two Horses.....	
	Four-wheeled Vehicle on springs drawn by one Horse or pair of Horses under thirteen hands, or by Bulls or Bullocks	
	Two-wheeled Vehicle on springs drawn by a Horse, Mule, Bulls or Bullocks.....	
	Horse over thirteen hands.....	
	Horse of or under thirteen hands or Mule.....	
	Horse of or under eleven hands.....	
	Bullock or Bull.....	
	Mule Buffalo.....	
	Ass.....	
	Dog.....	
Date	Signature	Residence.

Tax on Carts and other Vehicles without Springs.

A tax not exceeding Two Rupees half-yearly for registration. The registration number must be affixed to the cart. Penalty for default not exceeding Rs. 10.

Tolls on Vehicles and Animals entering Municipal Limits.

Tolls are levied at the rates mentioned in the following Schedule D upon the vehicles and animals specified therein.

No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded in respect of any vehicle, cart or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed to collect it

may seize any vehicle, cart or animal on which it is chargeable, or any of its appurtenances or any part of the load of such vehicle, cart or animal which is of sufficient value to defray the toll and detain the same.

If any such toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure, remains unpaid for forty-eight hours, from the time of seizure, the President may sell or cause to be sold the property seized for the payment of the toll and expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, detention and sale.

The President may compound with persons living outside the City for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable by them under the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE D.

TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

	RS.	A.	P.
On every four-wheeled Vehicle on springs.....	0	4	0
Do. two- do. on do.	0	2	0
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bulks, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden.....	0	2	0
Do. do. do. not laden.....	0	1	0
Do. Buffalo, bull or bullock, laden.....	0	0	6
Do. Horse, over thirteen hands laden, or ridden.....	0	1	0
Do. do. over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden.....	0	0	6
Do. do. of, or under thirteen hands, or ass, laden or ridden.....	0	0	6
Do. Elephant.....	0	8	0
Do. Camel.....	0	1	0

Tax upon Places used for the Sale of Spirituous and Intoxicating Liquors.

Every retail dealer in spirituous and intoxicating liquors shall cause each separate place of business used by him in the city for the sale of such liquors to be registered annually in the Municipal Office, and shall pay for each such place of business such annual tax as is specified in Schedule E.

Every such dealer who fails to pay the tax in pursuance of such notice shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not less than the amount of the tax and not more than three times the amount of such tax as the Magistrate may in his discretion determine.

SCHEDULE E.

TAX ON LIQUOR SHOPS.

Class I.	Yearly
Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards for each shop per diem.	75
Class II.	
Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits, which the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to assess under Class I.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons for each shop per diem.	50
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st-Class Toddy Shops.	
Class III.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons for each shop per diem.	25
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 2nd-class Toddy shops.	
Class IV.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and under for each shop per diem.	12
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 3rd-class Toddy shops.	

Appeals.

Complaints, applications and objections, made in writing within the prescribed periods, against assessments for the levy of taxes on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings, on salaries of persons exempted from payment under Schedule A, on Houses, Buildings, on Lands and on places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, shall be heard by the President assisted by two Commissioners.

Appeals from decisions of the President shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates.

No appeal to the Magistrates shall lie unless the tax assessed or revised as aforesaid has been paid, and unless a petition of appeal is presented to them within fourteen days from the date of such decision of the President; and unless a notice in writing of intention to appeal to the Magistrates is given to the President within seven days from the date of such decision, such notice setting forth the grounds of appeal and the name, occupation and residence of the appellant and of his Attorney or Vakil, if any, with his place of residence or business.

Upon the hearing of such appeal no ground of appeal shall be relied upon which has not been set forth in the petition of appeal, except with the permission of the Magistrates.

The Magistrates may, if they think fit, in any case in which an appeal lies to them under this Act, state a case and refer it for the decision of the High Court; and they shall do so in every case involving a question of law if either the President or the appellant, within one week after the adjudication of the appeal, applies in writing to them to do so and deposits such sum as the Magistrates think necessary to defray the cost of such reference.

Where a case has been so referred, the High Court may pass such order thereupon as it thinks just.

Fees on Notices of Demand.

	FEE.			FEE.	
	RS.	A.		RS.	A.
Under 5 Rupees.....	0	1	50 and under 100 Rupees.....	0	6
5 and under 20 Rupees.....	0	2	Above 100 Rupees.....	0	8
20 and under 50 Rupees.....	0	4			

Table of Fees payable on Distraints under this Act.

SUMS DISTRAINED FOR		FEES.	SUMS DISTRAINED FOR		FEES.
		RS. A.			RS. A.
Under 5 Rupees.....		0 4	35 and under 40 Rupees.....		2 0
5 and under 10 Rupees.....		0 8	40 " 45 ".....		2 4
10 " 15 ".....		0 12	45 " 50 ".....		2 8
15 " 20 ".....		1 0	50 " 60 ".....		3 0
20 " 25 ".....		1 4	60 " 80 ".....		3 12
25 " 30 ".....		1 8	80 " 100 ".....		4 8
30 " 35 ".....		1 12	Above 100 ".....		5 0
Thereover charge includes.....					

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case 4 Annas must be paid daily for each man.

Schedule of Fees for Registrations and Licences passed by the Municipal Commissioners under Section 336 of the Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Schedule of Registration Fees chargeable under Section 336 of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878.

Station.		RS.	A.	P.
158	Registration of vehicles kept for hire	1	0	0
170	Do. of a cart or vehicle by person becoming immediately possessed of it in the course of any half year.	2	0	0
200	Do. of transfer of debenture bonds	1	0	0
356	Do. of places used at the date of the coming into operation of this Act as a burial-ground or burning-ground of the dead.	1	0	0

SCHEDULE II.

Schedule of the purposes for which Licenses are required to be taken out under the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878 and the Fees chargeable for the same under Section 335 of the said Act.

Section 232	To put up boards and fences in public streets during repairs.	4 Annas per 100 square feet per diem.
311	To keep a public latrine for any period not exceeding one year.	3 Rupees each per annum.
322	To use a place for any of the following purposes:—	
	1. Melting tallow.	10 Rupees each per annum.
	2. Do. sulphur.	10 " "
	3. Boiling or storing offal, blood, bones, or rags.	50 " "
	4. Washing or drying wool or hair.	50 " "
	5. Soap house.	50 " "
	6. Dyeing-house or yard.	21 " per ground per annum.
	7. Camphor-boiling house.	5 " each per annum.
	8. Oil-boiling house.	5 " "
	9. Oil-mill or press.	75 " "
	10. Tannery.	1 " per square of ground surface covered by kiln per annum.
	11. Brick-kiln.	20 Rupees each kiln per annum.
	12. Pottery-kiln.	50 " each per annum.
	13. Lime-kiln.	50 " "
	14. Sago manufactory.	50 " "
	15. Distillery.	50 " "
	16. Any manufactory from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise.	50 " "
	17. Place for storing hide, fish, horns, skins, from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise.	50 " "
	18. Gunpowder Manufactory.	100 " "
	19. Manufactory of fire-works.	1 " "
	20. Place of storing explosive or combustible materials.	50 " "
	21. Any place which is used for any purpose which are calculated to be dangerous to life, health or property.	100 " "
325	To use a place for any of the following purposes:—	
	1. Livery or hack stables.	5 Annas per stall per annum.
	2. Horse lines.	" "
	3. Veterinary infirmary.	" "
	4. Cart-stand.	" "
	5. Cattle shed or yard for public resort in which twenty sheep or goats or ten horned cattle are kept or allowed to be together.	2 Rupees per ground per annum.
328	To use a place or portion of a place for the sale or storage (for other than private use) of—	
	1. Wood.	" "
	2. Fire-wood.	" "
	3. Hay.	" "
	4. Grass.	" "
	5. Straw.	" "
	6. Coal.	12 " "
332	To use a place as a slaughter-house.	100 " each per annum.
337	To establish a new private market.	100 " each market.
343	To continue keeping the same.	100 " per annum.
350	To keep open a market which is in existence at the time of the coming into operation of this Act.	500 " "
359	To open, form, or use a new public or private ground.	" "
By-law No. 2, 7, 0, 4th March 1879.	To keep a stall for the sale of meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish, or other animal food in any place other than a licensed market.	1 " annually, per stall.

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Bye-Laws for the regulation of Markets and Slaughter-houses.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint George, July 22, 1868.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-laws of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

1. The stalls in every market for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables, shall have the flooring raised at least one foot from the ground, shall be paved with tiles, asphalt, or granite, and shall be covered with a water-tight, tiled or terraced roof, the eaves being 7 feet high from the ground, and projecting 3 feet beyond the basement, and the breadth of each double range of stalls shall be not less than 12 feet, and of each single range not less than 6 feet.

2. The entrances from the public streets into the markets and slaughter-houses shall not be of less width than 12 feet each, and the gangways between the stalls shall not be of less width than 8 feet each, and shall be metalled with gravel or laterite, and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

3. No articles shall be exposed for sale or deposited in the gangways.

4. Markets for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables shall be lime-washed, within and without, once at least in every four months.

5. Stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be washed, and all stalls and gangways swept, and the refuse removed therefrom morning and afternoon, and deposited at such places as may be appointed by the Commissioners.

6. The flooring of stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

7. Every market and slaughter house shall be provided with a well and latrine, if deemed necessary, by the Commissioners.

8. Every owner or farmer of a market shall provide and keep in his market, standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for reference in case of dispute.

9. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept morning and afternoon.

10. Every slaughter-house shall be lime-washed, both within and without, once in every four months.

11. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones, or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalt, and the joints shall be fresh pointed with mortar at least once annually.

12. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food in a market or bazaar.

13. When meat of any description is conveyed from the slaughter-houses, or fish from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint George, 3rd March, 1873.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-Laws made by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

Bye-Laws.

1. No meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be sold or exposed for sale within the town in any place other than places named by the President of the Municipal Commission as Markets in accordance with the provisions of Section 185 of Act IX of 1867, or as stalls to be specially used for such sale as aforesaid.

2. A license in writing for the use of each such stall as shall not be composed or included in any licensed Market must be obtained from the President who is hereby empowered to charge a yearly fee of one Rupee for each license, and at his discretion to refuse, withdraw or revoke such license, and whoever without such license or after notice of its withdrawal or revocation, use such stall for the sale or exposure for sale of meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued. Provided that an appeal against the President's refusal to grant such license, or against his withdrawal or revocation thereof shall lie to two Magistrates in the manner provided by Section 89 for appeals against Assessment.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Of the following Bye-Laws, Nos. 1 to 5 have been incorporated in the Act.

1. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any Burial Ground within the Municipal limits in a grave of less depth than 4 feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.
2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave.
3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened without the sanction, in writing, of the President.
4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.
5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.
6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 191 of the Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, bakery, coach building-yard or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be disposed in such places as the Commissioners may approve, and provisions for boiling or preparing the food of the cattle and attendants shall be so made as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.
2. No owner or occupier of any Tannery within the prescribed limits shall remove, or allow to be removed, any hide or skin from any pit in such Tannery for the purpose of exposing the same to the air, or for any other purpose, at any other time than between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.
3. Every cart-stand, stable, cattle-stall, and sheep-pen, shall be drained and metalled to the satisfaction of the President, and every cart-stand and Pancherry, or block of huts, shall be provided by the owner or farmer thereof, with latrines for males or females, or both, as the case may require, of such extent and construction as the President shall approve of.

Bye-Laws for the regulation and decent and proper use and maintenance of Latrines and Urinals.

1. Every common urinal, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as, and for the purposes of urinal only, and every common latrine, which shall be provided or licensed by a Municipal Commissioner, shall and may be used as, and for the purposes of latrine only.
2. No person shall be at liberty to use such common urinals or common latrines for any purposes other than the purposes for which they are respectively strictly intended, nor be permitted to use them respectively in an improper manner, so as to cause them to be or become in a more filthy or noxious state, than but for such improper use thereof, they respectively would have been or become.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of order in the public thoroughfares.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within six hours after its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within

which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

2. No person shall dry bratties on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.
3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public street shall be kept in proper repair with lime-plastering, and shall be lime-washed once a year, unless specially exempted by the Commissioners.
4. Every well shall be fenced by a wall 3 feet high from the surface of the ground.
5. No person shall make use of the pavement or verandah of his house or of any place not properly adapted for such purpose, in front of his house, or by the side of any street, as a stable or stall, for keeping horses, ponies, bulls, cows, buffaloes, or any other animal.

A table of such Bye-Laws as are applicable to such places respectively, legibly printed or painted in English and the Vernacular languages, shall be placed on boards and put up in a conspicuous place in every market, slaughter-house, and burial or burning ground for the information and guidance of the public.

Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-law, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-law, or in any wise howsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a further penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the conviction for such offence.

That no person shall cut grass on the roads and in the side-channels adjoining the roads situated within the Municipality.

No person shall expose to view, or cause to be exposed to view, any raw skin or skins or raw hide or hides, in the course of its or their carriage from place to place.

No cart, carriage or vehicle of any description whatsoever without springs, pushed or drawn by a man or men, or a bullock or bullocks, or other animal or animals, whether empty or laden with passenger or things of any description whatsoever, shall be pushed, drawn or driven on any road or street, except on the metalled side or sides thereof, nor shall any such cart, carriage or vehicle or any jukka with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn or driven between the hours of 9 A.M. and 7 P.M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the China Bazaar or Mundavaly Street and the Church Missionary Society's premises in Popham's Broadway.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever, whether on or without springs, shall be pushed, drawn or driven, nor shall any animal be led, ridden, or driven on any footpath expressly intended or made for foot-passengers, on any side or sides of any road or street, or through any esplanade, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part or parts thereof, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles or thing or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot-passengers.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Bye-law of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

"That no new buildings shall be erected in certain streets hereinafter named, unless they are of an altitude and facade which shall be approved of by the President, viz:—

The North Beach, 2nd Line Beach, the Esplanade front of the Town, Popham's Broadway, the Mount Road, Selay Street from Andeappan Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armentan Street, Thundoo Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeappan Naick Street and Barber's Bridge road—provided that there shall be an appeal to the Governor in Council from any decision of the President of the Municipal Commission passed under this Bye-law."

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act V of 1878 renders the registration of Births and Deaths compulsory, and invests the Municipal Commissioners with power to establish offices in different parts of the town for this purpose.

The father or mother of every child born in the City, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during, the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give or cause to be given information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness

of every person dying in the City, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or building, or if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the house or building in which such death has happened, shall forthwith give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the City, shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar, or to any person authorized by him, such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Any person whose duty it is to give information who neglects or refuses to give such information, or who gives false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Every person who has given the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act, shall sign in the register his name, description and place of abode, and if he cannot write, shall put his mark in the register to his name, description and place of abode.

SCHEDULE L.

BIRTHS in the District of

No.	When Born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE M.

DEATHS in the District of

No.	When Died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Residence at time of Death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindoo*, mention the particular *Sub-division of Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of pure *European* parentage, those of mixed blood, viz., *Indo-Europeans*; and those of pure *Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Seedies* be reported as such, and not as *Mussulmans*.

The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divs:—

G. D. Vaz.....	1st Div.	Central Police Station, Trivettur High Road.
C. Rungasawmy Moodelly.....	2d do.	Tannah Station at Elephant Gate Bridge, Wall-tax
C. Rajaratna Moodelly.....	3d do.	Municipal Office.
D. Rudra Pillay.....	4th do.	Tannah Station, Gantz's Road, Perambore. [Road
P. Linga Reddy.....	5th do.	Police Central Station, Vepery High Road.
C. Seelaratna Moodelly.....	6th do.	Junction of Spur Tank Road with McNicol's Road.
P. Annamalai Moodelly.....	7th do.	Tannah Station, Triplicane High Road.
L. A. Cabral.....	8th do.	Police Station, Royappettah Bazaar Road.

N. B.—No Fee is charged for Registration.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 31st December, 1873.

NAME.	Salary.	Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
	RS. A. P.	RS.	
<i>Conservator of Forests.</i>			
Lieut-Colonel R. H. Beddome....	1,200 0 0	200	Ootacamund.
<i>Deputy Conservator, 1st Class.</i>			
Captain C. J. Walker.....	700 0 0	150	On special duty.
Personal Allowance.....	100 0 0		
<i>Deputy Conservators, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. J. W. Cherry.....	500 0 0	150	On Furlough to Europe.
„ C. G. Douglas.....	500 0 0	150	Do. do.
„ R. Williams.....	500 0 0	150	In charge of South Coimbatore Forests.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3rd Class.</i>			
Major R. S. Jago.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of the Nilgiri Sholas and Australian Plantations and Segur and Mudumalai Forests.
Military Pay.....	290 11 6		
Mr. W. C. Hayle.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Tinnevely Forests.
„ R. W. Morgan.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Wynad Forests.
„ A. W. Peet.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of North Coimbatore Forests.
Personal Allowance....	100 0 0		
<i>Deputy Conservators, 4th Class.</i>			
Mr. J. Ferguson.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Nalamboor Teak Plantations.
Personal Allowance.....	100 0 0		
„ H. H. Yarde.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Cuddapah Forests.
Personal Allowance.....	100 0 0		
„ T. Sheffield.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of North Arcot Forests.
Personal Allowance.....	100 0 0		
Mr. H. L. Woodbridge.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of South Arcot Forests.
„ H. A. Gass.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Madura Forests.
Personal Allowance.....	100 0 0		
„ J. H. B. Brougham.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Kurnool Forests.
<i>Probationary Assistants.</i>			
Mr. E. H. Boileau.....	200 0 0	80	On Furlough to Europe.
„ G. Hadfield.....	200 0 0	80	In charge of Trichinopoly Forests—Acting Deputy Conservator, 3rd Class.
„ A. W. C. Stanbrough.....	200 0 0	80	In charge of Salem Forests—Acting Deputy Conservator, 4th Class.
<i>Sub-Assistant Conservators.</i>			
T. Mahamed Ali Sahib.....	150 0 0		Salem Sub-Division.
Mr. M. Newman.....	150 0 0		Nilgiri Sub-Division.

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NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowance.	STATIONS.
<i>Rangers, 1st Class.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS.	
Mr. H. Stafford	100 0 0	25	Kurnool.
" T. G. R. Theobald	100 0 0	25	South Coimbatore.
" T. M. Newman	100 0 0	25	Nilgiris.
" E. Dampier	100 0 0	25	Garjam.
" W. Carroll	100 0 0	25	South Canara.
<i>Rangers, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. W. R. Newman	80 0 0	20	Kurnool.
V. Govinda Rajah Moodally	80 0 0	20	North Coimbatore.
Mr. A. Goadie	80 0 0	20	On other duty.
Mr. S. A. Newman	80 0 0	20	Salem.
<i>Rangers, 3rd Class.</i>			
C. G. Appavoo Pillay	60 0 0	15	Salem.
Mr. T. H. Pollett	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
N. Soobien	60 0 0	15	Madura.
C. N. Lutchmun Row	60 0 0	15	Tinnevely.
Mr. M. A. Rodrigues	60 0 0	15	Palghat.
T. A. Maduranicken Pillay	60 0 0	15	North Coimbatore.
Mr. T. G. A. Gaudoin	60 0 0	15	Cuddapah.
" O. E. Butfoy	60 0 0	15	Do.
" T. Brighter	60 0 0	15	Wynaad.
N. Armooa Moodally	60 0 0	15	Madura.
N. Pitchacooty Pillay	60 0 0	15	North Coimbatore.
T. Maria Pillay	60 0 0	15	Trichinopoly.
Mahomed Cabdir Hoossein Saib	60 0 0	15	South Arcot.
Mr. Palmer	60 0 0	15	Collegall.
Arcongherry Moodally	60 0 0	15	Salem.
<i>Probationary Rangers.</i>			
T. S. Saharam Row	50 0 0	..	Madura.
Mr. H. H. Ward	50 0 0	..	Cuddapah.
" Pereira	50 0 0	..	South Coimbatore.
Gopala Menon	50 0 0	..	Nelamboor.
CENTRAL OFFICE.			
<i>Assistant to Conservator of Forests.</i>			
A. Cundasawmy Moodali	250 0 0	..	Madras.
Personal allowance	50 0 0	..	
<i>Head Clerk.</i>			
B. Venecaruthinani Naidoo	100 0 0	..	Ootacamund.
<i>Head Accountant.</i>			
Mr. T. Eatcheloy	75 0 0	..	Madras.
<i>End Accountant.</i>			
A. Janakaram Moodali	60 0 0	..	Do.

The Conservancy Establishment for the planting and preservation of Forests in South Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Wynaad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, are now formed into one Department, for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nalambar River in Malabar. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and stray cattle. Nurseries have also been established. The attention of the Special Department is being engaged in extending the fuel plantations and reserving the Forest tracts along the North and South-west lines for the future wants of the Railway Locomotive Department.

General Instructions to the Forest Office.

1. To keep a Diary of work done.
2. To obtain a complete knowledge of the quantity and quality of Timber in each Forest of the District, and to prepare a Forest Chart according to a fixed scale, indicating as far as possible the number and size of the more valuable Forest Trees within their respective ranges.
3. To prevent any kind of depredation or damage being committed in the Forests, to aid in which the Civil authorities will give every support in their power. It will be the duty of the Assistants also to make circuits of the Government Forests, and to prevent private individuals cutting or damaging trees of any description in them, and to complain to the nearest Police Official against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the offence.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that Teak and other fine timber is carefully seasoned, and to take care that no trees are felled except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that the timber is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against injury to seedlings and undersized trees, also to see that trees are cut near the root (always within two feet) and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatever.
5. To present to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Monthly Returns, Half-yearly Statements of the work done, and other periodical Returns.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the establishment and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their Subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

(Signed) H. F. C. CLEGHORN, *Conservator of Forests.*

RULES FOR THE CONSERVANCY OF THE FORESTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1. All parties found felling trees or removing timber or firewood from Government Jungles and Forests, in breach or disregard of the prescribed rules, will be liable to criminal prosecution for theft, mischief, or trespass, as the case may be, under the Penal Code, and to the confiscation of the timber, &c.
2. The trees and shrubs which fringe springs and mountain streams (to a distance of twenty yards from each bank) are not to be felled. Parties felling or recklessly injuring the same will be liable to criminal prosecution.
3. Charcoal burners or others setting fire to any of the Government Jungles or Forests, will be liable to be prosecuted for "mischief" under the Penal Code.
4. A list of the reserved timbers and the assignage to be paid thereon, as published in the Gazette of each District may be obtained by applying either at the Collector's Office or at the Office of the Forest Department; copy will also be kept in each village of any consequence in the District.

5. None of the reserved timbers (except Satinwood, Red Saunders, and Sandalwood) are ever to be felled, when the tree is less than three feet in circumference at three feet from the base.

6. As one of the chief objects of Conservancy is to preserve saplings and young trees, and to restrict felling to such trees as have come to maturity, it is hereby ruled that when the reserved trees are found cut, or being brought out of the Forests, of a less circumference than three feet, the licence holders shall be subject to the forfeiture of his licence and to the confiscation of the timber.

7. All trees felled must be cut within three feet from the base.

8. All applications for license must state whether the timber required is to be brought out of the Forests in the rough or worked up, as the latter pays a higher seigniorage.

9. All timbers not included in the published list as reserved and bearing a fixed seigniorage, will be charged with a seigniorage of 1 Rupee per (two bullocks) handy-load.

10. Ryots are allowed to cut the unreserved kinds of timber free of charge for agricultural purposes within their village boundaries: but if they require the reserved kinds of timber they must pay the fixed seigniorage.

11. Villagers are in all cases allowed to cut firewood from low scrub Jungle for their own use free of taxation.

12. Where firewood is liable to taxation, the seigniorage payable thereon shall be notified in the *District Gazette* and in the villages to which the rules may be applicable.

13. The preservation of village taxes devolves upon the village authorities, subject to the orders of the Revenue Department.

14. For the convenience of parties not entitled to the right of cutting timber and firewood, and who may require less than one handy-load, tickets will be issued for bullock, donkey, or head loads of the unreserved sorts of timber. The seigniorage will be 4 Annas for the bullock load, 3 Annas for the donkey load, and 2 Annas for the head load. The reserved timber can only be felled by parties taking out a voucher and licence.

15. The seigniorage upon bamboos shall be levied at the rate published in the *Gazette* of each District. Ryots are allowed to cut bamboos for agricultural purposes or for the bona fide erection of their houses, free of any taxation.

16. Charcoal burners shall not fell the reserved timbers, and may only fell unreserved timbers in such localities as shall be assigned to them by the Forest Department. In cases where seigniorage is payable upon charcoal, it will be published in the *District Gazette*.

17. Parties wishing to fell timber in Government Forests shall pay the seigniorage for the number of handy-loads required in advance into one of the Taluk Treasuries, and shall receive from the Tahsildar a numbered voucher* (in duplicate) from the Voucher Cheque book for the same. The Forest Department, on receipt of the voucher, shall grant a printed licence for the number of handy-loads paid for, and shall attach thereto the duplicate voucher, the name of the wood being specified; or (if not one of the reserved kinds) the same being entered as jungle-wood. The number of handy-loads shall be checked off on the back of the licence as the loaded handies pass through the first village, either by the village authorities or by the Forest Officer or Daffadar. When the full number of handies specified in the licence has been checked off on the back of the licence, the documents shall be retained and forwarded to the Tahsildar, who shall submit them to the Collector in due course.

18. The portion of the Forest in which the felling is to take place shall be specified in each licence, as well as the Tamah station or village through which the timber is to pass.

19. The time allowed for licences to run shall not exceed three months.

20. Any one felling trees in the Forests, or removing the same within the limits of the Tamah stations, must be ready to produce both his voucher and licence, when required.

* N. B.—It is to be understood that this voucher does not entitle the holder to fell timber without a licence, and that the Forest Officer may, at his discretion, refuse to grant a licence notwithstanding the issue of the voucher; but in this case the holder of the voucher will receive an order for the refund of the money paid by him. The holder of a voucher must, in all respects, conform to the Forest Rules, copy of which can be obtained from the Collector, or Conservator of Forests.—*Vide, G. O., dated the 11th June, 1864, No. 1,019, R. P.*

21. Time-expired licences must be given up, even though the timber paid for has not been removed.

22. All confiscated timber shall be arranged and numbered off into lots by the Forest Officer, and shall be sold by public auction after due notice shall have been given in the *District Gazette*; and also, if the timber is of much value, in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*. All purchasers will be required to pay the price of the timber purchased into the Taluk Treasury, and to produce the Tahsildar's voucher for the same before they remove the timber.

23. In the event of confiscated timber being sold by auction, 50 per cent. of the net profits will be paid to the informer, whether he belongs to the Forest Department or not.

Mapris,
Office of Conservator Forests,
22nd May 1865.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Rules, passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council under this date, for the examination of officers of the Forest Department in the several Vernacular languages of this Presidency are published.

1. *First*.—The examination by test A shall be passed by Europeans and East Indians in India, who may be candidates for appointments of the Higher or Conservator Grade. Every such candidate must pass one of these Examinations before he is eligible for appointment to such grade, whether as Probationer or otherwise. A similar examination must be passed by every person appointed to the department by Her Majesty's Government, before such person shall be entitled to any rise in his pay or promotion, as provided by paragraph 10 of his Articles of Agreement with the Secretary of State in Council.

2. *Secondly*.—The Examination in one of the Vernaculars by Test B shall be passed by all European and East Indian candidates for any grade of Forest Overseer, before they shall be considered eligible to any appointment in such grade.

TEST A.

- I. Reading, translating, and explaining grammatically—
In Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris's Selections.
In Tamil, the whole of the Kattamanjari.
In Canarese, the first 50 stories of Esop's Fables.
In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.

II. Translating, in writing, from the Vernacular into English, a paper of ordinary difficulty specially prepared by the Committee for the Examination of Assistants at Madras, so as to test the officer's knowledge of Vernacular figures and accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Forest Department.

III. Translating, in writing, from English into the Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared by the Committee.

IV. Reading and translating *vice versa* to the Examiners a Vernacular letter or Arzi (to be selected by the local Committee and sent for the inspection of the Committee at Madras) written in an ordinary style, and such as a Forest officer is liable to receive in the course of duty.

V. Conversation with a Native upon ordinary topics such as to satisfy the Examiners that the officer is able to understand correctly and to express himself intelligibly on all the usual matters which form the subjects of communication between a Forest officer and the people of the district.

TEST B.

- (a).—Ability to read an ordinary Arzi written in a plain running hand.
- (b).—Ability to dictate a reply thereto; the language to be free from any gross idiomatic errors and to be otherwise such as to be intelligible to an ordinary Goomastah.
- (c).—Ability to express themselves clearly and to understand readily what is said to them on some topic connected with their duties.

4. The Examination by Test A shall be conducted under the orders of the "Committee for the Examination of Assistants," at the request of the candidate submitted through the Inspector of Forests.

5. The Examination by Test B shall in like manner be conducted by the Collector of the district, either in person or through a divisional officer or other competent Assistant.—*G. O., dated the 9th January, 1878, No 21, R. D.*

STANDING ORDER No. 23.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Public Works Code, Chap. II., Section ii, paragraph 33:

After "Upper Subordinates" in the first line add "other than Natives of India."

Public Works Code, Chap. II., Section iv, for paragraph 27; substitute the following:—

27. Civil Members of the Engineer Establishment other than Natives of India, who pass according to the Lower or High Standards, will be entitled to the following rates of remuneration:—

Rs. 180 for passing, within two years of joining the department, by the Lower Standard in any language.

Rs. 180 for, afterwards and within five years of joining the department, passing by the Higher Standard in Hindoostani; or,

Rs. 360 for passing, within five years of joining the department, by the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

Rs. 500 for passing an examination in a language other than Hindoostani, equivalent to the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

Military Members of the Department will be entitled to the rates of remuneration laid down in the General Order of the Military Department of 5th September 1864, and its subsequent modifications (*vide Appendix A., Section B.*). No additional allowance will be given either to Civil or Military Officers for passing the Departmental Standard.—*G. O., 22nd July, 1871, 1891, R. D.*

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for paragraph 14 of the Forest Department Code:—

PARAGRAPH 14.—There will be two standards of qualification in surveying,—the "Lower" and the "Higher." The examination by the "Lower Standard" will be as follows:—

A circuit round about one square mile of flat country to be traversed with a prismatic compass and chain, the bearings, distances, and offsets to be recorded in a field-book, and to be plotted on a scale of not less than 4" = 1 mil. The roads, paths, streams, houses, and other topographical features to be filled in by plane table and chain, but no hill shading to be required.

Whenever possible the examination will be conducted by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys. Officers who cannot present themselves for examination before him may execute the required survey under the supervision of an officer of the Public Works Department not under the rank of an Executive Engineer, or of an officer of the Survey Department not under the rank of a Deputy Superintendent; and in this case the supervising officer will forward the map and field-book to the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, with a certificate that the work is *bona fide* that of the officer under examination, and that it has been done under his supervision.

The Superintendent of Forest Surveys will grant a certificate if he considers these documents satisfactory.

Certificates of qualification by the "Higher Standard" may be granted by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys to officers who have under the orders of the Government of India been attached for instruction to the Survey Branch of the Department. This certificate may be granted by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys to forest officers proficient in the following branches of surveying, viz.:—

In the Field.

1. Survey with the chain only.
2. Survey with prismatic compass and chain, and plot by angles and distances.
3. Traverse with chain and circular protractor.
4. Traverse with theodolite, chain and clinometer.
5. Connection of traverses with trigonometrical stations.
6. Triangulation.
7. Survey with plane table and chain.
8. Survey of hilly ground with plane table (to include the fixing of ridges and streams and the production of an intelligible map.)

In Office.

1. Reducing and enlarging a map by squares and triangles.
2. Use of the pentagraph.
3. Use of the planimeter.
4. Methods of calculating areas roughly.
5. Computation of traverses.
6. Reduction of distances from clinometer readings.
7. Drawing up a chart from numerical data.

Forest officers who have obtained the certificate of qualification by the Higher Standard in the manner prescribed will receive an allowance of Rupees 500.—*G. O., No. 3,149, dated 24th October, 1877, R. D.*

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

HOME DEPARTMENT, NOTIFICATION, PUBLIC, Simla, the 1st November 1877, No. 2032.

In supersession of Home Department Notification, No. 3274, dated the 6th July 1871, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, as also the graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, supplementary to the warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen, Empress of India.
- Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India,

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by our Royal Warrant, dated the 6th day of May 1871, should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned. We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure, notwithstanding anything in Our said Warrant contained, that the following Table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz.:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India. | 7. Chief Justice of Bengal. |
| 2. Governors of Madras and Bombay. | 8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India. |
| 3. President of the Council of the Governor-General. | 9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General. |
| 4. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Panjab, when in his own territories. | 10. Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay. |
| 5. Commander-in-Chief in India. | 11. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of |
| 6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab. | |

Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence.

12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.

14. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.

15. Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda.

16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.

18. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, when assembled to make Laws, &c.

19. Secretaries to the Government of India.

20. Commissioner in Sind.

21. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.

22. Additional Members of the Council of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make Laws, &c.

23. Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras and Bombay.

24. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

25. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

26. Civilians of thirty-one years' standing and Major-Generals.

27. Advocate-General, Calcutta.

28. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.

29. Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay.

30. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

31. Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon.

32. Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.

33. Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

34. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.

35. Surveyor-General of India, and Directors-General of the Post Office, and of Telegraphs.

36. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.

37. Architects of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

38. Brigadiers-General.

SECOND CLASS.

39. Civilians of twenty-three years' standing and Colonels.

40. Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioners of Police, Calcutta.

41. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

42. Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).

43. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.

44. Commissioner of Inland Customs.

45. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

46. Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

47. Inspector-General of Forests in India.

48. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.

49. Military Accountant-General.

50. Directors of Public Instruction under local Governments.

51. Accountants-General for local Governments.

52. Inspectors-General of Police under local Governments.

53. Director of Revenue Settlement, and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras; Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Bombay; Commissioner of Settlements, Punjab.

54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burma.

55. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, and Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes, under local Governments.

56. District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges.

57. Officers in the 1st Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

58. Officers in the 2nd Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

59. Officers in the 3rd Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

60. Officers in the 4th Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

61. Officers in the 5th Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

62. Officers in the 6th Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

63. Officers in the 7th Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

64. Officers in the 8th Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS.

58. Civilians of eighteen years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.

59. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 1,000 per mensem, but less than Rupees 2,000 (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

60. Military Secretary to the Government of Punjab, and Civil Secretaries to local Administrations.

61. Private Secretaries to Governors.

62. Directors of Public Instruction under local Administrations.

63. Administrators-General, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

64. Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, Inspectors and Conservators of Forests under

local Governments, and Postmasters-General.

65. Accountants-General for local Administrations.

66. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and Chief and Superintending Engineers when Secretaries to local Administrations, or to Agents to the Governor-General.

67. Inspectors-General of Police under local Administrations.

68. Senior Chaplains.

69. Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.

70. Master Attendants.

71. Sheriffs within their own charges.

72. Officers in the 2nd Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

FOURTH CLASS.

73. Civilians of twelve years' standing and Majors.

74. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay less than Rupees 1,000 per mensem, within their own charges.

75. Government Solicitors.

76. Inspectors-General of Jails and of

Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, and Conservators of Forests under local Administrations.

77. Officers in the 3rd Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the Fortieth Year of our Reign.

(By Her Majesty's Command.)

(Signed) SALISBURY.

2. Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

FIRST CLASS—(Number 57 of the Warrant.)

Deputy Comptroller-General.

Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

Deputy Surveyors-General and Superintendents of Revenue Survey.
Directors of State Railways.
Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

SECOND CLASS—(Number 72 of the Warrant.)

Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.
Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay.
Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay.
Deputy Accountants-General to Local Governments.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements.
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.
Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical, and Trigonometrical Surveys, 1st Grade.
Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.
Directors of Traffic and Construction, Telegraph Department.
Educational Department Officers, 1st Grade.

Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 1st Class and 2nd Class, 1st Grade.
First Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Geological Survey Officers, 1st Grade.
Government Astronomer, Madras.
Superintendent of Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
Superintendent of Marine Survey.
Superintendent of Lian Settlements, Mysore.
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Mysore.
Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department.
Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

THIRD CLASS—(Number 77 of the Warrant.)

Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs.
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements, and of Revenue Surveys, Madras.
Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical, and Trigonometrical Surveys, 2nd Grade.
Educational Department Officers, 2nd Grade.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st Grade.

Geological Survey Officers, 2nd Grade.
Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds, Bombay.
Junior Judge of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Presidency Magistrates.
Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
Settlement Officer, Sind.
Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery.
Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd Grades.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Statement showing the number of Villages, Area, Population and Revenue of the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Number of villages. Fasli 1286.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census of 15th November 1871.	Land Revenue collections in Fasli 1287.
				rs.
Ganjam.....	4,714	8,313	15,20,058	10,77,996
Vizagapatam.....	6,626	18,344	21,59,193	14,17,118
Godavery.....	2,462	6,224	15,92,939	43,02,013
Kistna.....	2,162	8,036	14,52,374	45,19,437
Nellore.....	2,132	8,462	13,76,811	16,29,493
Cuddapah.....	1,269	8,867	13,51,191	17,71,306
Bellary.....	2,337	11,007	16,68,006	13,58,219
Kurnool.....	786	7,358	9,59,640	12,76,833
Madras.....	16	27	3,97,552	83,879
Chingleput.....	2,267	2,753	9,38,184	12,46,768
North Arcot.....	5,305	7,139	20,15,278	20,63,610
South Arcot.....	3,197	4,873	17,55,317	25,59,978
Tanjore.....	3,917	3,651	19,73,731	43,04,682
Trichinopoly.....	1,614	3,515	12,00,403	15,94,566
Madura.....	5,464	9,502	22,66,615	17,75,187
Tirunelveli.....	1,637	5,176	16,93,859	27,84,377
Coimbatore.....	1,577	7,432	17,63,271	18,75,134
Ningiri.....	20	749	49,501	51,034
Salem.....	4,021	7,483	19,66,995	15,07,942
South Canara.....	1,283	3,902	9,18,352	12,70,297
Malabar.....	428	6,002	22,61,250	19,23,321
Total.....	53,149	1,38,318	3,12,81,177	4,03,92,133

Collections in the Madras-Presidency for Fasli 1287, from
1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
Ganjam	Rs. 10,77,996	Rs. 92,71,351	Rs. 33,49,317
Vizagapatam	14,17,118	11,71,600	25,88,608
Godavery	43,02,013	18,13,493	56,20,506
Kistna	45,19,437	11,23,501	56,45,938
Nellore	16,29,493	12,87,255	29,16,748
Cuddapah	17,71,506	3,07,583	20,73,830
Bellary	13,58,219	4,75,177	18,31,426
Kurnool	12,76,833	1,76,153	14,52,986
Madras	83,879	31,12,800	31,96,769
Chingleput	12,46,763	36,16,035	48,62,853
North Arcot	29,63,610	3,87,708	21,51,318
South Arcot	25,58,978	12,65,430	38,21,408
Tanjore	43,01,682	26,42,786	69,47,463
Trichinopoly	15,94,566	2,75,869	18,70,429
Madura	17,75,187	8,01,938	25,77,125
Tinnevely	27,84,877	19,93,239	47,77,616
Coimbatore	18,75,134	3,51,101	22,23,238
Nilgiri	51,034	99,618	1,50,652
Salem	15,07,912	3,92,878	19,00,820
South Canara	12,70,207	6,11,465	18,81,672
Malabar	19,23,324	12,79,393	32,02,717
Superintendent of Stamps		2,03,665	2,03,665
Total	4,60,92,153	2,51,76,565	6,55,68,698
Atkarri		43,35,002	
Income Tax		1,953	
Sea Customs		20,46,130	
Land Customs		1,03,810	
Salt		1,32,05,941	
Stamps		49,29,087	
Total		2,51,76,565	

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS ATTACHED
TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Names.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Ap- pointment.	District or Office in which employed.	REMARKS.
H	Col. E. A. Ford	Royal Engrs	13 Oct. 46	7 April 77	Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt. with the charge of the Genl. & the Roads & Buildings Branches.	
	Lt.-Col. J. Mullins	Royal Engrs	2 Feb. 52	1 Nov. 70 7 April 77	Chief Engr. and Joint Secy. to Govt., for Irrig.	
	Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart	Royal Engrs	13 Jan. 54	15 Oct. 67	Consig. Engr. for Rail- way & Joint Secy. to Govt. Railway Branch	
	Lt.-Col. J. O. Hasted	Royal Engrs	30 Jan. 56	1 Oct. 78	Offg. Chief Engineer & Joint Secy. to Govt. for Irrigation.	
S & C E	Col. W. T. F. Farewell	Staff Corps	7 Oct. 63	1 Dec. 72	Deputy Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt.	On furlough for 2 years, from 13th July 1878
	Lt.-Col. J. Beatty	Royal Engrs	13 Mar. 55	21 Oct. 75	Bellary	Offg. Chief Engr. Super. Engineer, 2nd Circle.
S & C E	Lt.-Col. J. O. Hasted	Royal Engrs	30 Jan. 56	21 Oct. 78		
	Lieut.-Col. H. L. Prendergast	Do.	27 Nov. 57	21 Oct. 76	Bellary	
	Major H. R. Mead	Royal Engrs	12 Jan. 58	21 Oct. 78	Super. Engr. 4th Circle.	
	Mr. J. W. Rundell, M.I.C.E.	Uncommissioned.	2 Aug. 55	21 Oct. 78	Do. 5th Circle.	
	Major C. J. Smith	Royal Engrs	Jan. 58	April 77	By Consig. Engineer for Do. Railways	Temp. msk.

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Graduation List of the Engineer Establishment, &c., &c.—Continued

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering	Lingual Attainments	Names	Regiments	Date of first Appointment to the Department	Date of present Ap- pointment	Circle, Division or Office in which employed	Remarks
Executive Engineers, First Grade. (6)							
	S & C E	Col. F. J. Moberly	Royal Engrs.	19 Oct. 1847	18 Dec. 66	Bangalore	
	te	Lt.-Col. J. F. Fischer	do	17 June 51	22 Oct. 78	Bellary	
	te	Colonel A. S. Moberly	do	25 July 48	1 Dec. 72		Supy.—On furlough for 18 months, from 9th April 1878.
	Ts	Major G. J. Smith	do	12 Jan. 58	15 Oct. 70	Dy. Consgr. Engr. for Madras	Extra.—Supy. Engr. 3rd Grade.—Ternup!
	H	Mr. R. F. Chisholm	Corenanted	4 Feb. 59	1 Dec. 72	Consgr. Architect to Govt.	Extra.
	Ts	Lt.-Col. J. N. Hunter	Royal Engrs.	13 Mar. 55	4 Oct. 70	Madhanapalle.	
	S & C E	Mr. W. S. Harrington, M. I. C. E.	Uncovenanted	27 Jan. 54	1 Sept. 75	Bhadrachalam.	
	Ts	J. W. Rundell, M. I. C. E.	do	2 Aug. 55	do	Trichinopoly.	
	Ts	A. C. Lawford	do	23 July 55	do	Calcutta.	
	Ts	Major H. Smalley	Royal Engrs.	15 July 59	do	Calcutta.	
	Ts	Major P. Montgomerie, Archt.	do	23 Nov. 60	1 Sept. 77	Offr. Dy. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt. for Irriga.	Offr. Supy. Engineer, 5th Circle. Supy.—On furlough for 1 year and 10 months, [from 25th April 77]
	Ts	Major H. W. Wood	do	1 Dec. 57	do	Presidency	
	Ts	Major W. H. Burton	do	1 Dec. 57	Mar. 78		Supy.—On special duty in Bengal.
Executive Engineers, Second Grade. (9)							
	T	Major H. M. Vibart	Royal Engrs.	13 Sept. 61	1 Sept. 72	Trichinopoly.	
	Ts	Mr. W. B. Leggatt, A.I.C.E.	Uncovenanted	1 Feb. 55	4 Oct. 70	Cuddapah.	

Executive Engineers, Third Grade. (3)							
	T	Major J. Pennington	Royal Engrs.	4 April 62	1 Sept. 74	Salem.	
	HS, T	Mr. T. Vangavarn	Uncovenanted	10 Aug. 62	1 Sept. 75	Rajahmundry.	
	te	Major Rosa Thompson	Royal Engrs.	17 Aug. 63	1 Sept. 75		Services placed at the disposal of the Milly. Department.
	Ts	Major J. L. L. Morant, A.I.C.E.	do	20 Jan. 64	14 Oct. 70	Nalgir.	
	S	Major J. W. Hindle	do	20 Aug. 65	1 Sept. 76		
	Ts	Mr. G. T. Watch, M. I. C. E.	Uncovenanted	14 Jan. 65	do		
	HS, in T	Lt.-Col. R. B. Kennedy	Infantry	15 Oct. 64	do	Wynd.	Supy.—Furlough for 2 years, from 13th July 78. In charge of the 1st Circle.
	Ts	Captain R. R. Brockman	Royal Engrs.	9 Nov. 61	1 Mar. 70	Tanjore	
Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade. (11)							
	Ts	Mr. F. O'Donoghue	Corenanted	20 Sept. 66	1 Sept. 71	Anantapur	
	Te	L. W. Puynter, M.I.C.E.	do	1 July 59	do		
	Ts	J. O'Shaughnessy	Uncovenanted	17 Dec. 61	do		
	Ts	Captain W. H. Coaker	Royal Engrs.	13 April 66	1 Sept. 74	Buckingham Canal. Dy. Consgr. Engr. for Railways	Leave on Medical Certificate, for 6 months, from December, 1878.
	Te	Mr. T. D. Harris	Uncovenanted	22 Jan. 65	do	Ganjam	Extra.
	L.S. Sci.	Captain A. Awdry, A.I.C.E.	Royal Engrs.	8 June 66	1 July 75	Colimbatore.	
	T	Mr. R. E. Norfor	Uncovenanted	11 May 58	4 Oct. 70	Guntur.	
	T	K. F. Nordmann	do	29 June 62	1 Sept. 73	Kurnool.	
	Exempted	Captain & Dy. Comy. H. Bulley	Royal Engrs.	25 Feb. 49	1 Mar. 76	Calicut.	
	O	Major S. C. Clarke	do	1 Oct. 62	1 Sept. 70	Chingleput.	
	Ts	Captain A. C. Smith	Uncovenanted	13 Sept. 64	1 Sept. 71		
	Ts	Mr. E. H. Pringle	Royal Engrs.	14 Jan. 68	1 Sept. 77		Supy.—On furlough for 20 months, from 22d Supy.—On furlough for 18 mths., from 20th May 78
	Ts	Lieut. D. McNeil Campbell	do	14 April 69	1 Mar. 78		Supy.—On furlough for 2 yrs., from 20th April 77.
	Ts	Mr. J. Hannan	Corenanted	31 July 66	1 Mar. 78	Nagapatnam.	
Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade. (11)							
	Exempted	Mr. R. J. Lowry	Uncovenanted	25 June 1858	15 July 73	Ossoor.	
	Ts	Mr. G. R. Leggatt	Uncovenanted	1 Feb. 55	7 June 74		Supy.—Furlough for 2 years from 20th Sept. 73.

Graduation List of the Engineer Establishment, &c., &c.—Continued.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiments.	Date of first appointment to the De- partment.	Date of present Ap- pointment.	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	Remarks.
Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade.—Continued							
Tc		Mr. W. R. Norris.....	do	25 July 67	1 Feb. 75	Kistna W. Delta.	
Tc T		Captain R. F. Morris.....	Royal Engrs.....	10 Oct. 67	14 April 75	Cuddalore.	
T		Mr. G. D. Wybrow.....	Covenanted.....	30 Mar. 64	27 April 75	do	
Tc		" C. J. Peters.....	do	25 July 67	29 April 75	Godavari E. & C. Delta.	
Tc		" J. W. Martha.....	do	10 Oct. 67	do	Kistna E. Delta.	
T		" J. D. Grant, A.I.C.E.....	do	23 Dec. 67	1 Sept. 76	Tinnevely.	Furlough for 2 years from 21st Oct. 78.
Tc		" F. Brickwell.....	do	13 Mar. 68	1 Mar. 77	Vizagapatam.	[April 1878.
T		Mr. H. Hughes, n. a.....	do	23 July 68	1 Sept. 77	do	Slippy.—On furlough for 2 years, from 21st
Tc		" J. C. Larvigne.....	do	23 July 68	do	do	Slippy.—On furlough for 2 years, from 12th
T		" J. M. Bell.....	do	2 Mar. 68	do	do	Extra.
		" J. M. Bell.....	do	23 Dec. 68	do	do	Extra.—On furlough for 2 years, from 1st
		Mr. J. N. Granger.....	Covenanted.....	23 Dec. 68	1 Mar. 78	do	June 1878.
Tc, HS, in T		Lieut. A. W. Stuart.....	Royal Engrs.....	13 Mar. 71	do	Nellore.	Services placed at the disposal of the
IS.		Lieut. C. C. Rawson.....	Royal Engrs.....	13 June 71	do	do	Military Dept. for Field Services.
Tc		Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward.....	do	22 Aug. 71	do	do	Services placed at the disposal of the
D.S. f to		Lieut. A. E. Dobson.....	do	1 April 73	do	Vellore.	Military Dept. for Field Services.

Assistant Engineers, First Grade. (15)

S & C E	T	Lieut. & Dy. Cy. T. Smithers.....	do	10 Nov. 52	29 Aug. 73	Bellary.	
	Tc	Mr. & Asst. Cy. G. E. Wiffen.....	Unconvenanted.....	16 Jan. 56	23 Oct. 74	do	[1873.
	Tc	Mr. J. Grimes.....	Unconvenanted.....	26 June 61	1 Mar. 76	Calicut.	Slippy.—On furlough for 2 years from 14th Mar.
	Tc	Mr. H. Lyon.....	Covenanted.....	23 Dec. 67	1 Sept. 73	Cuddalore.	
	IS.	Lieut. C. B. Henderson.....	Royal Engrs.....	13 April 73	1 Sept. 76	do	Services placed at the disposal of the Milly.
		Lieut. O. V. Roddy.....	do	do	1 Mar. 77	Kistna W. Delta.	Department for Field Services.

Assistant Engineers, First Grade.—continued.

Tc	Lieut. L. Langley.....	Royal Engrs.....	1 April 73	1 Mar. 77	Godavari W. Delta.	
Tc	Lieut. F. J. Romilly.....	do	do	do	do	
T	Mr. & Asst. Comy W. Jackson.....	do	3 Sept. 72	1 Sept. 77	Necapattam.	
T	Mr. C. R. T. Norfor.....	Unconvenanted.....	29 Aug. 76	do	Bellary.	
T HS.	Lieut. R. E. Hamilton.....	Royal Engrs.....	15 June 75	do	do	
T LS.	Lieut. W. L. C. Baddley.....	do	23 July 75	do	Trichinopoly.	
Tc	Mr. W. E. de Winton.....	Unconvenanted.....	1 Oct. 74	do	do	
Tc	Plummer.....	do	1 Oct. 74	do	Presidency Workshops.	
	Mr. C. Vincent.....	Unconvenanted.....	1 Jan. 55	20 Jan. 78	Godavari.	Services placed at the disposal of the Milly.
		Unconvenanted.....	1 Oct. 74	1 Mar. 78	Chittoor.	Dept. for Field Services.

Assistant Engineers, Second Grade. (24)

Mr. W. M. Montserrat.....	Unconvenanted.....	14 Jan. 69	1 Jan. 77	Madura	
S. Subroyachariar, n. c. n.	do	2 May 69	22 Aug. 71	Cuddalore.	
Mr. A. H. Garrett	Unconvenanted.....	1 Oct. 74	1 Dec. 72	Tanjore	
" J. F. Davidson.....	do	do	do	Asst. to Supg. Engineer,	
" J. C. Johnston.....	do	11 Feb. 73	1 Sept. 75	4th Circle.	
" H. B. Hutchings.....	do	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 75	Madura	
" W. L. Bird.....	do	do	do	Cuddalore	
" C. M. Smith.....	do	do	do	Kistna E. Delta.	
" H. S. Taylor.....	do	do	do	Rajahmundry.	
" A. S. Russell.....	do	do	do	Perambur.	
" J. F. Paul.....	do	do	do	Chingolput	
" G. F. Carless.....	do	6 Feb. 76	6 Feb. 76	Perambur.	
" J. Trall.....	do	1 Oct. 74	1 Sept. 76	Perambur.	
" A. D. Maclean.....	do	1 Oct. 75	1 Sept. 77	Vizagapatam.	
" C. H. B. Burlton.....	do	do	do	Godavari E. & C. Delta.	
Lt. H. D. Love.....	Royal Engrs.....	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 75	Madur.	
Mr. H. E. G. Evans.....	Unconvenanted.....	1 Oct. 75	1 Sept. 77	Satur	
" C. J. Usher.....	do	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 77	Asst. to Supg. Engineer,	
" G. E. Manson.....	do	1 do	1 do	3rd Circle.	
" A. A. G. Malet.....	do	1 do	1 do	Asst. to Supg. Engineer,	
" W. Jopp.....	do	1 do	1 do	5th Circle.	
" B. H. Young.....	do	1 do	1 do	Coimbatore	
" G. B. Lambert.....	do	1 do	1 do	Asst. to Supg. Engr. 2nd	
Lt. and Dy. Asst. Comy. J. Joyce.....	do	1 do	1 do	Circle.	
		March 56	Sept. 78	1st Circle.	
				Kistna E. Delta.	
				Workshops.	

Graduation List of the Engineer Establishment, &c., &c.—continued.

Tested in Surveying and Civil Engineering	Liquid Attendance	Name	Regiments	Date of first Appointment to the Department	Date of present Appointment	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	Remarks
Assistant Engineers, Third Grade (7).							
	A	Mr. W. C. de Morgan	Unconvenanted	1 Oct. 74	1 Nov. 78	Salom.	
		Mr. R. R. Williams	Unconvenanted	10 April 74	1 Mar. 78	Chittoor	
Officers of other Provinces transferred for employment on Famine Relief Works are omitted from this List.							
ACCOUNTS BRANCH.							
Examiners, (2).							
HS		Major L. Conway-Gordon, A.I.C.E.	Royal Engrs.	May 69	15 Mar. 78	Exmr. of P. W. Accts.	
PH		Mr. R. K. Williams	Unconvenanted	Nov. 69	78	Exmr. of P. W. Accts. Irrigation Branch.	
Deputy Examiners (2).							
HS		Lieut. F. Beauchamp	Royal Engrs.	Oct. 72	78	Exmr. of P. W. Accts. Irrigation Branch.	(Temp. rank.)
		Mr. G. Brown	Unconvenanted	May 74	78	Exmr. of P. W. Accts. Buildings and Roads Branch.	(Temp. rank.)
Assistant Examiners, (3).							
		Mr. H. Rainier	Unconvenanted	April 76	March 78	Asst. Examiner, G. R. Accounts.	(Temp. rank, 1st Grade.)
		Mr. K. J. R. DeSalis	do	Mar. 78	Jan. 78	Asst. Exmr. of P. W. Accts. Famine Branch.	
		Mr. G. McEwen	do	July 78	July 78	Asst. Exmr. G. R. Accts.	(Temp.)

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE P. W. DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Public Works Secretariat.		
Col. E. A. Ford, R. E.	Chief Engr., 1st Class.	Secretary to Government.
Col. W. T. F. Farwell, S. C.	Supg. Engr., 1st Grade.	Dy. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt.
Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R. E.	Chief Engr., 2nd Class.	Chief Engr. and Joint Secy. to Govt. for Irrigation.—On other duty.
Lt. Col. J. O. Hasted	Ag. Chief Engr., 3d class.	Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government for Irrigation.
Major P. Montgomerie, R. E. A.I.C.E.	Exc. Engr., 1st Grade.	Ag. Dy. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt. for Irrig.
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.		
Major L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., A.I.C.E.	Examiner 2nd Class, 1st Grade.	Exmr. of P. W. Accounts.
Lieut. F. Beauchamp, R. E.	Deputy Exmr.—(Temp.)	Dy. Exmr. of P. W. Accounts, Irrig. Branch.
Mr. G. Brown	Deputy Exmr.—(Temp.)	Dy. Exmr. of P. W. Accounts, Buildings and Roads Branch.
Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis	Asst. Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Asst. Exr. P. W. Accts. Famine Branch.
Consulting Engineer for Railways.		
Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E.	Chief Engr., 3rd Class.	Consng. Engr. for Railways & Joint Secy. to Govt. in the Railway Branch.
Major C. J. Smith, R. E.	Supg. Engr., 3rd Grade.	Deputy Consng. Engr. for Railways.
Capt. W. H. Quaker, R. E.	Exc. Engr., 3rd Grade.	Deputy Consng. Engr. for Railways—Extra.
Examiner of Railway Accounts.		
Mr. R. K. Williams	Examiner 3rd Class, 2nd Grade (Temp.)	Examiner of Railway Accounts.
Mr. H. Rainier	Asst. Examiner 1st Grade (Temp.)	Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts, Negapatam.
Mr. G. McEwen	Asst. Examiner 3rd Grade (Temp.)	Do. Do.
Consulting Architect.		
Mr. R. P. O. O. O.	Exc. Engr., 1st Grade.	Consng. Architect to Govt.

1st Circle.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col. J O Hasted, R.E.	Supr. Engr. 2nd Grade and Chief Engr. 3rd Class (temp. rank)	Ag. Chief Engr. for Irrigation and Joint Secy. to Govt. Irr. Branch vice Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, on other duty.
Mr. G T Walsh, M.C.E.	Exc. Engr. 2nd Grade	In charge of 1st Circle.
Mr. T Vanslavern	do do	In charge Rajahmundry Division.
Mr. T D Harris	do 3rd do	In charge Ganjam Division.
" R E Norfor	do do	do Guntur do
" W R Norris	do 4th do	do Kistna W. Delta Divn.
" G D Wybrow	do do	do Godavari Eastern and Central Deltas.
" C J Peters	do do	do Kistna E. Delta do
" F Brickwell	do do	do Vizagapatam do
Lt. O V Beddy, R.E.	Asst. Engr. 1st do	Kistna W. Delta.
" L Langley, R.E.	do do	Godavari W. Delta Divn. in charge.
Mr. W B de Winton	do do	do do
" C M Smith	do 2nd do	Kistna Eastern Delta.
" H S Taylor	do do	Rajahmundry Divn.
" A D. McLean	do do	Vizagapatam do
" C H E Burdison	do do	Godavari E. & C. Deltas.
" B H Young	do do	Asst. to the Supg. Engr.
" G B Lambert	do do	Kistna E. Delta Divn.
Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Comy. J Joyce	do do	Dowlaiswaram Workshops.
Mr. J W Ellis	Sub-Engr. 1st do	Godavari E. and C. Deltas.
C Sambiah Chetty	do 2nd do	Guntur Division.
Conductor C. Soren	do do	Vizagapatam do
Mr. D Carlier	do do	Kistna W. Delta Division.
Mr. R S Harris	Supervisor, 1st do	Godavari W. Delta.
C Mahomed Kassim Saib	do do	Kistna E. Delta.
Sub-Conductor J Cormac	do do	Ganjam Division.
G Venkata Row Pantulu	do 2nd do	Supg. do
Meershumshuddeen Saib	do do	Guntur do
Sergt. J W Taylor	do do	do do
" J E Chapman	do do	Kistna W. Delta.
P W Subbiah Naidu	do do	Rajahmundry Division.
S. Venkatarajah Pantulu, B.A., B.C.E.	do do	Vizagapatam do
Mr. J Mahony	Overseer, 1st do	
Sub-Cond. E. W. Bennett	Foreman & do	
P Sashiah Pantulu	Overseer 1st do	
Sergt. W Bennett alias W B H Butler	do do	
W Subroyadu Naidoo	do 2nd do	
M V Subba Rao Naidu	do do	
Sergt. E Cope	do do	
Mr. J Lawrence	do do	
P Narasimha Row Pantulu	do do	
Sergt. F Humbly, R.E.	do do	
Mr. W N Joyce	do do	
T Ramesaifara Pillay	do do	
Sergt. T Green, R.E.	do do	
O Vettivalu Pillay	do do	
S Mootinsh Pillay	do 3rd do	
Mr. P Whitbread	do do	
V Narayanasamy Naidoo	do do	
Mr. S B D'Rebollo	do do	
" C W Traish	do do	
Sergt. D Macintosh, R.E.	do do	
D Venkatasawmy Naidu	do do	
O Kristiniah Pantulu	do do	
S Vijayaragavaloo Desai Naidoo	do do	
A Venkataranga Row Naidu	do do	
N Murugasa Mudaliar	do do	
Audicasavcoloo Naidu, N.A. and A.C.E.	do do	
C Ramannah Pantulu	do do	
Private T. Reardon	do do	

2nd Circle.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col H L Prendergast, R.E.	Supg. Engr. 2d Grade	
" J. N. Hunter, R. E.	Exc. Engr. 1st Grade	In charge of Madhanapalle Divn.
Col. J. P. Fisher, R.E.	do do	do Bellary Division
Mr. W B Leggett, A.C.E.	do 2nd do	do Cuddapah do
" P O'Riagan	do 3rd do	do Anantapur do
" K F Nordmann	do do	do Kurnool do
Lieut. A W Smart, R.E.	do 4th do	do Nellore do
Lieut. & Dy. Comy. T Smither	Asst Engr. 1st do	Bellary Division
Mr. H Lyon	do do	Cuddapah do
Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Comy. W Jackson	do do	Bellary do
Mr. J C Johnston	do 2nd do	Kurnool do
" J Traill	do do	Madhanapalli do
" W Jepp	do do	Asst. to the Supg. Engr.
" S W H Ottmann	Sub Engr., 1st Grade	In charge Ongole Division.
Mr. J W Laskey	Supervisor 1st do	Nellore Division
" J H Stephens	do do	do do
Conductor J Laker	do do	do do
Mr. J O'Leary	do 2nd do	Anantapur do
Conductor W. Jack	do do	Bellary do
C Chinathachy Pillay, A.C.E.	do do	Cuddapah do
Mr. H M Bond	do do	Kurnool do
T T Bhagavadhari, B.A., B.C.E.	do do	Anantapur do
Mr. W A Mathews, A.C.E., B.C.E.	do do	Madhanapalla do
Sub-Cond. H Frankland	do do	Anantapur do
A Vardarajulu Moodelly	Overseer, 1st do	
Mr. C Bowell	do do	
Sergt A Temple	do do	
Mr. L Pereira	do do	
C Marudasa Moodelly	do do	
Mr. J B Scott	do do	
V Moonesawmy Moodelly	do do	
Mr. E A French	do do	
Seed Mahomed Shurfoodeen Saib	do 2nd do	
Mr. J C Daunchy	do do	
Sergt R T Healy	do do	
Mr. H C Poole	do do	
" R A Salisbury	do do	
" J Kelly	do do	
" T C Fitzgerald	do do	
" H S Lazarus	do do	
" B Daly	do do	
V Moonesawmy Moodelly	do do	
Benidr. S Ainsley	do do	
S K Suttawajan Row	do do	
A M Vardarajulu Naidoo	do do	
Mr E Joaquim	do do	
" J Carroll	do 3rd do	
G Venkatasawmy Naidoo	do do	
B Andiappen	do do	
Mr C E Court	do do	
C Manilamody Moodelly	do do	
Mr A W J Tims	do do	
" L E Newman	do do	
Sergt. G Barry	do do	
C Subbaralu Naidoo	do do	
A Moethosawmy Moodelly	do do	
P Panchapakasa Iyer	do do	
C W Chinappa Pillay	do do	
T Arumugam Pillay	do do	
E Krishna Iyer	do do	
S Rungasamy Naidoo	do do	
M Raja Hindu	do do	Extra.
P Kistanna Chery	do do	
Mahomed Jaffer Hossain	do do	
Mr S J Peters	do do	
V Bashiam Iyengar	do do	
Sergt. T B Smith	do do	Extra.
M Hanga Row	do do	
Mr T Enright	do do	
P Ramasamy Moodelly	do do	
C Ranganatha Stug	do do	
Mr. G. Dwyer	do do	Supg.

3rd Circle.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.	Supp. Engr. 1st Grade	Famine Relief Officer. To act for Lt. Col. J. Heatty, R.E.—on furl.
Colonel F. J. Moberly, R. E.	Exce. Engr. 1st Grade	In charge of Bangalore Division.
Mr R F Chisholm	do do	Extra Cons. Architect.
Major H. W. Wood, R.E.	do do	In temporary charge of the Presidency Division.
Mr J O'Shaughnessy	do 3rd do	In charge of Buckingham Canal.
Major S C Clarke, R. E.	do do	Chingleput Divn.
Captain R. F. Morris, R.E.	do 4th do	Cuddalore Division.
Lieut. A E Dobson R.E.	do do	Vellore do
Mr J. M. Bell	do do	Tindivanam do
Lieut. W L C Baddeley, R.E.	Asst Engr. 1st do	do Presidency Workshop
Lieut. & Dr. Asst. Comy. S. C. Plummer	do do	Presidency Division.
Mr C Vincent	do do	In charge of Chittur Division.
S Subramachariar, B.C.E.	do 2nd do	Cuddalore do
Mr W L Bird	do do	do do
" J E Paul	do do	Chingleput do
" C J Ussher	do do	Assistant to Supg. Engineer.
N Rathnasabapathy Pillay, B.A., B.C.E.	do 3rd do	Chittur Division
Mr W F Donaghue	Sub Engr. 3rd do	Chingleput do
T Parthasarathy Iyengar	do do	Chittur do
Sub-Conductor J B Sanderson	Supervisor 1st Grade	Chingleput do
Conductor A Milne	do do	Tindivanam do
Mr B Stephens	do do	Buckingham Canal Division.
" S Francis	do do	Presidency Division.
Conductor D. Falvey	do do	Chingleput do
Conductor J A Fower	do 2nd do	do do
N Veeraragavia Pantulu, A.C.E.	do do	Cuddalore do
Sergt. C Stewart	do do	Vellore do
Sub-Conductor W Willis	do do	Bangalore do
Sub-Conductor H Plumm	do do	Presidency do
Sergt. A C Lord	Overseer 1st Grade	
Abdool Karim Khan Saib	do do	
G Seetharama Naidu	do do	
Sergt. J Kelly	do do	
M Gurusawmy Moodelly	do do	
Sergt. R A Bragg	do do	
C A Mahadeva Sastry, B.A., B.C.E.	do do	
A. Narayanasamy Moodelly	do do	
Sergt. W. Pearson	do do	
Sergt. R W McAlister	do 2nd do	
Sergt. J. Patton	do do	
C Velayutha Moodelly	do do	
Mr. F. L. Hennessy	do do	
Sergt. T. W. Jenner, R. E.	do do	
C Arunachellum Moodelly	do do	
S K Govinda Row	do do	
K Dorasawmy Pillay	do do	
M. R. Enright	do do	
T Ratnavelu Mudaliar	do do	
Mr S. Teutwein	do do	
T Kanagaraya Moodelly	do do	
S Panchapagasa Iyer	do do	
P Murugasa Moodelly	do do	
P Marogasa Pillay	do do	
A Vathagerry Moodelly	do do	
C. Sashachella Moodelly	do do	
V R Kuppusawmy Moodelly	do do	
W Masilunoney Moodelly	do do	
T Chengulraya Mudali	do do	
Mr. E. C. Stewart	do do	
T Ranasawmy Moodelly	do do	
A Coopasami Mudali	do do	
T Appavoo Pillay	do do	
T Coopasami Moodelly	do do	
C Dorasawmy Moodelly	do do	
N Venkatarangam Pillay	do do	
C Veerasawmy Naidoo	do do	
C. Subramania Iyer	do do	

4th Circle.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Major H R Mead, R.E.	Supp. Engr 3rd Grade	In charge vice Colonel Farewell on other duty.
Major H Smalley, R.E.	Exe. Engr. 1st do	In charge Canara Division.
Major J Pennycuik, R.E.	do 2nd do	do Salem do.
Major J L L Morant, R.E., A.I.C.E.	do do	do Nilgiri do.
Lt. Col. R B Kennedy, Mad. Inf.	do do	do Wynad do.
Captain A Awdry, R.E., A.I.C.E.	do 3rd do	do Coimbatore do.
Captain & Dy Comy H Bailey	do do	do Calicut do.
Mr. R J Lowry	do 4th do	do Oosoor do.
" J Grimes	Asst Engr 1st do	Calicut Division.
" J P Davidson	do 2nd do	Assistant to the Supg. Engineer.
" A S Russell	do do	In charge Perundurai Division.
" G P Carless	do do	Perundurai Division.
Lieut H D Love, R.E.	do do	Wynad do.
Mr A A G Malet	do do	Coimbatore do.
" W C de Morgan	do 3rd do	Salem do.
" V M Fernandez	Sub Engr. 1st do	Canara do.
Conductor J Nicholson	do 3rd do	Coimbatore do.
" R Lennon	do do	Calicut do.
" W C West	Supervisor 1st do	Oosoor do.
Mr J M D'Mello	do do	Canara do.
" P Mahony	do do	Salem do.
" W H Hiscox	do 2nd do	Perundurai do.
" J E Lefrenais, A.C.E., B.C.E.	do do	Wynad do.
M N Adykalum Pillay	Overseer 1st do	
Sergt. H Webb	do do	
T C Manivalu Pillay	do do	
Mr R Francis	do do	
R Nagalingum Pillay	do do	
Sub-Conductor F. Barnes	do do	
A Arogiasawmy Pillay	do do	
R Nagalingam Pillay	do do	
C Vencatachellum Moodelly	do do	
R Kaliyanarama Iyer	do do	
Mr J A C Lobo	do do	
" M Rodrigues	do do	
N Radamony Moodelly	do do	
N Manikavasagam Pillay	do do	
Mr J R Gorman	do 2nd do	
Sergt. J Edwards	do do	
Mr J Crawley	do do	
" M L Frank	do do	
" W P Evans	do do	
" J Timothy	do do	
Sergt. C Smith, R.E.	do do	
Sergt H Hollingsworth	do do	
Mr. B C Dumphy	do do	
" P Nery	do do	
M Vencatasawmy Naidoo	do do	
V Kuppusawmy Iyengar	do 3rd do	
A Murugasa Moodelly	do do	
S K Ramachandra Sastri	do do	
Mr P Rarichen	do do	
" F W B Taylor	do do	
" W E Johannes	do do	
Sergt W C Reader	do do	
P Balasundram Mudali	do do	
S Ragava Iyengar	do do	
C Varadaraja Moodelly	do do	
C Shanmuga Moodelly	do do	
P Ramnarain Panday	do do	
C Mooreegasa Moodelly	do do	
V Soobarayya Pillay	do do	
Mr J Pereira	do do	
" A E O Vas	do do	
" J B Rodrigues	do do	

5th Circle.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Mr. J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E.	Offg. Supg. Engr., 3d Grade.	In charge vice Major Mead, R.E.
" W S Harrington, M.I.C.E.	Exc. Engr., 1st Grade	In charge of Dindigul Division
Major H M Vibart	do 2nd do	do Trichinopoly Divn.
Captain R R E Brockman, R.E.	do do	do Tanjore do
" J Hannan	do 3rd do	do Negapatam do
" J W Martin	do do	do Tinnevely do
Lieut F J Romilly, R. E.	Asst. Engr., 1st do	Negapatam Division
Mr C H T Norfor	do do	Trichinopoly do
" W M Montserrat	do 2nd do	Madura do
" A H Garrett	do do	Tanjore do
" H B Hutchings	do do	In charge Madura Division.
" H E G Evans	do do	In charge of Satur Division
" G E Mauseu	do do	Asst. Supg. Engineer
" D. McNair	Sub Engr., 1st do	Satur Division
" A J Fox	do 2nd do	Tanjore do
Syed Yusuf Saib	do 3rd do	Trichinopoly Division
Mr W V Baker	do do	Negapatam do
" F Watkins	Supervisor, 1st do	Tinnevely do
" H C Berlie	do do	do do
" J A Hickin	do 2nd do	Dindigul do
Sergt R W Ward	do do	Tanjore do
Mr H Arbuthnot, A.C.E.	do do	Negapatam do
S Mahadava Iyer, A.C.E.	do do	do do
Mr J E Prout	do do	Dindigul do
Sub-Conductor J Smith	do do	Satur do
Mr R Arbuthnot	do do	Madura do
S. Krishnamachari, B.C.E.	do do	Tempy. Shivagunga Zemindary Works
Mr J Fonseca	Overseer, 1st do	do
Sub-Conductor C J Littlewood	do do	do
Mr J M Taylor	do do	do
C R Chinnasawmy Iyengar	do do	do
S Manikum Pillay	do do	do
Mr. R W Thorpe	do do	do
A Ponnosawmy Pillay	do do	do
S Krishnamachari, B.C.E.	do 2nd do	Acting Supervisor Shivagunga Zemindary Works.
S Aservatham Pillay	do do	do
C Kamachendiah	do do	do
A D Joseph Pillay	do do	do
Subramania Pillay	do do	do
P Rutnasawmy Moodelly	do do	do
Mr E Taylor	do do	do
C S Narraiasawmy Iyer	do do	do
A Kistnasawmy Pillay	do do	do
S T Winfred Pillay	do do	do
D Muthucolappa Pillay	do 3rd do	do
K Visvaratha Aiyer	do do	do
S Sundara Sastri	do do	do
S Venkat Ramiah	do do	do
Mr C H R Morton	do do	do
M Munesawmy Moodelly	do do	do
J Pathmanaba Naidoo	do do	do
Subramonium Sastri	do do	do
Abdool Lateef Sahib	do do	do
Mahomed Yacoub Saib	do do	do
K C. Visvanna Iyer	do do	do
P M Arumogum Pillay	do do	do
M Armanayagam	do do	do
T Gnanasambanthum Pillay	do do	do
N Ramasami Pillay	do do	do

THE MADRAS REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

I. Settlement Branch.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

R. K. Puckle, Esq. Director of Revenue Settlement.—On furlough to Eur. for 1 year from 26th March 1878.
 W. Wilson, Esq. Acting do.
 J. Lakshminikanta Row 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 M. Shanmavaiah Manager.

Party No. I.

J. H. M. Cox, Esq. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
 M. Venkaji Puntulu Uncovenanted Assistant.

Party No. II.

..... Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
 C. Runga Chariar Uncovenanted Assistant.

Party No. III.

C. Rundall, Esq. Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement.
 G. P. Clerk, Esq. Assistant Director.
 G. Lakshmana Row Acting Uncovenanted Assistant.

Party No. IV.

Major C. J. Stuart Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.—On Furlough to Europe for 2 years.
 A. T. Arundel, Esq. Acting do.
 R. V. Mayer, Esq. Assistant Director, Revenue Settlement.
 D. Venkat Row Uncovenanted Assistant.

Party No. V.

J. B. Spedding, Esq. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
 N. Kistna Row Uncovenanted Assistant.

Party No. VI.

T. Venkata Chariyar Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.

**Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged
according to Districts.**

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Lt.-Col. A. DeCourcy Scott, R.E.	Superintendent, Revenue Survey	
Major C C Sargeant	2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	In charge of Photoinigraphy and Mapping.—On furlough to Europe for 1 year.
J. H. Merriman, Esq.	2nd Do. do.	In charge.
Mr W Starr	Civil Assistant.	
Mr T Fraser	Do	On duty in the Godavery District
Mr E Joseph	Draughtsman	
M Davaraja Moodelly	Do.	
Mr. J. Lionel	Do.	
Mr J Clarke	Do.	
M Venugopala Nayudu	Do.	
G Patcha Pillai	Examiner and Accountant.	
S Singam Aiyangar	Storekeeper	
G. Yurdiah Naidu	Indexer.	
T. Subroya Pillay	Computer.	

Coimbatore and Salem Districts, No. 1 Party.

Lieut. Colonel J G Cloete	Deputy Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Captain W. Freeth	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	In charge of the Wynad Detachment and Coorg Survey.
J. H. Cook, Esq.	2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Mr. W. Evans	Sub Assistant	
" J Thompson	Do	
" J James	Head Surveyor	
" S Clarkson	Do	
" A Pereira	Do	
" J Smith	Do	
M Appucawing Pillay	Do	
Vethanada Moodelly	Do	
S Madhuranagam Pillay	Do	
Mr. H. Cotterill	Do	
" T. Norrish	Do	
" G W Sandways	Do	
" A. P. Smith	Probationary Head Surveyor	
" J. M. Kingrow	Do	Employed in Coorg Survey.
" M A Donohoe	Do	
" J B Crandfield	Do	
Balakrishna Iyer	Do	
I Chinnasamy Pillay	Do	
K Lakshmana Rao	Do	
N Sethu Rao	Do	
Mr. R. Kent	Do	Employed on State Relief works.
" A Dorsey	Do	
R Gurusimiah	Sub Asst. and Manager	
G Narasimma Aiyangar	Head Accountant	
M. Mahalingiah	English Clerk	

Cuddapah and Bellary Districts, No. 2 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
H O C Cardozo, Esq	Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey, 2d Class	On privilege leave for 3 months.
T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey	In charge.
Mr. J. Ross	Sub Assistant	
Mr. H. C. R. Harley	Probationary Sub Assistant	
L. Bojlaul	Do	
Mr. D. Holman	Head Surveyor	On duty in the Central Office.
M Audinarayana	Do	
Mr G Thompson	Do	Employed in Coorg Survey.
" R McMahon	Probationary Head Surveyor	
" P Lynch	Do	
N Rajagopala Chetty	Do	
K Ramachandrayar	Do	
Mr R. D'Silva	Do	
B Venkatasubba Rao	Do	Do. do.
Mr. H. Davenport	Do	
G Venkatramiah	Sub Asst. and Manager	
E Govinda Rao	Head Accountant	
T Subroya Naidu	Acting Head Draughtsman	
S Venkatascharlu	English Clerk	

Cuddapah, North Arcot and Bellary Districts, No. 3 Party.

F. C. Fuckle, Esq., M.A.	Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey 1st Class	
Major A. O'H. Clay	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey	On furlough to Europe.
A. Maltby, Esq.	2nd do	
Mr. G. E. Paezensky	Probationary Sub Assistant	On duty in Central Office.
" J. Dunne	Do	
C. Subbaroyalu Naidu	Head Surveyor	
Mr. R. A. Lacey	Do	
M. Tataiya Naidu	Do	
Mr. J. Brinkhurst	Do	
" C Cummins	Do	
K. Lakshminah	Do	
Mr. H. O'Neill	Probationary Head Surveyor	Employed in Coorg Survey.
N. Narayanan	Do	
Mr. J. Wylie	Do	
C. Gurumurthi Aiyar	Do	
A. Krishnaiah	Do	
A. Sreepathi Naidu	Probationary Sub Asst. & Man.	
M. Ramaswami Naidu	Do	Head Computer.
M. Guruswami Pillai	Do	Head Accountant.
R. Venkataratna Rao	Do	Head Draughtsman
A. Krishnaswami Mudali	English Clerk	

Madura District, No. 4 Party.

H. Gompertz, Esq.	Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey 2d Class	
J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	
E. M. Baber, Esq.	2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	
Mr. T. Quinlan	Sub Assistant	
P. Narasimachari	Probationary Sub Assistant	
Mr. J. Dyce	Head Surveyor	
T. S. Raghavan Pillai	Do	
P. Zechariah Naidu	Probationary Head Surveyor	
Mr. J. Band	Do	
P. Venkataratnam	Sub Asst. and Manager	
K. Sreenivas Thatha Chetty	Head Computer	
J. Masillamani Pillai	Head Accountant	
M. Appava Pillay	Head Draughtsman	
P. Appu Rao	English Clerk	

North and South Arcot Districts, No. 5 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
W. Beaumont, Esq.	Dy. Supt., R. Survey, 1st Class.	
Major C. A. Lhardt.	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey.	
K. S. Ragava Charry.	Sub Assistant.	On duty in the Central Office.
Mr. G. Middleton.	Do	Employed in Ganjam.
" H. J. Bullock.	Do	
" J. Dring.	Do	Employed in Coorg Survey.
" R. Plettel.	Head Surveyor.	
G. Subbramaneyan.	Do	
Mr. R. Wildegose.	Do	
T. Singaravolu Mudali.	Do	
V. Munuswami Mudali.	Probationary Head Surveyor.	
T. Venkiah.	Do	
S. Rangarajulu Naidu.	Do	Employed in Ganjam.
C. Ramachendrayyer.	Do	
P. Mullai Rao.	Do	
C. M. Rangaswami Naidu.	Do	
K. Appaduraiyer.	Do	
M. Raju Mudali.	Do	
C. Sambamurti Aiyar.	Probationary Sub Asst. & Man.	
K. Srinivasa Aiyengar.	Head Computer.	
N. Zainal Abdeen.	Head Draughtsman.	

Province of Coorg, under the Chief Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg.

Captain W. Freeth.	1st Assistant Superintendent.	In charge.
Captain R. M. Clerk.	1st Do. do.	On furlough to Europe.
Mr. P. Ross.	Sub Assistant.	
" W. Kearney.	Head Surveyor.	
" M. P. Leo.	Do	
" J. Butler.	Do	
" W. Otter.	Do	
" M. E. Lemos.	Do	
P. C. Veji Ragava Charry.	Do	
Mr. J. Carroll.	Do	
W. Mothamali.	Do	
C. R. Hanamuntha Rao.	Head Clerk.	

Survey Charges.

Division.	Districts comprised in each Division.	Head Quarters.	Names and Rank of Officers in charge.	Date of present Appointment.	Remarks.
No. 1 Survey Party	Salem & Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Lieut. Col. J. G. Cloete, Dy. Supt., 2d class.	23 Jan. 1872	
No. 2 Survey Party	Cuddapah & Bellary.	Bellary.	H. O. C. Cardoso, Esq., Dy. Supt., 2d class.	12 Dec. 71	
No. 3 Survey Party	Cuddapah, North Arcot & Bellary.	Talmanair.	F. C. Puckle, Esq., Deputy Supt., 1st class.	3 July 69	
No. 4 Survey Party	Madura.	Madura.	H. Gumpertz, Esq., Deputy Supt., 2d class.	21 July 70	
No. 5 Survey Party	North and South Arcot.	St. Thomas Mount.	W. Beaumont, Esq., Dy. Supt., 1st class.	9 Feb. 63	
Coorg Survey	Coorg.	Mercara.	Captain R. M. Clerk, 2nd Asst. Supt.	16 Aug. 72	Under the Chief Commr. of Coorg.—On furlough to Europe.
Do	Do	Do	Capt. W. Freeth, 1st Asst. Supt.	21 Jan. 63	In charge.

Graduation List of the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Madras Presidency.

Original Attendants.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment to the Dept.	Date of present Appointment	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
	Jt.-Col. A. DeCourcy Scott.....	Royal Engineers	8 Feb. 77	8 Feb. 77	Superintendent, Revenue Survey	
Deputy Superintendents, 1st class.						
to	F. C. Puckle, Esq., M.A.....	Uncovenanted.....	19 Mar. 1858	3 July 1860	No. 3 Party, Cuddapah North Arcot and Bellary.	
t	W. Beaumont, Esq.....	do.	21 May 58	9 Feb. 63	No. 5 Party, North & South Arcot	
t	H. O. C. Cardoso, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	25 Feb. 1859	12 Dec. 1871	No. 2 Party, Bellary and Cuddapah	On privilege leave.
St	Lieut. Colonel J. G. Cloete.....	1st L. I.	22 June 63	23 Jan. 68	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore and Salem	
te	H. Gompertz, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	21 Mar. 60	21 July 66	No. 4 Party, Madurai.	
Deputy Superintendents, 2nd class.						
1st Assistant Superintendents.						
St	Major A. O'H. Clay.....	Staff Corps.....	1 Nov. 1861	21 Jan. 1868	No. 3 Party, Cuddapah	On furlough to Europe.
S	Captain W. Freeth.....	do.	1 Oct. 64	do.	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore.	In charge of the Wynad Det. and Coorg Survey.
to	J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	3 May 65	7 Sep. 68	No. 4 Party, Madurai	In charge
t	T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.....	do	12 Aug. 59	16 Aug. 73	No. 2 Party, Bellary	
2nd Assistant Superintendents.						
S	Captain R. M. Clerk.....	General List.....	17 May 1862	20 July 1866	Province of Coorg.....	On furlough to Europe
HS	Major C. C. Sargeant.....	Staff Corps.....	29 Feb. 67	5 May 68	Central Office	On furlough to Europe.
St	E. M. Baber, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	21 Jan. 68	30 June 70	No. 4 Party, Madurai.	
St	J. H. Cook, Esq.....	do.	21 Jan. 68	27 July 70	No. 1 Party, Coimbatore	
St	J. H. Merriman, Esq.....	do.	4 June 68	5 Mar. 72	Central Office	
HS to	Major C. A. Liasdel.....	Staff Corps.....	6 Oct. 68	11 Mar. 69	No. 5 Party, North Arcot.....	Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent.
St	A. Muller, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	17 Dec. 72	16 June 76	No. 3 Party, Bellary	

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ORDER REGARDING LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

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PART IV.—MILITARY.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort St. George, 1st September, 1863, No. 303 of 1863.—The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Despatch, dated 31st July, 1863, No 109.—1. I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the Deed constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, has happened, by the passing of the Acts 21 and 22, Victoria, Chapter 106.

2. You will, therefore, in future, admit all persons, who would have been entitled to pension from that Fund, to an equivalent rate of pension, without reference to the name of Lord Clive, upon production of the usual documents.

Pensions in lieu of those formerly granted from Lord Clive's Fund.

These pensions are granted to Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Forces, superannuated or worn-out in the service.

The following Commissioned and Warrant Officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective rank:—

	£
Colonel, or *Inspector-General of Hospitals	4,000
Lieut.-Colonel, or †Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	3,000
Major	2,500
Captain	2,000
Commissary of Ordnance	2,000
Surgeon	2,000
Lieutenant, or Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission	1,000
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	1,000
Assistant Surgeon, or Veterinary Surgeon	1,000
Ensign	750
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy Commissary, Conductor, Troop Qr. Master, and all other inferior Warrant Officers	750

All Commissioned, Staff, or other Officers are to have half the Ordinary Infantry pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, and Warrant Officers are to receive one-half of their retiring pensions, viz:—

	Per annum.			Per diem.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonel, or *Inspector-General of Hospitals.....	228	2	6	or	12	6
Lt.-Col., or †Depty. Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals.....	182	10	6	"	10	0
Major.....	138	17	6	"	7	6
Captain, Surgeon, or Commissary.....	91	5	0	"	5	0
Lieutenant, Asst-Surgeon, Vety. Surgeon, or Deputy Commissary.....	45	12	6	"	2	6
Cornet or Ensign.....	36	10	0	"	2	0
Assistant, or Deputy Assistant Commissary....	37	14	4	"	2	04
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master, or Troop Quarter-Master.....	30	0	0	"	1	74
Sub-Conductor.....	22	16	3	"	1	3

* Present designation Surgeon-General.

† " " Deputy Surgeon-General.

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Pensions to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:—

Serjeants of Artillery, 9*d.* per diem—1*s.* to those who have lost a limb.

Privates of do. 6*d.* do. and 9*d.* to do. do.

All other Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates receive 4 pence and 2 farthings.

Serjeants who have actually served 21 years in the Indian Forces, the last 8 as Serjeants, or who are distinguished for good conduct or disabled from wounds received on actual service, are allowed in any part of the British dominions in Europe, *one shilling* per diem in addition to the regulated pension from this Fund. Serjeants wishing to reside in India after 21 years' service as above are allowed 30 Rupees per mensem.

Serjeants, Corporals or Privates of 14 years' actual service, discharged on account of debility rendering them unfit for Field Service, shall be allowed, *inclusive* of the regulated pension from this Fund, as follows:—

Serjeants, per diem 1 shilling; Corporals and Privates, per diem 9*d.* and Serjeants, Corporals and Privates discharged at their own request after completing 21 years' service shall be allowed, *inclusive* of pension from this Fund, one shilling per diem.

If incapable, from wounds or injuries received on service, of discharging their duties, the following *per diem* pensions *inclusive* of the regulated pensions from this Fund will be allowed whatever the rank or Corps of the Soldier, but not without a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities.

	If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood.			If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
After 21 years' service..	0	1	10	0	1	4
" 14 " " "	0	1	6	0	1	0
Under 14 " " "	0	1	3	0	0	9

The pensions to Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are payable half-yearly at the India Office in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers receive their pensions in the country, (if they reside more than 25 miles from London by special leave), a shilling will be charged on each payment for the person who pays them.

The pensions of Commissioned and Warrant Officers are payable as they fall due. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates paid in advance on their landing, for the broken period to the end of the first half-year, and afterwards half-yearly in advance.

G. O. G., 22nd August, 1874, No. 211.—“Officers who retire under the scheme published in G. O. G., No. 656 of 1874, are as much debarred from the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund as any other retired Officers are.

“The retirement of an Officer under G. O. G., No. 656 of 1874, is in no way affected by the fact that he receives also compensation for the Colonel's allowance, and therefore has to relinquish the good service pension if he is on receipt of it, and forego all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of G. O. G., No. 805, dated 26th September, 1866.

2. “Such Officers cannot be required to subscribe to the Military Funds as Colonels; nor can they have the option of doing so in any rank higher than that they have attained substantively, unless under the operation of any rules of their respective funds, which would give them that privilege, if they merely retired from the service in ordinary course.”

Pensions to Widows.

The Widows of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Indian Forces are entitled to the following pensions, upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective ranks. The pensions continue during widowhood, but terminate *finally* on re-marriage which cancels all claim to reversion to the pension previously drawn in right of their former deceased husbands. Should the second husband have been an European Officer, or Soldier, the Widow will be entitled to pension on his account.

TABLE of PENSIONS from this Fund to the Widows of Officers of every Branch of the Service calculated at the Europe rate of pay of Infantry.

To Widow of	£	s.	d.	Amount of property precluding pension.
Colonel regimentally, or *Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals.....	93	2	10	4,000
Lt.-Colonel, or †Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals.....	74	8	3	3,000
Major.....	55	14	6	2,500
Capt., Surg., or Vety. Surg. above 20 years' service.....	37	4	4	2,000
Lieutenant, †Assl. Surgeon or Vety. Surgeon.....	18	10	2	1,000
Cornet or Ensign.....	14	14	6	750
Commissary of Ordnance.....	37	4	4	2,000
Riding-Master or Troop Quarter-Master.....	20	0	0	750
Depy. Commissary of Ordnance.....	33	0	0	2,000
Assistant Commissary.....	30	0	0	1,000
Depy. Assistant Commissary.....	26	0	0	750
Conductor.....	20	0	0	750
Sub-Conductor.....	15	0	0	750
Honorary †Assistant Surgeon.....	30	0	0	1,000
Senior Apothecary.....	26	0	0	750
Apothecary.....	20	0	0	750
Assistant Apothecary.....	15	0	0	750

Widow G. O. G., 12th Jan., 1869, No. 12.

Widow G. O. G., 4th February, 1868, No. 49.

Widow G. O. G., 19th June, 1865, No. 232, and G. O. G., 23rd Feb., 1869, No. 67.

G. O. G., 3rd October, 1862, No. 387.

G. O. G., No. 577 of 1862.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form of Declaration which is in future to be adopted by all Widows of Officers who are applicants for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, and to notify that upon each occasion of the receipt of pension, the Pensioner admitted under such declaration will be required to state in a form also given that she does not at the time possess or enjoy either directly or indirectly, property equivalent to the amount declared upon first admission to the benefits of the Fund.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

I, _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the Widow of _____ late a _____ in Her Majesty's Service, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband; and I further solemnly and sincerely declare, that my said husband was not, at the time of his death, possessed of, or entitled to, either by himself or by any person in trust for him, real and personal estate to the amount in value together of _____ including any settlement that may have been made at the time of marriage, or subsequently thereto; and that at the time of the death of my said husband no person or class of persons nominated by him other than a creditor or creditors, nor any one in trust for such person or class, was entitled under any Life Insurance effected by my said husband to any such sum of money as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my said husband died seized or possessed, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and that my said husband did not to my knowledge at any period in any way dispose of his estate, or any part thereof, in order that I might be enabled to claim the regulated amount of pension from Lord Clive's Fund; and I also declare, that I do not myself possess or enjoy any property, or any such interest in any property, as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my late husband died seized or possessed, and any such insurance money as aforesaid, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled “An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intitled An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and

* Present designation Surgeon-General.
† “ “ Deputy Surgeon-General.
“ “ Surgeon.
“ “ Honorary Surgeon.

Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

Declared at—this—day of—18—
Magistrate for the—of—

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Certificate of Identity.

If the Widow receive her Pension personally at the East India House, this Certificate will not be required.

N. B.—The Minister is requested not to sign the Pension Papers of any Widow unless she appears before him in person.

The Widow's Christian Names are to be inserted in full at the commencement of the Certificate and Declaration; but her signature to the latter to be in her usual manner of signing.

The Certificate and Declaration are to be executed on or after the 31st March. 30th September. 30th June. 31st December.

* The Claimant must not permit any person to sign for her.

Declared and subscribed before me this—day of—187—

The Magistrate or Resident Minister of the Established Church to sign here, and state the place for which he acts.

Magistrate for—
Minister of—
In the County of—

I hereby certify that

at—
has appeared before me this day, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief she is the person named in the Declaration below.

Signature
Minister of the Parish of

DECLARATION.

I, —, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was the lawful wife of — in the Indian Army, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband, and I further declare that I do not at the present time possess or enjoy, either directly or indirectly, property equivalent in value to the sum of £—, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

* The Claimant
to sign here.
Residing at—

Near the post Town of—

County of—

I do attest and declare that I verily believe the above Declaration to be genuine and authentic.

Attorney,

Estb. No.

No. of Voucher

Received of the Secretary of State in Council for India on the—187—
the sum of—pounds—shillings and—pence, in
payment of the Pension due to me for the quarter ending

Full amount of Pension £—
Income tax—
Net sum payable—

Penny Receipt
Stamp.

to be affixed
here.

Exmd.—

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, for the Benefit of the Widows and Children of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander-in-Chief in India, the abovesaid Fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending Home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, preventing thereby the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions. The Fund also provides relief in such cases until they can conveniently embark.

Modifications of the original Rules have at different times become necessary, and have been adopted with the approval of the subscribers and the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being.

On the present occasion the Committee of General Management having observed the desirability of making some of the rules more complete, of modifying the rates of subscription hitherto paid, and of amplifying the field of the Fund's operations, represented these views to the subscribers at large, and circulated voting lists in which opinions were given on the proposed alterations.

The Committee are gratified to find that their suggestions have been almost unanimously accepted, and the same are accordingly embodied in the following Code of revised Regulations for the Government of the Fund, which will come into force on the 1st January 1874.

As Officers, on first landing in the country may not have convenient access to the books of Local Regulations, the following extracts are here re-printed, showing the benevolent object with which the Fund came to be originally instituted, and the benefits to be derived from supporting it.

G. O., 25th June, 1820.—"1. With reference to the Circular Letter from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces to Officers Commanding Regiments, dated the 22nd October, 1819, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to give further aid and facility to the arrangement of the Fund for Widows and Children of His Majesty's Officers, is pleased to publish for general information of all concerned, that the Most Noble the Governor-General has signified his consent to become Patron to the humane institution now in progress to establishment, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will consider himself as President, and has been pleased to order a Committee of General Management to be formed at Head Quarters, with which the Presidents of General and Regimental Committees can communicate of all subjects touching the object in view. It will be the business of the Committee of General Management to examine the accounts quarterly, and to order the sums in hand to be deposited in Government Security and that the Paymasters of Regiments make the remittances at the periods prescribed in the printed Regulations, &c., &c."

G. O., 28th November, 1820.—"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Army serving in India, the following General Order, No. 271 of 1820, issued by the Supreme Government:—

Fort William, 17th November, 1820.—"RESOLVED—That the following paragraph of a Military General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 27th of May, 1820, be promulgated for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Service in India:—

53 and 61. The grant of passage money to the widow of these Proceedings, that Lieutenant Twinberren had been so short a time in India, that he was probably not aware of the Fund established for the relief of the widows and families of Officers in His Majesty's Service, and consequently had not subscribed to it.

"17. We desire that you will take measures for acquainting all Officers of His Majesty's Service, with the existence of this Fund, immediately on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, and with our determination not to provide maintenance or passage hereafter for the widows or families of any of His Majesty's Officers dying in India.

"The Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such instructions for making all Officers of His Majesty's Service, on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, acquainted with the determination of the Honorable Court, expressed in the foregoing extract, as may appear necessary to His Excellency."

G. O., 29th April, 1829.—“The Commander-in-Chief, in directing the publication in General Orders of the accompanying statement of the Funds of the institution for the relief of widows of Officers of His Majesty's Service, regrets to find, that an institution so beneficial to all (whether married or single), and so perfectly within the means of the most limited incomes, should not meet with that universal support which it claims. His Lordship is satisfied that there are many who have, from want of attention only, omitted to return their names as subscribers; and is confident that such omissions have only to be pointed out to be remedied; but he considers it a duty which he owes to the Army, to inform them by the publication of the accompanying letter, in the sentiments of which he most fully coincides, that it now remains for the Service generally to consider whether they will support the institution, or allow the widows and children to appeal to individual charity for the means of enabling them in their distress to return to their homes. Such an addition to their misfortunes may be removed, and their respectability maintained, by so small a subscription to the Fund, of at most two Rupees a month from a Subaltern, and from other ranks according to the moderate scale laid down in its Regulations.”

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief, No. 195, dated 18th December, 1829.

“The annexed extracts (paragraphs 2 and 11) of the Honorable Court's Military General Letter to Madras, under date the 14th May, 1823, prohibiting the grant of passage money to the families of Officers of His Majesty's Service returning to England, having been forwarded to the Supreme Government, with an intimation that these orders are equally applicable to this Presidency, I am directed to request, that you will lay the same before the Commander-in-Chief for His Excellency's information.

Extract Military Letter to Fort St. George, dated 14th May, 1823.

“Para. 2nd. We have had repeated occasions to comment on the Regulations of your Government granting passage money to the families of King's Officers on their return to England, but we regret to find that our instructions on this point have not been attended to with their desired effect at your Presidency.

“3rd. The cases which have arisen divide themselves into two classes:

“1st.—Widows and orphans of Officers dying in India.

“2nd.—Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

“4th. To provide for the conveyance to England of widows and orphans, who are left in destitute circumstances, a Fund was established in the year 1820 by Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India. The principles and objects of this Fund have received our concurrence, and a subscription of 5,000 Rupees a year has been authorized by us towards its support.

“5th.

“6th.

“7th. The Officers in our service, who have been appointed of late years, are all required to contribute to the support of the institution established for the relief of their widows and children, and we would hope that some rule, which shall be equally effectual for the support of this Fund may be adopted by His Majesty's Officers.

“8th. In the subscription we have made we have done as much, if not more in proportion for His Majesty's Officers, as we have done for the Officers of the Company's Army, in our subscriptions to their Funds; and as we never provide for any individual case of distress, which may arise on the part of the widow and children of an Officer of our own service, we must likewise decline to make any such separate provision in any future case for the widow and children of an Officer of His Majesty's Army.

“9th. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has observed on this subject that if the Officers of His Majesty's Army will contribute, the Fund will be sufficient to remedy the inconveniences which now exist; if, on the other hand, they decline to subscribe to it, it must be understood that they are willing to rely, in the event of their death, upon ‘charity’ for the removal of their families to England. If, therefore, any widows or orphans of His Majesty's Officers be left destitute, it will be from the fault of their husbands and fathers.

“10th. We, therefore, positively prohibit any further advance of money on your part to enable such widows and orphans to return to England.

“2nd.—Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

“11th. We had contemplated the advantage of including these cases among the objects to be provided for by the Fund; but on further consideration, we are of opinion, that every Officer must be left to make his own arrangement, independent of any charity.

able institution, or of the assistance of the State. The Funds to which we contribute for the advantage of the Company's Officers, make no provision for such cases, and no allowance from the Government is ever granted to defray the private expense of Officers on this account. We must therefore absolutely prohibit the grant of passage money to the families of King's Officers returning to England.”

G. O., 29th May 1844.—“In conformity with instructions from the Right Honble the Secretary at War, under date the 6th March, 1844, the Commander-in-Chief desires it may be distinctly understood, that all Officers refusing to become subscribers to the Military Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, their widows and families can have no claim to be relieved, either by the East India Company or by the British Government from any expense they may incur in returning to England.”

A. G.'s Cir., No. 25, 28th September, 1866.—“On two occasions recently, it has come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, that charitable contributions have been solicited from the public at large in aid of the widows of Officers of Her Majesty's Service in India, whose husbands had neglected to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

“The origin of the Fund was to obviate such appeals, and at the same time to prevent what used to be not an uncommon spectacle, the reduction to the most painful state of destitution of ladies who, during the lifetime of their husbands, were enjoying great comfort, perhaps even affluence.

“Apart from other considerations, His Excellency thinks it very unfair to the unmarried Officers of the Army, a large proportion of whom have already consented to tax themselves in support of this Fund, that they should be thus called on to pay a further contribution in aid of the families of those who were too improvident, or too negligent, to become members of it in their lifetime.

“His Excellency therefore hopes that married Officers will recognize the advantages of this institution, one which the Government deems worthy of its support, and that they will bear in mind the hardship and suffering to which their widows may be exposed by a neglect on their part to entitle them, by the present payment of a small contribution, to a participation in the very substantial benefits which the Fund confers.”

Rules.

Rule 1st.—That the Committee of General Management shall be fixed at Simla, and consist of all Officers of the Staff, they being subscribers and present; and that an Officer of the Adjutant General's Department act as Honorary Secretary.

Rule 2nd.—That a Sub-Committee for enquiring into all awards and circumstances connected with this Fund, and acting under the General Committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows, such Officers being subscribers:—

The Commander-in-Chief, the Patron.

The Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the Staff.

The two senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The Adjutant General of the Presidency will depute an Officer to act as local Honorary Secretary, who under direction of the Sub-Committee shall collect and deposit quarterly in the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, all subscriptions from Officers in the Presidency, at the same time rendering a detailed account to the Honorary Secretary, to the Committee of General Management, at Simla.

Subscriptions. Rule 3rd.—That every Officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified below:—

				MARRIED.	SINGLE.
Commander-in-Chief	Rs. 20 per mensem.				
Officers drawing pay and allowances of Rs. 1,500 or upwards	....	10		8	
Ditto ditto " 1,000	....	8		6	
Ditto ditto " 750	....	7		5	
Ditto ditto " 400	....	5		3	
All others	....	2-5		1	

Rule 4th.—That the Paymasters of Corps in the Bengal Presidency shall be authorized and required to make these deductions monthly, and shall remit the same quarterly by Transfer Receipt, on the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund at Simla. In Madras and Bombay subscriptions will be collected in the same manner, and forwarded to the local Honorary Secretary.

No Officer present in India shall be allowed to fall into arrears of subscription to this Fund; and the Honorary Secretary for Local Secretary, as the case may be, shall be required to warn any Officer whose subscription is six months in arrears, that he must pay up at once on pain of having his name removed from the rolls. An Officer whose name has thus been removed can only re-enter the Fund on the same terms as a new subscriber, and the fact of his removal will not absolve him from his liability for any subscription in arrears at the time his name is struck off. An Officer will be held to be a subscriber if in India, till such time as he notifies his wish for the removal of his name from the rolls.

Officers detached from regiments shall remit their subscriptions to the Honorary or Local Secretary quarterly in arrears by Transfer Receipts on the Bank of Bengal, obtainable from the Treasury which pays them their salary.

Rule 5th.—All Officers of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India are eligible to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, on their notifying their intention to that effect through the Regimental Paymaster to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, if they themselves are serving in the Bengal Presidency, or to the Local Secretaries in the other Presidencies if serving in Madras or Bombay. Officers on detached employ may notify direct to the Honorary Secretary their intention of subscribing.

- I. All married officers coming to India for the first time shall subscribe to the Fund within one year of their arrival in India, provided their families accompany them.
- II. If followed by their families they must subscribe within six months of the families' arrival, or within one year of their own arrival.
- III. An officer marrying in India shall join within six months of his marriage, or within one year of his first arrival in the country.
- IV. All married officers returning with their families to India after an absence from any cause, shall subscribe within six months of their return.
- V. Married officers, whose families are not in India, may subscribe at married rates, and their widows will then be eligible for the advantages of Rule 21.
- VI. Any married officer, whose family is in India, failing to comply with the above conditions, can only be admitted as a subscriber to the Fund, on payment of a donation not exceeding six months' subscription of his married grade.

For instance—an officer who had been fourteen months in the country, and his family if present at least eight months, would be called on to pay a donation of two months' subscriptions on joining.

- VII. Bachelors may subscribe at any time without payment of any arrears.

Rule 6th.—This Fund, having been established for the purpose of sending home families of deceased officers, and with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals, and to the Queen's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of staff and regimental officers will support it; and in order to ensure its objects being known, a copy of these Rules will be furnished to every subscriber, and to the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of each regiment and battery.

Rule 7th.—That, in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise occasionally from the remoteness of certain stations of Her Majesty's Corps serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council was pleased to order and direct, when the Fund was established, that Public Service Remittances might be granted to the Paymasters of Her Majesty's Regiments payable at sight to the Honorary Secretary of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, thereby avoiding commission, double agency and loss by exchange.

Rule 8th.—That all grants of assistance from this Fund shall be regulated and assigned by Committees of Subscribers, as herein declared.

Rule 9th.—That in order to ascertain the claims of any widow or family, who may become entitled to the benefits of the Fund by the death of any regimental Officer, such widow shall represent the case of herself and family through the Commanding Officer of the Corps the casualty occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a Committee; and the Commanding Officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

Rule 10th.—That whenever there may be more than one Corps of Her Majesty's Service stationed together, every application for relief from this Fund shall be heard and decided on by a Station Committee, composed, as equally as possible, of Officers from the Corps present, being subscribers to the Fund.

Rule 11th.—That the Station, Regimental, or Special Committee, having duly examined into the circumstances, shall report their opinion thereon, and recommend the amount to be granted for Passage-money and maintenance, strictly in conformity with the Regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of the Committee shall be immediately forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Presidency by the President of the Committee, and the Paymaster of the Regiment, under the above authority, can at once advance to the widow the amount of "Travelling" and "Maintenance" allowance awarded by the Committee, reimbursing himself by drawing a bill on the Honorary Secretary or Adjutant-General if in Madras or Bombay, the residue of the award to be adjusted by the Honorary Secretary under the sanction of the General or Sub-Committee of Management, and paid to the widow before leaving the Regiment, or on arrival at the Port of embarkation, by the Honorary Secretary.

Rule 12th.—The Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay will in cases of award in those Presidencies, on satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw on the Adjutant-General of the Presidency for the amount which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the Committee of General Management will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down. To facilitate the immediate payment of awards, a sum of Rupees 5,000 is lodged in each of the Presidency Banks, to the credit of the Adjutant-General of that Presidency.

Rule 13th.—The Sub-Committee will, on drawing for any sum on the Adjutant-General of the Presidency, in cases of awards, transmit to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, the Report of the Station Committee, accompanied by receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

Rule 14th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow permanently residing in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or allowance for herself and children from the Fund, further than is stated in Rule 23.

Rule 15th.—Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a Station or Regimental Committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c., &c.

Rule 16th.—That the Honorary Secretary, acting for the Committee of General Management, shall furnish an annual account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund to the Adjutant-General, Bengal; in view to its being published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Rule 17th.—That no General Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except it is recommended by the General Committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

Rule 18th.—That all widows of Officers, who were subscribers to the Fund up to date of departure from India, shall be entitled to the amount granted to widows and children

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STATION COMMITTEE.

President.—A Field Officer or Surgeon-Major (if practicable).

Members.—{One Captain or Officer of equivalent rank.
One Subaltern or Officer of equivalent rank.

Rule 11th.—In the event of Officers dying while the Corps they belong to is stationed by itself, or while they themselves are absent from their Regiment, it shall be in the power of every Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Station, under these circumstances, to assemble a Committee of any three Officers, being subscribers, to hear and decide upon the cases of any widows and children who have become entitled to relief from this Fund. In the event of there not being three subscribers at once available to form a Committee, the Commanding Officer of the Station or Corps may avail himself of non-subscribers, to avoid the delay which would be entailed in assembling a Committee composed wholly of subscribers in the usual manner. It shall also be competent for the Commander-in-Chief at either Presidency to assemble a Special Committee to report on the case of any lady who may have become a widow, whilst the Regiment to which her husband belonged is at another distant Station, or on service beyond sea.

Rule 12th.—That the Station, Regimental, or Special Committee, having duly examined into the circumstances, shall report their opinion thereon, and recommend the amount to be granted for Passage-money and maintenance, strictly in conformity with the Regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of the Committee shall be immediately forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Presidency by the President of the Committee, and the Paymaster of the Regiment, under the above authority, can at once advance to the widow the amount of "Travelling" and "Maintenance" allowance awarded by the Committee, reimbursing himself by drawing a bill on the Honorary Secretary or Adjutant-General if in Madras or Bombay, the residue of the award to be adjusted by the Honorary Secretary under the sanction of the General or Sub-Committee of Management, and paid to the widow before leaving the Regiment, or on arrival at the Port of embarkation, by the Honorary Secretary.

Rule 13th.—The Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay will in cases of award in those Presidencies, on satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw on the Adjutant-General of the Presidency for the amount which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the Committee of General Management will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down. To facilitate the immediate payment of awards, a sum of Rupees 5,000 is lodged in each of the Presidency Banks, to the credit of the Adjutant-General of that Presidency.

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Rule 17th.—That the Honorary Secretary, acting for the Committee of General Management, shall furnish an annual account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund to the Adjutant-General, Bengal; in view to its being published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Rule 18th.—That no General Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except it is recommended by the General Committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

Rule 19th.—That all widows of Officers, who were subscribers to the Fund up to date of departure from India, shall be entitled to the amount granted to widows and children

for passage money to England if their husbands had provided their own passages, and died en-route to England or during their absence on sick certificate at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius or Australia; but in cases where their late husbands were found in passages by the State, then such widows and children will be entitled to four months' maintenance allowance only, according to the scale laid down in Rule 21.

Rule 20th.—That no special grant, in cases of great distress (not provided for by the Regulations of the Fund), shall be passed by the Committee of General Management without the sanction of the majority of subscribers, which sanction is to be declared in the General Abstract of Accounts published annually for the information of Subscribers.

Rule 21st.—When an officer dies in India, his widow will be entitled to maintenance allowance, according to the following scale, for three months, from date of decease of her husband if in India, together with passage money; and to four months' maintenance allowance without passage money, if she is in England; provided in the latter case that her husband was a subscriber at the married rate at date of his decease:

To the widow of an officer, who paid a subscription on Rs. 750 a month or upwards, per mensem.....	Rs. 300
Of an officer, who paid on Rs. 400 and upwards, per mensem.....	" 100
Of all others.....	" 300

Rule 22nd.—In addition to the above a travelling allowance on the scale below, will be made to widows to the port of embarkation or place of residence in India, as the case may be. In certain exceptional instances, where the rates will not meet the expenses of the journey, the Committee assembled under India.

Rules 9 and 10 should record in their Proceedings the actual cost of the journey, and the amount they recommended for incidental expenses; each case so specially recommended will be dealt with on its own merits, and the Committee of General Management reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any proposed deviation from the ordinary course, and will also, if the expenses of any journey appear to have been over-estimated, reduce the same to any limit which may appear to them fair and reasonable.

Annas 6 per mile for Dak travelling.

" 8 " Palkee ditto.

" 3 " Railway.

Children above 10 years to be calculated as a full fare; below that age, a half fare.

Rule 23rd.—The same amount of sea passage money shall be allowed to all widows without reference to the rank of the deceased husband, and the passage money of a widow shall be.....Rs. 1,500

Passage money.

For each child above 12 years of age..... " 500

For each child under 12 years of age..... " 300

But this allowance is not claimable unless the widow and children embark within two years from the decease of the husband, and provided also she continues in a state of widowhood.

Rule 24th.—The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey in England to their homes, the amount to be paid to them by the Honorary Secretary as laid down in Rule 12, at the rate of 2s. per Rupee.

For every widow per mile.....	0 6	} When the journey can be accomplished by Railway.
For every child above 12 years of age.....	0 6	
For every child under 12 years of age.....	0 3	

For every widow.....	1 0	} When the journey cannot be performed by Railway, or for any portion of it, that cannot be so performed.
For every child above 12 years of age.....	1 0	
For every child under 12 years of age.....	0 6	

Rule 25th.—Any claims on the Fund will however be paid in full, only in the cases of officers who have joined the Fund for three full months. In the event of a subscriber dying within that period, the case will be specially considered by the Committee of General Management at Sirind.

Rule 26th.—On the submission by a widow, of a certificate by a Medical Officer, that she is prevented by the ill-health of herself or her children from leaving India within the three months for which maintenance allowance is in the first instance granted, or that the state of her health is such as to prevent her travelling with safety during the hot

or rainy seasons, i. e., between the 1st April and 15th October, the General Committee, if the three months are exceeded, may sanction an additional grant to the extent of two months' detention allowance on the scale sanctioned in Rule 21, proportionate to the interval which will elapse before the journey can be commenced; but in no case shall a widow receive more than five months' maintenance allowance in the aggregate from the Fund.

Rule 27th.—In Madras and Bombay, the period at which journeys can be undertaken, and the grant of awards are, to be specially considered by the Sub-Committees on the principles above declared.

Rule 28th.—Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw travelling allowance to the place of intended residence, under Rule 22, and four months' maintenance allowance, as per scale in Rule 21, in full of all demands on the Fund.

Rule 29th.—On and from the date of these rules any officer of Her Majesty's British Forces, joining the Queen's Military Widows' Fund and eventually entering the Staff Corps, cannot continue as a subscriber after date of entering that corps permanently, though this ruling will not affect officers of the Staff Corps at present borne on the list of subscribers.

APPENDIX.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

Report and Award of _____ Committee.
(as the case may be.)

PRESIDENT.

{ MEMBERS. }

Heard the case of Mrs. _____ * being the widow of _____
of _____, died at _____, having also _____ children.

The Committee deem the family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive travelling and maintenance allowance as follows, viz:—

Maintenance allowance under Rule 21.....	Rs.
Ditto ditto ditto 26.....	Rs.
Travelling allowance under Rule 22.....	Rs.
Ditto ditto ditto 24.....	Rs.
Passage Money to widow under Rule 23.....	Rs.
Ditto ditto ditto —.....	Rs.

Total Rs.

Signed by _____ President.

_____ Members.

* Enter Christian and Surname.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

INSTITUTED 1ST APRIL, 1803.—TRANSFERRED TO GOVT. 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1836.

OFFICE—ST. THOMAS GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. MURRAY, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major, Examiner, Fund Accounts.

Mr. JOHN LEOXAND, Head Assistant.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND was established in 1803—and the declared objects of the Institution were to provide for the families of Subscribers after their decease with an adequate maintenance, and to assist Officers of the Army, (unprovided with aid by the Regulations of the Service) in the event of their proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The following Tables show the Rates of Subscriptions and Donations payable by living Members of the Fund according to their various grades:—

TABLE A.

Table of Donations for the different Classes to be paid in India or in Europe at £ 100 per Rupees 875.

Description according to Regimental Rank.	Bachelors and Widowers without Offspring.			Married and Widowers with Offspring.			Bachelors and Widowers.			Donation for Daughters.		
	Rate per month.			Donation on entering each class.			Rate per month.			Rate per month.		
	Rs.	S.	D.	Rs.	S.	D.	Rs.	S.	D.	Rs.	S.	D.
Colonels	42	8	10	63	13	3	10	15	0	1	5	0
	27	3	5	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0
	21	0	10	31	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	10
Lieutenant Colonels	27	3	5	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0
	21	0	10	31	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	10
	12	4	7	18	5	11	4	9	0	0	10	0
Majors and Chaplains of 10 years' standing, and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing	21	0	10	31	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	10
	12	4	7	18	5	11	4	9	0	0	10	0
	7	0	0	15	2	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing	12	4	7	18	5	11	4	9	0	0	10	0
	7	0	0	15	2	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
	5	15	5	8	11	11	2	1	9	0	5	3
Lieutenants	7	0	0	15	2	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
	5	15	5	8	11	11	2	1	9	0	5	3
	5	15	5	8	11	11	2	1	9	0	5	3
Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns	5	15	5	8	11	11	2	1	9	0	5	3
	5	15	5	8	11	11	2	1	9	0	5	3
	5	15	5	8	11	11	2	1	9	0	5	3

N.B.—Marriage Donations when the Husband's age exceeds that of his Wife by more than eight years, will be regulated by a Disparity Scale which became a rule from the 1st March 1841.

N.B.—The Donation on Marriage is always double the Total Entrance Donation paid by a Subscriber as Bachelor, and upon his entering each Class after Marriage, he pays a Donation on promotion double the amount of the Donation of an unmarried subscriber of his own Class.

All Donations required from Officers subscribing according to length of service, are to be paid by twenty-five regular and equal monthly instalments unless adjusted at once or by earlier payments.

Lieutenant Colonels of the Madras Staff Corps can subscribe as Colonels in computing the qualifying service of 32 years. Application should be made to the Examiner, Military Fund Accounts, within 3 months of completing the required service.

Donation on promotion by Widowers with offspring is payable as unmarried. Vide Despatch, dated India Office, 7th June, 1867 No. 218.

N.B.—Marriage Donations when the Husband's age exceeds that of his Wife by more than eight years, will be regulated by a Disparity Scale which became a rule from the 1st March 1845.

N.B.—The Donation on Marriage is always double the Total Entrance Donation paid by a Subscriber as Bachelor, and upon his entering each Class after Marriage, he pays a Donation on promotion double the amount of the Donation of an unmarried Subscriber of his own Class.

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TABLE B.

Table of Monthly Subscriptions for the different Classes.

Class.	Description according to Regimental Rank.	IF IN INDIA.						IF IN EUROPE.											
		Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring.			Married & Widowers with Offspring.			Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring.						Married and Widowers with Offspring.					
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
1	Colonels.....	42	8	10	63	13	3	10	15	0	1	5	0	16	6	6	1	17	6
2	Lieutenant Colonels	27	3	5	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	1	10	0
3	Majors, Chaplains of 14 years' standing, and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing.....	21	0	10	31	0	3	7	0	0	0	10	0	10	8	0	1	4	0
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing.....	12	4	7	18	5	11	4	9	0	0	10	0	6	14	3	0	15	9
5	Lieutenants.....	7	0	0	15	2	0	2	13	6	0	6	6	4	4	3	0	9	5
6	Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns.....	5	15	5	8	11	11	2	1	9	0	5	3	7	1	0	1	11	

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of 1 Rupee or 2s. 3d. is to be paid for each son under 21 years of age, and for each daughter until marriage or death, during the life of the father. Subscription for daughters for whom the Donation of Rupees 200 may not have been duly paid, to cease after the age of 21 years. Subscribers are consequently required to report to the Secretary dates of birth and decease of all children.

Subscribers in receipt of Indian Pay and Allowances, are required to subscribe at the Indian rates.—(Vide Minutes, 6th March, 1850.)

Officers proceeding to sea, the Cape or the Colonies, on Sick Certificate, under the Regulations of 1851, shall be liable to Indian rate of subscription only for the first six months of leave, during which they draw Indian pay.—(Vide Minutes, 15th November 1850.)

Those proceeding under the Regulations of 1863, pay Europe rate of subscription from date of embarkation.

In all cases subscriptions to the Fund are payable in advance.

Donations fall due from date of promotion and payable by the regulated instalments from the month succeeding that in which a Subscriber is promoted.

Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on all Donations that may be paid up within thirty days from the date it is incurred.

Marriages must be reported by a Subscriber giving the date of the occurrence, with dates of his own and wife's birth and Christian names of the latter.

Births of children should be reported as they occur—and to secure to daughters continuance of Annuity until marriage or death, a Subscriber is required within ten days from date of birth to notify his intention to pay the Donation of 200 Rupees to secure the advantage; or will have to pay the amount agreeably to Table H, according to the age of the child.

Subscription of one Rupee a month is payable for all children from the 1st of the month succeeding birth—and ceases from the month succeeding decease—which occurrence should be reported.

Personal Benefits.—A Subscriber of whatever rank proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, is entitled to Rupees 200 for his equipment; if married, in addition thereto, Rupees 200 for wife, and Rupees 100 for each child accompanying him.

Passage Money.—A Subscriber of the rank of a Captain proceeding to Europe is entitled to passage money Rupees 1,400 minus the regulated deductions, viz., 1 per cent. on account of Loans, Insurance.

Subscribers on return to India if not provided with a passage by Government, are entitled to the following amounts subject to the regulated deductions:—

To a Captain.....£110 To a Subaltern.....£95

Captains of Artillery, Engineers and Infantry and all Subalterns, are allowed Income Allowance for a period of 2½ years for their families as follows:—

For wife, per annum.....	£ 20 0 0
For each child, per annum.....	10 0 0
In no case is such allowance for a whole family to exceed.....	48 15 0

Retired married Subscribers are only entitled to Annuities to their families.

Annuities are paid to Widows of Subscribers and their Children as per following Table:—

TABLE E.

TABLE showing the amount of Pensions to Widows during their Widowhood and to Children of such Class and Condition.

CLASS.	Description of Annuities, the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands, the Children according to their age, and the Parents they have lost.	PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE MILITARY FUND PER ANNUM.			
		In India.		In England.	
	Widow.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.
1	Of a Colonel	2,064	7 3	225	18 9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,825	9 0	208	15 0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing	1,583	10 9	181	11 3
	Major and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing				
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing	1,197	10 6	136	17 6
5	Lieutenant	894	9 3	102	13 9
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign	715	5 0	81	15 0
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST ONE PARENT.				
1	Under 6 years of age	175	0 0	20	0 0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	203	8 0	20	0 0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	350	0 0	40	0 0
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.				
1	Under 6 years of age	262	8 0	30	0 0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	303	12 0	45	0 0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	525	0 0	60	0 0

TABLE showing the increased rate of Pension payable to Widows by the Madras Military Fund.

See Vide Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, dated India Office, 7th June 1867, published in G. O., 30th August 1867.

Class.	Widow.	In India per Annum.		In Europe per Annum.	
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.
1	Of a Colonel	2,064	7 3	225	18 9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,825	9 0	208	15 0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing and Assistant Chaplain of 15 years' standing	1,776	12 9	165	11 9
4	Captain and Asst. Chaplain under 15 years' standing	1,293	7 6	147	16 6
5	Lieutenant	983	10 9	110	13 9
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign	772	5 9	83	5 9

N. B.—An increase of 3 per cent. has been authorised to Widows' Pension from 7th June 1867. (Vide G. O., published in Fort Saint George Gazette, 30th August 1867).

N. B.—Girls for whom the Donation laid down in Article 11 may have been paid, will be entitled to a continuance of their Annuity until marriage or death, according to their condition in regard to parents: this Regulation applies only to those girls born subsequent to the 15th October, 1822, all those born prior to that period are entitled to the same privilege without payment of Donation.

Provided that nothing contained herein or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband, for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

The concluding portion of the above note commencing with "may be living in a notorious state of incontinence," is applicable to all female Annuitants, unmarried as well as married.—(Vide Minutes, dated 20th December, 1860.)

Declarations by Annuitants should be signed in the presence of either the Minister of the Parish, one Church Warden, one Justice of the Peace, or one Retired or other Civil Military Officer of the service.

Every widow benefiting by the Military Fund is entitled to Passage Money only once, whether to Europe or such place as she may desire to fix her residence in accordance to the following scale:—

To Europe or America from India. | To India from Europe or America.

Widow of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major.....Rupees 1,500
" of Captain and Subaltern....." 1,200

To the Cape of Good Hope from India.

To Europe from Cape of Good Hope or other places, ½ of the above rates.

To children of deceased subscribers issuable once, without reference to the place to which they are proceeding from India.

To an Orphan having lost his or her Father.....Rupees 250
To each additional Orphan up to the number of 4....." 250
To 4 or more children (maximum)....." 1,000
To an Orphan having lost both parents....." 700
To 2 Orphans do. do." 1,200
To 3 or more Orphans do. do." 1,500

Loans.

Art. 58. Loans are granted by the Fund to Subscribers in India who have been eight years, and upwards, in the Fund, under the following Rules and restrictions:—

1st. To a Subscriber proceeding from India to Europe (or America) on sick certificate, and not receiving a passage, or passage money, from Government nor from the Fund—a loan of the amount of passage money, fixed in the following Table—and, under similar circumstances, equipment allowance in like manner—to be repaid, with interest, in full, in 25 monthly instalments, commencing from time of his return to India.

2nd. To a Subscriber paying as married, so proceeding on sick certificate, for his wife, and for each child, accompanying him, a loan of the amount of passage money and equipment allowance, as fixed in the following Table reduced under Rule 1—to be repaid, with interest, in full (besides any loan granted for his own passage, &c.), in 25 monthly instalments, commencing from the time of his return to India; or if still a Subaltern, from the time of his becoming a Regimental Captain, whichever he may prefer.

3rd. To a Subscriber paying as married, requiring to send his wife and children, or either of them, from India to Europe, or elsewhere—or to bring them out to join him in India—a loan of the amount of passage money for each person so proceeding, as fixed in the following Table, and Rules—to be repaid with interest in full, in 25 monthly instalments, commencing from the pay next received after the loan.

Table of Passage Money and Equipment Allowance.

Borrowing Subscriber's Rank.	PASSAGE MONEY.			EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE.	
	To a Subscriber proceeding to Europe.	To Wife or Adult Child of a Subscriber heretofore from Europe (or America.)	To Infant Child of a Subscriber or from Europe (or America.)	To each Adult to Europe.	To each Infant to Europe.
Field Officer or Chaplain.....	Rupess. 1,500	Rupess. 1,500	Rupess. 500	Rupess. 500	Rupess. 100
Captain or Asst. Chaplain.....	1,400	1,400	500	200	100
Subaltern.....	1,200	1,200	500	200	100

The term Adult means each person above 15 years of age.

The term Infant means each person under 15 years of age.

4th. When two or more persons of the same family are proceeding together, full Passage money is allowed only to one person, and to each other person only half; viz., a Captain with his wife and one child, are proceeding together to Europe: he could only be allowed a Passage Money Rupess 1,400 + 700 + 800 = 2,900 Rupess. This reduction equally applies if the Subscriber receives his full Passage Money from Government or from the Fund.

5th. When proceeding from or to, India, to or from any other part of the world than Europe or America, two-thirds Passage Money only is allowed.

6th. The following limits are fixed for the various ranks of Subscribers, beyond which no Loan can be granted under any circumstances, viz. :—

Field Officers and Chaplains.....	Rupess 5,000
Captains and Assistant Chaplains.....	" 4,000
Subalterns.....	" 2,500

7th. The rate of interest on all Loans is fixed at 9 per cent. per annum, or 12 Annas per month for each 100 Rupess; this must in all cases be regularly paid up, whether in Europe, India, or elsewhere, as the Subscriber draws his pay until the principal is repaid.

8th. Repayment of principal must be made in the prescribed number of monthly instalments, of equal amount (besides interest), commencing from the time prescribed by Rule, and continued regularly each successive month until the whole is repaid.

9th. Should the Subscriber die while in debt to the Fund on account of any Loan, the amount so due and its interest shall in the first place be recoverable from the claims of his widow or children, as prescribed for Minimum in Article 49.

10th. In addition to the recoveries to be made whenever practicable, from the Annuities to families of deceased Subscribers, who die in debt to the Fund on account of Loans, a levy of 1 per cent. will be made, on the issue of all personal benefits to Subscribers, to meet every loss that may result from dispensing with Securities when Loans are taken.

11th. No fresh Loan can be granted to any Subscriber while any former Loan, or any part of such, remains unrepaid.

12th. No Loan is allowable to any Subscriber while absent from India; nor to any Subscriber of less than 8 years' standing in the Fund.

13th. In applying for a Loan the Subscriber must forward his Declaration on Honor, signed in the presence of two attesting Officers or Gentlemen, specifying distinctly the purpose for which it is required and engaging to refund immediately the whole, or any part, of the Loan which may not be appropriated to such purpose.

14th. Previous to receiving the amount of a Loan the Subscriber must furnish to the Secretary his personal Bond and irrevocable order on the Paymaster, signed in the presence of two attesting Officers or Gentlemen; irrevocably engaging to repay it as prescribed by these Rules; and authorizing the recovery of the instalments, interest, &c., by stoppages from his pay abstract.

ART. 52. Whenever interest is chargeable under the regulations on sums receivable or payable by the Fund, it is to be calculated at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, unless otherwise specially provided for in the Regulations.

THE INDIAN SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

INSTITUTED 1ST JANUARY, 1873.

OFFICE—IN THE PREMISES, ST. THOME GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

J. MURRAY, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Examiner L. S. F. P. F. Accounts.

Mr. JOHN LEONARD, Head Assistant.

The above Fund was established with the view that Officers of the Indian Staff Corps, Officers of the Indian Medical Department, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment, not being Subscribers to the late Military and Medical Funds may secure suitable provision for their Widows and Orphans.

Per Annum.	Class of Husband at death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Amount of Pension to Widow in Europe.....	£ 150	£ 130	£ 100	£ 70	£ 40
In India.....	Rs. 1,662	Rs. 1,353	Rs. 1,049	Rs. 783	Rs. 417

TABLE II.—Pensions to Children of all Classes alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 to age of 12.	From age of 12 to age of 21.	To Females only from age of 21 to date of marriage or for life.
In Europe.....	£ 10	£ 20	£ 30	£ 45
In India.....	Rs. 149	Rs. 268	Rs. 313	Rs. 469

TABLE III.—Donations.

Class of Contributors.	On marriage or re-marriage.		On promotion to higher Class.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
Class I.....	Rs. 4,000	£ 361	Rs. 750	£ 72
" II.....	2,000	182	375	36
" III.....	1,000	96	250	24
" IV.....	500	48	125	12
" V.....	250	24	.....	.....

N. B.—If the age of husband exceeds that of wife by 12 years or more, the donation on marriage will be increased for disparity of ages.

TABLE V.—Donation payable for Children by all Classes alike.

	In India.	In Europe.
For a Son.....	Rs. 155	£ 15
For a Daughter.....	250	24

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution by Officers according to Class.

Class of Contributors.	By each married Officer.		Officers unmarried and widowers.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.
Class I.....	50	2 10 0	25	1 4 0
" II.....	40	2 0 0	16	0 15 4
" III.....	30	1 10 0	12	0 11 6
" IV.....	20	1 0 0	7	0 6 8
" V.....	10	0 10 0	4	0 3 10

TABLE VII.—Monthly Subscription payable for Children.

	In India	In Europe.
	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
For a Son.....	1 0 0	0 2 0
For a Daughter.....	2 8 0	0 5 0

No. 507 of 1875.

The following General Order by the Government of India, is republished.

SEILA, THE 19TH JULY, 1875. No. 729.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 1815,* dated the 23rd December, 1872, the following letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, received on this date, is published for general information:—

FINANCIAL; MILITARY FUND, No. 528; INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 21st JUNE, 1875.

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

Sir Lord,

1.—The case of an officer exchanging into the Staff Corps from the British Army not having been provided for in the regulations of the Indian service family pension fund, a reference was made to Major-General Hannington on the subject, and it appears from a calculation made by that officer that the ordinary donations for wives and sons will be sufficient to provide for the pensions allowed by the rules, but that the extra donations specified in the table in the margin must be charged in the case of daughters according to their age at the date of their admission to the fund.

2.—Extra donations for daughters must accordingly be paid by an officer who has exchanged into the Staff Corps since the 1st January, 1873, and the table in question should be added to the regulations of the fund from the date of the receipt of this despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

† Madras G. G. O., 14th January, 1873, No. 14.

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APOTHECARIES' FUND.

ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1831.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. W. Leach,
" R. Donaldson,
" S. Hall.Mr. C. Trutwein,
" W. Karney,Mr. H. H. M. Judge,
" S. Chalke.

Secretary.—Surgeon (Hon.) R. Harvey.

Treasurers.—Bank of Madras.

This Institution was established with the sanction of Government for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries in the Medical Service of the Madras Presidency.

It is imperative on every Subordinate Medical Officer, (except Mahomedans and Hindus) advanced to the grade of Assistant Apothecary to become a Subscriber to this Fund, and so to continue as long as he may be in the effective service of Government. Pensioners from this Department may maintain their connection with the Fund after retirement, and are subject to the same Rules and Regulations as for effective members.

DONATION PAYABLE.

	Married.	Unmarried.
	Rs.	Rs.
Apothecary, or 1st Class Subscriber.....	450	380
2nd Class Apothecary, or 2nd do.....	371	297
Assistant Apothecary, or 3rd do.....	295	195

RATES OF PENSION TO WIDOWS.

	Rs.	s.	d.	per month
Widow of Apothecary.....	21	0	0	
" 2nd Class Apothecary.....	15	12	0	
" Assistant Apothecary.....	10	8	0	
Fatherless children.....	2	8	0	
Orphans.....	5	4	0	

Payable quarterly in May, August, November and February, except at the Presidency where pensions are paid monthly.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

	Married.	Unmarried.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apothecary, or 1st Class Subscriber.....	7 8 0	4 11 0
2nd Class Apothecary, or 2nd do.....	5 10 0	3 9 6
Assistant Apothecary, or 3rd do.....	3 12 0	1 14 0

CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

Contribution.....	50	0	0
Donation for every child born ..	20	0	0
Subscription monthly for each child ..	0	11	0

AMOUNT OF MINIMUM FOR EACH GRADE TO ENTITLE THE WIDOW TO FULL PENSION.

Apothecary.....	Rs. 1,500
2nd Apothecary.....	1,125
Assistant Apothecary.....	700

N. B.—Further information may be obtained in the Rules and Regulations.

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND,

INSTITUTED 1ST MARCH, 1897.

Transferred to Government on 1st September, 1870.

OFFICE—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Surgeon-Major JOHN MURRAY, M. D., Examiner, Medical Fund Accounts.
P. NARRAINASAWMY PILLAY, Manager.

THE OBJECTS OF THE FUND ARE

1. To afford to the Senior Officers of the Medical Establishment, retiring from the service, Annuities for life.
2. To afford assistance to the Widows and legitimate Children of Medical Officers, by the granting of pensions until death or re-marriage in the case of Widows; until 21 years of age, or death, or marriage in the case of daughters; and until 18 or 21 years of age in the case of sons.

[All pensions which cease on account of the marriage or re-marriage of the payee, are again available should widowhood occur.]

3. To assist for a period not exceeding 3 years, Medical officers proceeding to Europe on sick certificate.

MOUNT SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND,

OPEN TO EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.

Captain D. Lissenburg, Barrack Master.

MEMBERS.

Mr. C. Hall, Accountant-General's Office.
Mr. R. S. Johnson, C. K. S. Depository.
Lieutenant J. Cochrane, Ordnance Department.
Surgeon R. Harvey, Professor, Medical College.
Apothecary S. Hall, Medical Department.
Sub-Conductor G. Elzey, Gun Carriage Factory.
Mr. F. Stamber, Sea Customs.
Mr. H. P. Doll, Government Office.
Serjeant Major G. Hartley.
Conductor J. Spence.
Mr. John J. Chatterton, Secretary, 22, Chapel Road, Purasawalkum.
Mr. D. Parsons, Treasurer, 3, Rottler's Road, Vepery.

TRUSTEES.

Captain D. Lissenburg.

C. Hall, Esquire.

Surgeon R. Harvey.

This Fund was established in 1830, for the benefit, primarily, of the Widows and Orphans of the Warrant and Subordinate ranks of the Army, but is open to all classes of Europeans and their descendants, Civil and Military.

The Capital amounts to Rupees 1,45,723. The Government Securities are lodged in the Bank of Madras in the joint names of Captain D. Lissenburg, C. Hall, Esquire, and Surgeon R. Harvey.

The following is a brief abstract of the Rules of the Fund:—

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12																									
WIDOWS' BRANCH.																								CHILDREN'S BRANCH.																							
Class.		Married.		Monthly Subscrip- tion.		Widowers and Bachelors.		Donations when age of hus- band does not exceed that of wife by more than 8 years.		Monthly pensions.		Amount of payments re- quired to secure the Maxi- mum pension. See col. 6.		Amount of payments re- quired to secure the Mini- mum pension. See col. 6.		Donation when age of Subscriber is under 40 years of age.		Monthly Subscrip- tions.		Monthly pensions.		Remarks.																									
										Maximum Pension.	Minimum Pension.																																				
1st.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.																								
1st	6	13	2		60	24	0	20	0	720	300	24	2	0	10	0																															
2nd	5	02	2		48	19	3	16	0	576	240	13	1	8	7	8																															
3rd	4	12	14		30	14	6	12	0	432	180	12	1	0	5	0																															
4th	2	8	14		24	9	10	8	0	288	120	9	0	12	3	12																															
5th	1	14	15		18	7	9	6	0	216	90	6	0	8	12	8																															
6th	1	5	10		12	4	13	4	1	144	60	3	0	4	1	4																															

SALUTES.

Table of Salutes to European Functionaries applicable to the Territories under the authority of the Government of India.

	Guns.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India—By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and on being fallen in with by, or visiting, any of, Her Majesty's Ships within those limits.....	31
Ambassadors—By Her Majesty's Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories, and also on visiting, embarking on board of, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's Ships within the Indian Seas.....	19
Governors of Presidencies. The President of the Council of India. Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlement in India. Governor of Pondicherry.	17
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.....	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.....	15
Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—According to Naval Rank with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Provincial Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only).	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.....	15
Commanders-in-Chief, Indian Navy—According to Naval Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.....	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.....	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	13
Agents to the Governor-General—The same within Indian Territories and Seas, or within jurisdiction only, or when on duty elsewhere.....	13
Residents. Chief Commissioners of Provinces & Commissioners.	13
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	11
Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires—Forts, Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.....	11
Commodores of the First Class and Brigadier Generals—The same within limits of Command.....	9
The Portuguese Governor of Damão—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	9
The Governor of Dew.....	9
Her Majesty's Ships not carrying Broad Pendant (return salute only).....	7
Any other Ship—Gun for Gun.	

Officers inferior to Brigadier Generals, who Command Divisions of the Army, District Field Forces on or beyond the British Frontier, or Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, a salute and honors of the next superior Army Rank from their own Garrison Forces, &c.

Note.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India to have power, in cases in which he may deem it expedient to authorize salutes, to issue such Local Regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits with respect to Civil or Military Officers holding positions or Commands not included in the above table.

Table of Salutes on Anniversaries or Special Occasions.

ANNIVERSARIES	Guns.
The Queen's Birth-day, Empress of India, assumption.	To be fired at all Stations where there are guns, each } 101
SPECIAL OCCASIONS.	
Births of Children of the reigning Sovereign, Victories of the British Arms, Reading of all proclamations.	At the Presidencies } only, each } 21
FUNERAL HONORS.	
Minute guns to be fired at the Funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the Funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to Salutes, the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes, when living. Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council.	

Time Guns

Time guns to be fired at midday and evenings, will be allowed as follows:—

- I. At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.
- II. At all Stations where there is a Force equal to two Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the Force includes not less than a Wing of a British Regiment.
- III. Morning guns will be fired on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the Troops; the time being notified in Station Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPT.—POLITICAL.—STELLA, the 6th September 1867, No. 597.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the following Order, passed by Her Majesty in Council on the 26th June last, is published for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June 1867.

PRESIDENT.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, submitting for Her Majesty's approval a revised Table of Salutes to be given to the Native Princes and Chiefs of India; Now, therefore Her Majesty, having taken the said revised Table of Salutes into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said revised Table of Salutes (a copy whereof is herewith annexed) to be strictly observed and attended to.

Whereof the Right Hon'ble Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., and the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) ARTHUR BELLS.

Revised List of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs.

NAMES.	Guns.	NAMES.	Guns.
The Gakwar of Baroda.....	21	The Maharaja Raja of Alwar.....	15
The Nizam of Hyderabad.....	21	Senior Raja of Dewas.....	15
The Maharaja of Mysore.....	21	Junior Raja of Dewas.....	15
The Begum (or Nawab) of Bhopal.....	19	The Maharaja of Dhar.....	15
The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.....	19	The Raja of Dhoulour.....	15
The Maharaja Holkar of Indore.....	19	The Maharawal of Dungarpur.....	15
The Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.....	19	The Maharaja of Dattia.....	15
The Khan of Khelat.....	19	The Maharaja of Etar.....	15
The Raja of Kolhapur.....	19	The Maharawal of Jessolair.....	15
The Maharani of Marwar (Udaipur).....	19	The Maharaja Raja of Jhalawar.....	15
The Maharaja of Travancore.....	19	Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur.....	15
The Nawab of Bhawalpur.....	17	The Maharaja of Kishenghar.....	15
The Maharaja of Bhurtpore.....	17	The Raja of Partabgarh.....	15
The Maharaja of Bikani.....	17	The Rao of Serahi.....	15
The Maharaja Raja of Bundi.....	17	The Maharaja of Sukhim.....	15
The Raja of Cochin.....	17	The Maharaja of Uchha (Tehr).....	15
The Maharaja of Jaipur.....	17	The Maharaja of Benares.....	13
The Maharaja of Karauli.....	17	The Nawab of Jaurah.....	13
The Maharano of Kotah.....	17	The Raja of Kuch Behar.....	13
The Rao of Kutch.....	17	The Nawab of Rampur.....	13
The Maharaja of Marwar (Jodhpur).....	17	The Raja of Rutim.....	13
The Maharaja of Patala.....	17	The Raja of Tipperah.....	13
The Maharaja of Rewah.....	17	The Maharaja of Ajaygarh.....	11

Revised List of Salutes--continued.

NAMES.	GUNS.	NAMES.	GUNS.
The Maharawal of Bikaner.....	11	The Nawab of Radhaapur.....	11
The Nawab of Eoani.....	11	The Nawab of Rajgarh.....	11
The Thakur of Bhanuagar.....	11	The Raja of Rajppla.....	11
The Maharaja of Bijawar.....	11	The Raja of Sainanau.....	11
The Nawab of Cambay.....	11	The Raja of Sillana.....	11
The Maharaja of Chirkari.....	11	The Raja of Sirnur (Nahan).....	11
The Raja of Chamba.....	11	The Raja of Suket.....	11
The Raja of Chatterpur.....	11	The Maharaja of Sampthar.....	11
The Raj Sahib of Drangdra.....	11	The Nawab of Tonk.....	11
The Raja of Faridkot.....	11	The Raja of Alirajpur.....	9
The Raja of Jhabu.....	11	The Babee of Balasinor.....	9
The Raja of Jhind.....	11	The Raja of Baria.....	9
The Nawab of Junagarh.....	11	The Raja of Barwani.....	9
The Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur).....	11	The Raja of Chota Udaipur.....	9
The Raja of Kapurthalla.....	11	The Sultan of Fudhli.....	9
The Raja of Mandi.....	11	The Sultan of Lahaj.....	9
The Raja of Nabha.....	11	The Raja of Lunawarra.....	9
The Jam of Nauwanagarh.....	11	The Nawab of Maler Kotla.....	9
The Raja of Narsingarh.....	11	The Raja of Nagode.....	9
The Dewan of Patkarpur.....	11	The Sir Desai of Sawant Wari.....	9
The Raja of Porbandar.....	11	The Raja of South.....	9
The Maharaja of Panna.....	11		

List of Personal Salutes.

H. H. Maharaja, Dhuleep Singh, c.e.s.i., 21	H. H. Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, c.e.s.i., 15
H. H. Jayaji Rao Scindia Bahadur, c.e.s.i., 21	H. H. Maharaja Adhiraji Mehtab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan, c.e.s.i., 13
H. H. Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, c.e.s.i., 21	H. H. Raghubir Singh Bahadur, c.e.s.i., 13
Maharaja of Indore, c.e.s.i., 21	Raja of Jhind, c.e.s.i., 13
H. H. Sewae Ram Singh Bahadur, c.e.s.i., 21	H. H. Hira Singh Bahadur, Raja of Nabha, 13
Maharaja of Jaipur, c.e.s.i., 21	H. H. Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, c.e.s.i., Maharaja of Panna, 13
H. H. Rambir Singh Bahadur, c.e.s.i., 21	Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mohini of Travancore, c.e.s.i., 21
Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere, 21	Mukta Boyi Anonani Rajah Sahib of Tanjore, c.e.s.i., 13
H. H. Sri Rama Varma, c.e.s.i., Maharaja of Travancore, 21	H. H. Maharaja Mirza Vizarara Gajapatty Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, c.e.s.i., of Vizianagram, 13
H. H. Sajjan Singh, Maharana of Udaipur (Meywar), c.e.s.i., 21	Omar bin Sellah bin Muhamamad, Nukeeb of Mascalla, 12
H. H. Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, c.e.s.i., 19	Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of Shahar, 12
H. H. Jawant Singh Bahadur, c.e.s.i., Maharaja of Jodhpur, 19	Muhamamad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, of Maler Kotla, 11
Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, c.e.s.i., and c.e.s.i., Prime Minister of Nepal, 19	Waghji, Thakur Sahib of Mervi, 11
H. H. Raghubir Singh Bahadur, c.e.s.i., Maharaja of Rewari, 19	H. H. Partab Sha, Raja of Tehri, 11
H. H. Nawab Alijah Amirul Mulk, Consort of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, 17	Shri Naraindeoiji Ramdeoiji, Maharawal of Bansda, 9
Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur, c.e.s.i., Minister of Hyderabad, 17	Ragbir Dyal, Raja of Bironda, 9
Nawab Ania-i-Kahir, Shams-ul-Umma Bahadur, Minister of Hyderabad, 17	Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of Bulram-pur, 9
H. H. Pirthi Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of Kishengarh, 17	Shri Gulab Singji Amar Singji, Maharawal of Dharnapur, 9
H. H. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Tonk, 17	Jai Singji, Thakur Sahib of Dhrol, 9
H. H. Mohindir Partab Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of Uchha (Tehri), 17	Bhagwat Singji, Thakur Sahib of Gondal, 9
H. H. Prince Asim Jah Bahadur-daulah Bahadur of Arcot, 15	Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Janjira, 9
H. H. Tacht Singji, Thakur of Bhanuagar, 15	Udit Partap Deo, Raja of Kherond, 9
Her Highness Qudsia Begum of Drangdra, 15	Amar Sing Bahadur, Rao of Kichipur, 9
H. H. Man Singji Raj Sahib of Bhopal, 15	Jaswant Singji, Thakur Sahib of Lunri, 9
H. H. Mohabat Khan, c.e.s.i., Nawab of Junagarh, 15	Raghubir Singh, Raja of Myhere, 9
H. H. Shri Wihaji Jam of Nauwanagar, 15	Sur Singji, Thakur Sahib of Palitana, 9
	Dauoji, Thakur Sahib of Rajkot, 9
	The Sultan of Socotra, 9
	Sidi Abdul Kadir, Mahumud Yscub Khan, Nawab Suchin, 9
	Dajiraj, Thakur Sahib of Wadwan, 9
	Bare Singji, Raj Sahib of Wankaur, 9

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TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.....	Rs. A. P. 5,833 5 4	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1 Adjutant General.....	2,230 0 0	Consolidated.
1 Deputy Adjutant General.....	600 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1 Assistant do.....	600 0 0	
AIDES-DE-CAMP.		
2 To the Governor.....	800 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1 To do. (Native Officer).....	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
2 To the Commander-in-Chief.....	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1 To do. (Native Officer).....	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
ARTILLERY.		
1 Assistant Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	With pay & allowances of rank.
BRIGADE STAFF.		
1 Brigadiers General, 1st Class.....	1,400 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2 Do. 2nd ".....	1,200 0 0	
5 Deputy Asst. Adjutant Genl. of Districts.....	400 0 0	
1 Brigade Major, Fort St. George.....	500 0 0	
1 Depy. Assistant Quarter Master General.....	400 0 0	
DIVISIONAL STAFF.		
3 General Officers.....	3,500 0 0	Consolidated.
2 Aides-de-Camp to do.....	250 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2 Assistants Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	
3 Assistants Quarter Master General.....	500 0 0	
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.		
1 Superintendent of Army Clothing.....	700 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.		
1 Commissary General.....	2,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1 Deputy Commissary General.....	900 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3 Asst. Commissaries General, 1st Class.....	800 0 0	
2 Do. do. 2nd ".....	600 0 0	
3 Deputy Assistants do. 1st ".....	500 0 0	
4 Do. do. 2nd ".....	400 0 0	
6 Sub-Assistants do. 1st ".....	300 0 0	
3 Do. do. 2nd ".....	200 0 0	
3 Do. do. 3rd ".....	150 0 0	
GARRISON.		
1 Staff Officer & Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George.....	250 0 0	Including Horse allowance with Staff Corps pay of rank.
INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.		
1 Asst. Adjutant General (for Musketry)....	300 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1 Depy. Asst. Adj. Genl. (for do).....	300 0 0	
9 Musketry Instructors (Regimental).....	150 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank, including Horse allowance.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES—continued.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.			
		RS. A. P.	
1	Judge Advocate General.....	2,000 0 0	Consolidated.
4	Deputy Judge Advocates.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
1	Insp. General of Ordnance & Magazines.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Depr. Insp. Genl. of do. do.....	500 0 0	} With Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
2	Commissionaries of Ordnance, 1st Class.....	500 0 0	
2	Do. do. 2nd ".....	400 0 0	
3	Do. do. 3rd ".....	250 0 0	
1	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	200 0 0	} With Warrant pay of grade.
2	Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance.....	150 0 0	
6	Deputy Asst. do.	120 0 0	
1	Superintendent of Gunpowder Factory.....	600 0 0	} With Regimental pay and allowances of grade.
1	Do. Gun Carriage do.	600 0 0	
1	Assistant Superintendent.....Rs. 150 to	200 0 0	
PAY DEPARTMENT.			
1	Presidency Pay Master.....	700 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.			
1	Quarter Master General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Quarter Master General.....	500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Assistant Quarter Master General.....	500 0 0	
4	Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General.....	400 0 0	
1	Barreck Master, Assistant Commissary..	120 0 0	With Warrant pay of grade.
SECRETARIAT TO GOVT., MILITARY DEPT.			
1	Secretary.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Military Secretary to His Excy. the Govt.	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Do. to the Commander-in-Chief.....	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Interpreter to do. do.	180 0 0	Drawn by one of the Aides-de-Camp, includes Moonsheer allowance.
MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.			
14	Controller of Military Accounts.....	*2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
14	Asst. to the Contr. of Mily. Accts (Unconvd.)	300 0 0	to 400.
14	Officer in charge of the Account Branch, Controller's Office.....	500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
14	Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.....	500 0 0	
14	Do. Pay Department.....	500 0 0	
14	Do. Ordnance Accounts.....	500 0 0	
14	Assistant Examiner, Pay Dept. (Unconvd.)	400 to 500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
14	Examiner of Medical Accounts.....	400 0 0	
14	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions..	600 0 0	
14	Do. of Army Schools.....	300 0 0	
14	Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani..	400 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
14	Agent for Remounts at Oorssoor.....	700 0 0	

* Present incumbent draws Rupees 2,500 as senior Controller.

† There is now no fixed salaries for Officers holding these appointments. All Officers in the Finance Department receive the pay of the grade they hold without reference to the appointments in which they may be serving.—See G. O. G., No. 114, dated 9th March 1876.

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Staff officers at the Presidency not in receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to House-rent as follows:—

Colonels.....	Rs. 125
Majors.....	" 100
Captains.....	" 75
Lieutenants.....	" 40

NEW ORGANIZATION—CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....	Rs. 700
Second in Command Squadron Commander.....	300
Second Squadron Officer.....	210
Third Squadron Officer.....	180
Adjutant.....	250
Squadron Officer.....	150

NOTE.—The Second in Command and squadron officers will also each draw Rupees 40 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons and for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

The Squadron Subaltern, who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him, such as would devolve upon a Quarter Master, &c., will draw also Rupees 30 per mensem, for writer and stationery.

Commandants are to maintain three chargers, all other officers two only.

NEW ORGANIZATION—INFANTRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....	Rs. 500
Second in Command and Wing Commander.....	270
Wing Commander.....	230
Adjutant.....	200
Quarter Master.....	150
Wing Officer.....	100

NOTE.—The two Wing Officers will each draw Rupees 80 per mensem, or Rupees 20 per Company, for the payment and repair of Arms and Accoutrements of Companies of their respective Wings.

Contingent allowance increased from Rupees 30 to Rupees 50 only to these Regiments that are armed with Enfield Rifles.—P. G., 25th April, 1872, No. 1,578.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one charger.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

COMBATANT OFFICERS.

Rank.	Horse Artillery & Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colonel and Colonel Comdt.	1,858 7 0	1,265 5 0	1,265 5 0	1,265 5 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1,067 0 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0
Major.....	800 6 4	709 3 0	709 3 0	750 3 0
Captain.....	478 0 1	417 7 8	417 7 8	415 0 0
Lieutenant after 2 years.....	305 4 0	265 12 0	265 12 0	256 10 0
Lieutenant.....	250 10 4	213 5 0	213 5 0	203 12 6
Sub-Lieutenant.....	250 10 4	.....	.....	.....

COMBATANT OFFICERS—continued.

Rank.	Horse Artillery.	Royal Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
QUARTER MASTER.*				
Above 32 years' service.....	360 1 9	335 12 2	360 1 9	335 12 2
" 15 "	341 13 7	317 8 0	341 13 7	317 8 0
" 10 "	333 12 3	309 6 2	323 9 5	299 3 9
Under 10 "	327 10 4	291 1 11	299 3 10	274 14 3
RIDING MASTER.				
Above 15 years' service.....	.....	.....	341 13 7	.....
" 10 " .....	.....	.....	323 9 5	.....
Under 10 " .....	.....	.....	305 5 2	.....

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 30 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the Regulations regarding charges in addition to the above rates.

Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of Paymasters of British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments serving in India, G. O. G., No. 407 of 1868, page 231.

	PAYMASTERS IF HOLDING THE RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED.			PAYMASTERS IF NOT HOLDING RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED.		
	Pay.	Indian Allowances exclusive of Horse Allowance.	Total per mensem.	Pay.	Indian Allowances exclusive of Horse Allowance.	Total per mensem.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On appointment.....	182 10 0	293 10 0	476 3 0	152 3 0	293 10 0	445 13 0
After 5 years' service as Paymaster..	213 1 0	293 10 0	506 11 0	182 10 0	293 0 0	476 4 0
After 10 do. do. ..	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0	213 1 0	576 9 0	789 10 0
" 15 do. do. ..	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0
" 20 do. do. ..	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances; at Rupees 120 to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rupees 30 to Paymasters of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz., Rupees 65-5-5 and Rupees 75-10-6 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions:—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After 10 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the second rate of pay, whether in or out of India.

* File also G. O. G., No. 86, dated 3rd March 1868, page 42, Rupees 18-4-2 per mensem after 32 years' service in addition to the rate after 15 years' service.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned (G. O. G., 2nd March, 1868, page 43), Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d).—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster, or after 30 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Under G. O. G., No. 261 of 1864.		RS. A. P.	Old Rate.
Surgeon-Major, above 25 years' service.....	do. 20 do.	1,093 2 0	As Captain in branch in which serving.
Do. do. 15 do.	do. 15 do.	1,056 9 7	
Do. do. under 15 do.	do. under 15 do.	825 11 5	
Surgeon above 10 do.	do. 10 do.	769 3 0	As Lieutenant in branch in which serving.
Do. do. 6 do.	do. 6 do.	451 14 5	
Do. do. 5 do.	do. 5 do.	433 10 2	
Do. do. under 5 do.	do. under 5 do.	325 12 2	

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

G. O. G., No. 221, dated 13th June, 1865, page 149.

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Staff Vety. Surg., 25 yrs. service..	do. 20 do.	976 9 6	Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 5 years' service..
Do. do. 15 do.	do. 15 do.	964 6 8	Do. do. 2nd Class, above 10 years' service..
Do. do. under 15 do.	do. under 15 do.	952 3 10	Do. do. 1st Class, above 25 years' service..
Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 25 years' service..	do. 20 do.	627 2 0	Do. do. 10 do.
Do. do. 20 do.	do. 15 do.	590 9 7	Do. do. 5 do.
Do. do. 15 do.	do. 10 do.	572 5 5	Do. do. under 5 do.
Do. do. 10 do.	do. 10 do.	560 2 7	

The following sums under the head of Tentage are included in the above rates of Regimental Pay and Allowances:—

	RS. A. P.
Colonel and Colonel Commandant.....	200 0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-Major.....	150 0 0
Major, Junior Lieut.-Colonel of Royal Artillery and Engineers, Surgeon.....	120 0 0
Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Asst. Surgeon of 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class.....	75 0 0
Lieutenant, Quarter-Master, Asst. Surgeon, under 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, Riding Master, Cornet, Junior Lieutenant, Ensign.....	50 0 0

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

For each authorized Charger.....Rupees 30

Number of Horses authorized for each rank.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry.....	Field Officer, Paymaster after 10 years' service.	4
	Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon-Major, Surgeons, above 6 years' service.....	3
	Subalterns, Surgeons under 6 years' service, Riding Master, Quarter Master.....	2
Field Brigades, Field Brigade Batteries, Heavy Field Batteries and Siege Train Batteries.....	Field Officer.....	1
	Major and Captain.....	2
Garrison Brigade, Infantry.....	Subalterns, Quarter-Master.....	1
Infantry.....	Field Officer and Paymaster after 10 yrs. service.	1
	Officers of whatever rank commanding a Brigade or Regiment, Quarter-Master when marching.	
	Officers of Junior rank acting as Field Officers during absence of the Field Officers, under circumstances which involve a forfeiture of Horse allowance.	

Adjutants of Garrison Brigades, and of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, draw the Allowance for one Horse in the established Staff Allowance of their appointments. When the Adjutancy of a Horse or Field Brigade is held temporarily by a Subaltern Officer, the allowance for one additional Horse is passed.

REGIMENTAL COMMAND AND STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Officers in actual command of a Brigade of Artillery or Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry.	400
Do. of a Battery of Royal Artillery or Company of Infantry.	30
Do. of a Troop of Cavalry (Repair of Arms, &c.)	50

ASSISTANT.

Arms of Service.	Staff.			Horse.			On foot.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Royal Horse Artillery.....	92	7	0	.....			90	0	0	182	7	0
Field Artillery.....	122	0	0	.....			105	0	0	227	0	0
Garrison Artillery.....	122	0	0	30	0	0	105	0	0	257	0	0
Cavalry.....	92	7	0	30	0	0	90	0	0	212	7	0
Infantry.....	122	0	0	30	0	0	105	0	0	257	0	0

PASTILASTER.

	Dollars.	Cents.	F.
Office Allowance, Cavalry.....	65	5	4
Do. Infantry.....	78	10	8

QUARTER MASTER.

	RS.	A.	P.
Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.....	85	0	0
Riding Horse Allowance for each Regiment of Cavalry.....	34	4	7
Interpreter of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry including Rupees 10 for Stationary.....	70	0	0
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Horse and Field Brigade.....	120	0	0
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Garrison Brigade.....	150	0	0
Regimental Instructor of Musketry, (including Horse allowance).....	150	0	0
Do. for Stationery, (annual).....	20	0	0
Assistant Instructor of Musketry (temporary), (including Horse allowance).....	100	0	0
Surgeon in Medical charge of a Brigade or Regiment.....	150	0	0
Mess Allowance for a Regiment.....	150	0	0
Do. for a Battery of Artillery.....	40	0	0
Do. for each detached Troop or Company.....	20	0	0
Each gymnasium and Cavalry Regiment in which fencing is taught for repairing foils, &c., yearly.....	20	0	0
Band allowance, Cavalry and Infantry.....	60	19	8

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

TRAINED SCHOOLMASTER.

Old Races—Pan

	Staff Pay.	For 23 days.	For 29 days.	For 30 days.	For 31 days.
	RS. A. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class	59 10 1	90 4 7	38 8 2	96 11 9	90 15 4
2nd do.	37 4 1	69 11 5	72 3 8	74 11 1	77 2 11
3rd do.	29 13 1	49 2 3	50 14 4	54 10 5	54 6 3
4th or Assistant Schoolmaster	22 5 9	21 11 5	22 7 10	23 4 3	21 0 8

G. O. G., 22nd August, 1873, No. 217.

The following General Order by the Government of India is re-published :—

SINGLA, 13th August, 1873, No. 659.

With the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that it has been decided to adopt in this country, with some modifications, the War Office Regulations of 1871.

* *Vide* G. O. G., Nos. 246 and 254, dated 18th and 20th July, 1869, pages 202 and 205.

for the supervision, management, and discipline of British Army Schools. The following arrangements have accordingly been sanctioned:—

I—Supervision:

- 2.—Supervision.*
1. The Superintendent of Army Schools in each Presidency will be a commissioned officer, with the relative rank of Captain, if he shall not already have attained that rank.
 2. The Superintendents will be appointed by the Government of India, those in Madras and Bombay on the recommendation of the Local Governments.
 3. The Superintendents will, in addition to performing the duties laid down in the Army School Regulations, receive and submit indents for school materials, and prepare and submit the annual budget-estimates.
 4. In the Bengal Presidency, there will be an Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools to be appointed by the Government of India. He will rank with Sub-Inspector, and receive the same pay and army rank. His duties will be those of assisting the Superintendent in his office.
 5. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Superintendent will receive any assistance required from the Sub-Inspector in whose district the head-quarters of the Superintendent is situated.
 6. The Bengal Presidency will be divided into three districts, the Madras and Bombay into two districts each. To each district a Sub-Inspector will be appointed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.
 7. The Superintendents will be allowed a moderate office establishment, the amount to be fixed with reference to the requirements of each Presidency.

II.—Pay of Officers.

8. The pay of the superintending officers in India will be as follows:—

The pay of the superintending officers in India will be as follows:—		Rs.
Superintendent of Army Schools, Bengal, on appointment, per mensem.....	500	
After 5 years.....	600	
After 10 „	750	
Superintendent of Army Schools, Madras and Bombay, on appointment.....	450	
After 5 years.....	550	
After 10 „	650	
Sub-Inspectors.....	Pay per mensem.....	150
	Staff, for 5 years.....	120
	After ditto.....	150

III.—Scale of Pay of Subordinates.

3. The pay of Schoolmasters, acting schoolmasters, and soldier-assistants will be as follows:—

RANK.		FOR A MONTH OF									
		25 DAYS.		22 DAYS.		20 DAYS.		18 DAYS.		15 DAYS.	
		On Ap- point- ment.	After two years' service in rank of Ser- jeant and Corpor- al.	On Ap- point- ment.	After two years' service in rank of Ser- jeant and Corpor- al.	On Ap- point- ment.	After two years' service in rank of Ser- jeant and Corpor- al.	On Ap- point- ment.	After two years' service in rank of Ser- jeant and Corpor- al.	On Ap- point- ment.	After two years' service in rank of Ser- jeant and Corpor- al.
TRAINED SCHOOL MASTERS.*											
On appointment...	G	58 7 10	60 15 8	60 9 3	63 2 0	62 19 8	65 5 4	64 12 1	67 9 1	66 0 1	
	N	57 2 10	59 10 8	59 3 6	61 12 8	61 4 2	63 14 10	63 4 10			
After 3 years' service (including the additional pay given after two years' service in the rank.)	G	63 7 1	..	60 14 3	..	73 5 4	..	75 12 5	..	..	
	N	67 2 1	..	69 8 6	..	71 14 10	..	74 5 2	..	..	
Do. 6 do. do...	G	75 14 7	..	78 9 11	..	81 5 4	..	84 0 9	..	..	
	N	74 9 7	..	77 4 2	..	79 14 10	..	82 9 6	..	..	
Do. 9 do. do...	G	83 6 1	..	86 5 8	..	89 5 4	..	92 5 0	..	..	
	N	82 1 1	..	84 15 11	..	87 14 10	..	90 13 9	..	..	
Do. 12 do. do...	G	96 13 8	..	94 1 3	..	97 5 4	..	100 9 8	..	..	
	N	89 5 6	..	92 11 8	..	95 14 10	..	99 2 0	..	..	
Do. 15 do. do...	G	98 5 0	..	101 13 2	..	105 5 4	..	108 13 6	..	..	
	N	97 0 0	..	100 7 5	..	103 14 10	..	107 6 3	..	..	
Do. 18 do. do...	G	105 12 6	..	109 8 11	..	113 5 4	..	117 1 9	..	..	
	N	104 7 6	..	103 3 2	..	111 14 10	..	115 10 6	..	..	

* See G. O. No. 600, dated 4th October 1876.

10. The periodical increase will be granted only from the date of completion of the required service, after receipt of the order of the Home authorities upon the recommendation of the Director-General of Military Education.

11. Schoolmasters appointed prior to 25th May, 1863, who may have elected to remain under the regulations in force prior to that date, will continue to receive pay under those regulations.

12. Those who may still be serving as 2nd-class schoolmasters will in future be granted an increase of six pence a day to their pay on completion of 18 years' service as schoolmasters.

Rates of Staff salaries of Schoolmasters†	Rs. A. P.
On appointment.....	18 0 0
After 5 years' service.....	21 0 0
" 6 " " ".....	21 0 0
" 9 " " ".....	27 0 0
" 12 " " ".....	30 0 0
" 15 " " ".....	33 0 0
" 18 " " ".....	35 0 0

13. The above scale will not affect the claims of present (d) Madras G. O. G., No. 111, dated 20th March, 1860. incumbents who may be drawing the higher aggregate pay sanctioned by G. G. O., No. 216(d) of 6th March, 1860.

14. Schoolmasters arriving from England will not draw Staff pay until they enter upon the duties of their situation.

15. Schoolmasters absent on leave, excepting during the authorized vacations, will not be entitled to Staff pay.

16. Schoolmasters in India will be entitled to a gratuity of £5 in lieu of furlough, provided the re-engagement does not take place after the receipt at the station of the orders for his regiment to return home. In such cases furlough will be granted as soon after the arrival of the regiment in the United Kingdom as circumstances will admit. But if the schoolmaster is transferred to a regiment remaining in India, the gratuity of £5 will be allowed.

17. If re-engaging while under orders to proceed to another foreign station, he will be allowed a gratuity of £1-1-0.

18. A schoolmaster sentenced to dismissal will be sent by the first opportunity to England, where the sentence will be carried into effect by his discharge. In the meantime he will receive full pay as schoolmaster, but without staff allowances from the date of his release from confinement, and the issue of rations to his wife and children will be continued while he is in India. He will be amenable to military discipline, but will not be required to perform any duty.

Acting Schoolmasters.

19. The following pay will be passed to acting schoolmasters:—

	Does not exceed	Exceeds	Rs. A. P.
When the number of adults on the school books during the month	50..	50..	15 0 0
		100..	18 0 0
			22 8 0

The above applies to Convalescent Depôts and detached half battalions.

Schoolmaster of a detachment.

20. The following pay will be passed to the schoolmaster of a detachment:—

	Per mensem	Rs. A. P.
When the number of adults attending is under 25	For broken periods, five annas per day.	10 0 0
When the number is 25 and over	For broken periods, eight annas per day.	15 0 0

This rule applies to single batteries of artillery when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmaster is sanctioned.

Soldier Assistants.

21. The following pay will be passed to soldier-assistants:—

	Rs. A. P.
To the senior assistant, per mensem	30 0 0
Or for broken periods, 6 annas per day.	
To the remaining assistants, per mensem	6 0 0
Or for broken periods, 8 annas per day.	

The number of assistants shall be calculated according to the average attendance of the previous month, and they may be appointed in the proportion of one to every 20 pupils.

* See G. O. G., No. 158(b) of 3rd April, 1873.

† See G. O. G., No. 1015(c) of 9th October, 1872.

(d) Madras G. O. G., No. 103, dated 16th April, 1873.

(e) Madras G. O. G., No. 251, dated 18th October, 1872.

attending the adult and grown children's schools. The above applies to all schools for which a schoolmaster or acting schoolmaster is sanctioned, but when there is only one assistant in a Convalescent Depôt, Battery, or detachment, the lower rate (Rs. 6) is to be drawn.

22. The pay of schoolmistresses, pupil teachers, or assistant schoolmistresses and monitresses, is as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.
Schoolmistress.....	45 0 0
1st class, per mensem.....	37 0 0
2nd " " ".....	30 0 0
3rd " " ".....	6 0 0
1st year, per mensem.....	7 8 0
Pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress.....	10 0 0
2nd " " ".....	12 8 0
3rd " " ".....	15 0 0
4th " " ".....	4 0 0
5th " and afterwards.....	5 0 0
1st year, per mensem.....	
Monitress.....	
2nd " and afterwards.....	

23. The pay of an acting schoolmistress to a regiment is Rupees 15 per mensem. This applies to Convalescent Depôts, detached permanent, and detached half battalions.

24. The pay of acting schoolmistresses to detachments is as follows:—

I. When there are twelve girls and infants attending, or 6 girls of age to receive instruction in needlework, Rs. 6 per mensem.

II. When the numbers reach 15 or 19, respectively, Rs. 10 per mensem.

25. The above applies to detached batteries when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmistress is sanctioned.

26. A monitress may be appointed when the number of children attending the infant and industrial school exceeds 20. For more than 30 children a pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress may be appointed in addition to the monitress, or two additional monitresses, if no pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress is available, and for every increase of 20, an additional monitress or pupil teacher alternately.

IV.—Leave and Passage of Schoolmistresses.

27. Free passage to Europe are granted to trained army schoolmistresses on duty in India who may be declared by the medical board to be in such a state of ill-health that a return to Europe is absolutely necessary for their recovery; but in all cases when it may be practicable, a change of residence in India should be tried in the first instance. Any army schoolmistress sent on medical certificate to a station in India is allowed her travelling expenses at the authorized rate.

28. Schoolmistresses* absent from their duties on account of certified ill-health will be allowed full pay for a period not exceeding three months, and during that period the salary of an acting schoolmistress will be passed to the person performing the duties of the absent schoolmistress. This rule is applicable to those acting schoolmistresses whom, under the operation of General Order, No. 189† of 1871, it is not intended to relieve.

29. Should a schoolmistress, who may have been granted sick leave for three months, be recommended for an extension, the case will be reported for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in each Presidency.

30. During the extended leave, a schoolmistress will receive half her pay.

31. The whole period of absence will not be permitted to exceed six months, after which she will be placed on the unemployed list, from which date her pay will cease.

V.—Payment for Tuition.

32.—The following classes are admitted to regimental schools free:—

Non-commissioned officers and men of the British army, children and orphans of the regimental garrison, or departmental officers, of warrant officers, of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, including staff sergeants and drummers of European parentage attached to native regiments and Government departments, of warders of Military prisons, and of pensioners. Children such as above, not belonging to a regiment or artillery brigade quartered in the station where they are residing, will be admitted to any military school on application to the officer commanding.

33. The children of European and Eurasian residents at the station may be admitted to regimental schools at the discretion of the officer commanding, on payment of Rs. 2-8 monthly for each child.

34. Broken periods of a month will be paid for at the rate of two annas for each day's attendance.

* See General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 67 of 21st March, 1873.

† Madras G. O. C., No. 38, dated 12th May, 1873.

VI.—Hospital Stoppages.

35. The hospital stoppages in India will be three annas for a schoolmaster, and two annas for a schoolmistress.

VII.—Medical Treatment.

36. In all cases the children of army schoolmistresses are entitled to medical treatment in military hospitals.

VIII.—Bedding and Rations.

37. All schoolmistresses, whether they are the wives of schoolmasters or soldiers, serving in India or not, shall be on the same footing as regards bedding and rations for themselves and half rations for their children. Pupil teachers will be allowed half rations.

G. O. G. G., No. 1,305 of 27th December, 1872.

IX.—Infant and Industrial Schools.

38. A grant of one rupee twelve annas will be made annually for each child not under four years of age, attending an industrial school. The grant to be reckoned on the average attendance during the preceding year, and to be expended in the purchase of materials for instruction.

X.—Allowances.

39. Sub-Inspectors will, when travelling on duty, ordinarily be provided with a free passage warrant for themselves, servant and baggage, as granted to officers of relative rank, and will be entitled to a detention allowance of Rupees 5 a day when detained on duty in stations. When not provided with conveyance at the public expense, they will be entitled to draw eight annas a mile when travelling by road, and three annas a mile by rail.

40. Schoolmasters, when travelling on duty without troops, to join their regiments, or to visit detachment schools, will be granted one rupee twelve annas daily in addition to the actual and necessary expenses of travelling by railway or by road, and this amount will be passed for the period during which the Indian staff allowance is not drawn.

41. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in India are entitled to the conveyance of the following weights of baggage:—

	SCHOOLMASTERS.		SCHOOLMISTRESSES.	
	Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
When moving with troops.....	4	8	4	8
Married, moving without troops, is accompanied by his wife.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Married, moving without troops, if not so accompanied.....	8	16	.....	.....
Married schoolmistresses moving without troops.....	.....	.....	8	16
Unmarried, moving without troops.....	5	21	5	21

42. A schoolmaster transferred from one station to another with or without troops, will be allowed the actual expense for conveyance of his wife (not being a trained schoolmistress) and family, in cases in which a free passage warrant has not been given, the cost not to exceed 2 annas per mile by road, and 2 pie by rail.

43. On all practicable occasions it will be the duty of schoolmasters to apply to the station authorities for free passage warrants before incurring expense on account of travelling.

XI.—Quarters.

44. Schoolmasters serving in India are entitled to quarters and tents, as allowed to non-commissioned officers of their relative ranks. When not provided with quarters or tents, an allowance of Rupees 15 per mensem will be given in lieu. If provided with quarters of a decidedly inferior description, they will be entitled, as compensation, to the difference between the amount of rent fixed for them and the value of the quarters assigned. The amount of compensation to be decided as in the case of commissioned officers.

A schoolmistress, not being the wife of a trained schoolmaster attached to the same corps, is allowed quarters or compensation on the same footing as a schoolmaster.

XII.—Regulations for Army Schools.

45. Further instructions regarding the discipline of schools, their arrangements, the supply, custody and management of school property, and the appointment, promotion, privileges, &c., of officers and subordinates, will be issued under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be:—

Senior Apothecary.....	Rupees 400
Apothecary { Above 5 years' service in that grade.....	200
{ Under 5 do do.....	150
Assistant { Above 5 do do.....	100
{ Under 5 do do.....	75
Passed Hospital Apprentice.....	50
Hospital Apprentice, 1st year.....	15
Do. 2nd do.....	20
Do. when in College, 1st year.....	20
Do. do. 2nd do.....	25
Do. do. 3rd do.....	30

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

When on Regimental or corresponding duty all subordinates will be supplied with free quarters, or compensation in lieu, with an increase at the Presidency Town of 50 per cent, when marching with Camp Equipage.

In addition to the ordinary rates of pay, a field allowance of Rupees 20 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant Grades when marching on in the field.

A similar amount will be granted, as staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of the Hospital of British Regiment or detachment of British Troops, or of a Battery of Artillery, or Depot or Sanitarium, or when attached to a General Hospital or Medical Store Depot.

The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale:—

	For those qualified in the English language.	For those not qualified in the English language.
1st Class Hospital Assistants of above 14 years' service.....	Rs. 60	Rs. 40
2nd do. do. of do. 7 do.....	40	30
3rd do. do. of under 7 do.....	25	20
Native Medical pupil, 1st year.....	7	5
Do. 2nd do.....	8	6
Do. in College or Medical School, 1st year.....	9	7
Do. do. 2nd do.....	19	8
Passed Medical pupils.....	16	12

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money.

Hospital Assistants will draw as field batta—those of the 1st class, Rupees 10, and the rest Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching in the field or in foreign service. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

Fort William, the 22nd January, 1883.

No. 69 of 1883.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned a revised and enhanced scale of pay and allowances, Staff and Bursar's pay, retiring for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. The following are the rates which will have effect from the 1st instant:—

PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND STAFF PAY.

3. All Warrant Officers will receive a monthly net "warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "warrant allowances," intended as a full equivalent for board, tentage and house-rent will together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Commissariat, or any Department where no other special departmental Staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant pay and allowances a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to his fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he will, whilst so unemployed, be entitled to his "warrant pay and allowances."

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he will only

be entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed, as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades:—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances.	Total Warrant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay when effective, and not receiving departmental Staff or consolidated Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
Deputy Commissary.....	Rs. 120	Rs. 180	Rs. 300	Rs. 230	Rs. 500
Assistant Commissary.....	75	150	225	150	375
Deputy Asst. Commissary.....	60	120	180	120	300
Conductor.....	50	50	100	60	160
Sub-Conductor.....	40	40	80	45	125

8. For broken periods the daily pay and allowances will be calculated at one-thirtieth of the monthly pay.

9. The extra Staff allowance of Rupees 60 and Rupees 30 to permanent Conductors of the 1st and 2nd class, will continue to be paid as heretofore in the Ordnance Department.

10. Warrant Officers in receipt of the effective Staff pay will, when on leave, be subject to reduction on the same principle as that applied to Commissioned Officers.

FURLOUGH AND INVALID PAY, RETIRED AND WOUNDED PENSIONS.

11. The annual furlough pay and retired pensions will be the same according to grades, and will be payable in British Currency. The invalid pay can only be drawn in India.

The wound pensions will be those laid down in Government General Order, No. 577 of 22nd May, 1867.

RATES.

GRADES.	Annual furlough pay and retired pensions.	Retired pay in India per mensem.	Invalid monthly pay.	Annual wound pension.
Deputy Commissary.....	£ 180	Rs. A. P. 150 0 0	Rs. 240	£ 100
Assistant do.....	100	100 0 0	175	70
Deputy Asst. Commissary.....	80	75 0 0	140	50
Conductor.....	75	62 8 0	100	35
Sub-Conductor.....	60	50 0 0	80	25

G. O. G., No. 57, dated 16th March, 1874.—Vile Part III, Civil, (Military Furlough Regulation of 1868, Revised), page 254 of this Manual.

G. O. G., 13th June, 1874, No. 146.—The following General Order by the Government of India, is republished:—

PORT WILLIAM, 5th June, 1874.

No. 535 of 1874.—The following additions and corrections of G. O. G., No. 171,* dated 25th February, 1874, are notified for general information. Order books to be corrected accordingly:—

To paragraph 1 add the following note:—

"NOTE.—The advantages granted by the furlough rules of 1851 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 1865, 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 Governments of India, and who may have elected to abide by the furlough rules of 1851, in preference to those of 1868, of course retain their election."

* Madras G. O. G., No. 57, dated 10th March, 1874.

2. For the 3rd clause of paragraph 5 substitute the following as Clauses 3 and 4:

§ 3. Such officers will be allowed an advance of passage money, or free passage in a troop ship 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.

§ 4. 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 officers.

3. After clause 4 of the same paragraph (para. 5) add the following:—

§ 5. 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.

1. Instead of the concluding sentence of Clause I of Rule XXII, following the words "if he possesses one," read:—

"The aggregate staff salary granted to the acting officer 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."

2. At the end of Rule XXII, insert the following note:—

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.

G. O. G., 24th July, 1874, No. 183.—The following General Order by the Government of India is republished:—

PORT WILLIAM, 17th July, 1874.

No. 739 of 1874.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the following monthly allowances for medical charges will hereafter be admitted, when, under exceptional circumstances, Medical Officers of the British Service fall into the additional charge of Native Troops, or Medical Officers of the Indian Service into additional charge of British Troops:—

I. To a Medical Officer of the British Service:—

When already in charge of a Brigade of Royal Artillery or Regiment or Wing of British Cavalry or Infantry, or acting in such charge.

	Rs.
(a) For the additional charge of a Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry.....	100
(b) For the additional charge of a Wing of a Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry, or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing.....	75
(c) For the additional charge of each Troop of Native Cavalry or Company of Infantry in excess of, or less than, a Wing, or for each Company of Sappers and Miners.....	10
(d) For the additional charge of a Field Battery of Native Artillery or of a Mountain Train Battery of the Punjab Frontier Force.....	25
(e) For the additional charge of any other Battery of Native Artillery.....	10

Without reference to the amount that may be available from the custody of the absentee.

II. To a Medical Officer of the British Service at stations where there is no "Garrison Surgeon-Major," or "Garrison Surgeon," or "Staff Surgeon-Major," or "Staff Surgeon," and "Medical Storekeeper," in accordance with G. G. O., No. 438 of 1872, which is hereby cancelled—

(a). For the extra medical charge of the Divisional Staff—Rs. 150 per mensem.

(b). For the extra medical charge of the Brigade Staff—Rs. 50 per mensem.

III. To a Medical Officer of the Indian Medical Department—

	When in charge of a Regiment or Wing of Native Cavalry or Infantry, or acting in such charge.	When in <i>sub-stitute charge</i> of less than a Wing of Native Cavalry or Infantry.
(a). For the additional charge of a Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry, consisting of not less than six Troops or Companies.....	150	100
(b). For additional charge of each Troop or Company when under six.....	20	15
(c). For each Battery of Royal Artillery.....	20	15

IV. No allowance will be admissible to British Medical Officers for the additional charge of Native Troops, or to Indian Medical Officers for the additional charge of British Troops, when in additional charge of less than a Battery, Troop, or Company.

V. British Medical Officers when in charge of Native Troops and not on duty with Regiments or Corps of their own service, and Indian Medical Officers in charge of British Troops, under like circumstances, will not be entitled to any extra pay beyond the pay and allowances of their rank in their respective services.

VI. This order does not in any way interfere with the rules in G. G. O., No. 370 of 14th April, 1867, relative to the grant of allowances to Medical Officers of the Indian Service for "extra charges" collected with that service.

G. G. O., 3rd October, 1872, No. 251.—The following General Order by the Government of India, is republished:—

PORT WILLIAM, 21st September, 1874.

No. 312 of 1874.—In continuation of previous orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to decide that the invalid and retiring pensions admissible to Warrant Officers while in India and in England shall be as follows:—

I. Warrant Officers invalided in India, after completion of the full or half periods of service laid down in paragraph 15 of G. G. O., No. 69 of 1868, are entitled (a) while in India to the full invalid pension of their rank. If subsequently desirous of returning to England, those invalided after completing full periods of service will, from date of embarkation, be allowed the full retiring pension of their rank, whilst those invalided after having served half the periods in question will be restricted from date of embarkation to four-fifths of the retiring pension of their rank, as prescribed in G. G. O., No. 518 of 1868, for Warrant Officers invalided while on leave in England.

II.—Warrant Officers invalided in India before they have served half the periods prescribed will only be allowed the invalid pension of the grades next below their own, and

* Madras G. O. G., No. 111, dated 22nd April, 1873.

" " " " No. 171, dated 20th April, 1867.

" " " " 19th June, 1868, No. 232.

" " " " 4th February, 1863, No. 19.

will, if desirous of returning to England, be entitled from date of embarkation to four-fifths of the retiring pension of those grades.

General Order by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council in the Military Department.

PORT WILLIAM, the 17th April, 1860.

No. 406 of 1859.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has decided that all Warrant Officers, after twenty-one years' service, who are not entitled to the advantages of the grade on account of insufficient service in the Department, shall be allowed the pension of the rank next below that of Sub-Conductor, viz., that of Sergeant-Major, being (2) two shillings and (3) six pence per diem, or (15) forty-five pounds (12) twelve shillings and (6) six pence per annum, provided that the last five years of service shall have been in a rank superior to that of Sergeant.

III.—Warrant Officers retiring (not invalided) in England or India with insufficient service to enable them to retire on the pension of their grade, will be dealt with under the provisions of G. G. O., No. 406 of 1859, a copy of which is marginally transcribed for facility of reference.

IV.—Warrant Officers proceeding to England after being pensioned in India will be provided with the passage money of their rank or free passage under existing rules, but it must be distinctly understood that those who proceed to England after being invalided will have no claim to be re-admitted to the invalid or Indian pension of their rank in the event of their returning to India.

The rates of pension of these Warrant Officers whose unfitness for active service may be caused by their own conduct or habits, will be those laid down in G. G. O., No. 598, dated 7th June 1870.

* Madras G. O. G., 21st June, 1870, No. 196.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.—*Public Dept., dated 3th June, 1867.*—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency; and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed:—

1ST DISTRICT.

D. R. THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., Surgeon.

Limits.

Dependent duties on District Surgeons.

All places lying north of the General Hospital, and of the northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District. } Surgeon to the Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital and Black Town Dispensary; in Medical charge of the Debtors' Jail and Foundling Hospital; and of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers residing in Black Town.

2ND DISTRICT.

W. MACRAE, Esq., B.M., M.C., M.A., Surgeon.—*Eur. P.A.*

J. J. L. RAYTON, M.D., M.C., Surgeon.—*Acting.*

All places within Municipal limits, lying north of the Poonamallee Road, and west of Cochrane's Canal are included in this District. } Surgeon to the Hospital for women and children and in medical charge of the Establishments of the Gun Powder and Gun Carriage Factories, and Military Female Orphan Asylum.

3RD DISTRICT.

S. B. HUNT, Esq., Surgeon-Major.—*Eur. P.A.*

J. B. THOMAS, Esq., Surgeon-Major.—*Acting.*

All places within Municipal limits, and lying between the Poonamallee and Mount Roads, are included in this District. } Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums and Body Guard.

4TH DISTRICT.

A. PORTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., M.B.L.S., Surgeon-Major.—*Eur. P.A.*

R. E. PEARSE, Surgeon-Major.—*Acting.*

All places within Municipal limits, south of the Mount Road and the houses south of the Adyar, are included in this District. } Surgeon to Triplicane Dispensary and the Club.

Lunatic Asylum.—L. C. NANNY, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Superintendent.

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	CORPS.	REMARKS.
SURGEON GENERAL			
<i>Relative Rank, Major General.</i>			
*C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B. (Honorary Physician to Her Majesty)	1 Apr. 1874	A. M. D.	Madras.
DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL			
<i>Relative Rank, Colonel.</i>			
T. C. O'Leary, M.A.	28 Apr. 1876	A. M. D.	England M.C.
C. D. Madden	28 June 76	do	Mysore Circle.—Bangalore.
A. H. Frazer	13 Sep. 77	do	Presidency Circle—Madras.
SURGEONS MAJOR			
<i>Ranking with Lieut. Colonels, but Junior of that Rank except for choice of Quarters.</i>			
H. H. Hassard	14 Mar. 1871	A. M. D.	P. M. O. British Troops, Barmah Circle.
R. C. Todd	19 Apr. 70	do	England M.C.
<i>Ranking with Lieutenant Colonels, but Junior of that Rank except for choice of Quarters.</i>			
<i>N.B.—The first dates here stated are those of the Commissions as Surgeon, the second those from which the Officers have the relative rank of Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
J. B. Cockburn, M.D.	6 Jan. 64	A. M. D.	In medical charge R. A. Bangalore, including Horse Artillery.
*E. M. Sinclair, M.D.	23 June 74	do	Offg. Deputy Surgeon-General, Hyderabad Circle.
A. D. Gulland, M.D.	23 Mar. 74	do	In medical charge R. A. Kanptec.
*W. H. Corbett, M.D.	10 Oct. 66	do	In Medical charge 48th Foot, Cannanore.
J. Landale, M.D.	23 June 74	do	In medical charge 12th Lancers, Secunderabad.
*R. W. Clifton	15 Jan. 72	do	In medical charge 12th Lancers, Secunderabad.
J. S. Comyn, M.D.	15 Sep. 77	do	In medical charge Depot Wellington.
	31 Aug. 72	do	In medical charge 1-21st Foot, Secunderabad.
	29 Sep. 77	do	
	1 April 73	do	
	22 Jan. 78	do	

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	LOCAL RANK.	CORPS.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR.—(Continued).				
N. R.—The first dates stated are those of the Commissions as Surgeons.				
*J. Mackenzie, M.D.	1 May 1864	A. M. D.	do	On Personal Staff of H. G. the Govr.
W. A. Gardiner	1 do	do	do	In medical charge 2-16th Foot, Secun- derabad.
S. A. C. Gaye	12 Feb. 75	11 Oct. 1871	do	In medical charge 14th Hussars, Ban- galore.
LS. H. C. Guinness	12 Mar. 75	11 do	do	D. d. Royal Artillery, Bangalore.
F. Pout	1 Nov. 75	do	do	In medl. charge 43rd Foot, Madras.
F. H. Welch	19 Mar. 76	1 April 73	do	In medical charge Female Hospital, Bangalore.
*E. Nicholson	28 April	do	do	In medl. charge R.A., St. Ths. Mount.
W. G. Ross, M.D.	28 do	do	do	In medl. charge 33rd Foot, Kamptee.
J. M. Waters	28 April	do	do	In medl. charge Depot Poonamallee.
*C. A. Maunsell, M.D.	28 do	do	do	England M. C.
*U. H. ESINP A. Krebner, M.D.	28 do	do	do	In medical charge Royal Artillery, Secunderabad, including Horse Artillery
LS. Alex. Turner, M.D.	28 do	do	do	England M. C.
J. Barker	28 do	30 Sept. 75	do	D. d. Royal Artillery, Secunderabad
J. Fleming, M.D.	28 do	do	do	In medl. charge 67th Regt., Bangalore.
T. S. Barrow, M. D.	28 do	do	do	Being duty 53rd Foot, Kamptee.
M. Cogan	28 do	do	do	In medl. charge, 89th Foot, Rangoon.
F. Johnson, M. R.	28 do	do	do	In medical charge R. A., Tonghoo.
LS. T. M. Kirkwood	28 do	31 March 76	do	D. d. 12th Lancers, Secunderabad.
T. Oughton	22 Aug.	do	do	D. d. 33rd Foot, Kamptee.
W. W. Tomlinson	30 Sep.	do	do	In medl. charge 2-13th Foot, Bellary.
LS. T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D.	30 Sep.	do	do	D. d. 43rd Foot, Madras.
J. M. McLean, M.D.	30 Sept.	do	do	In medl. charge, British Troops, Tri- chinopoly.
C. E. M. Shaw	30 do	do	do	D. d. R. A. Secunderabad.
*J. H. Hughes, M.D.	30 do	do	do	In medical charge Wing 44th Foot, Tonghoo.
LS. J. Canby, M. D.	30 do	do	do	In medl. charge Depot, Ramandroog.
J. Maturin	30 do	do	do	In medical charge G Battery 9 Bde. R. A., Bellary.
C. Healy	30 do	do	do	Medl. charge Det. 48th Foot, Calicut.
R. Collins, M.R.	31 Mar. 75	do	do	D. d. F. Battery 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.
W. Robertson, M.R.	31 do	do	do	In medl. charge Royal Arty. Rangoon.
G. B. Mount, M.D.	2 Oct.	do	do	Secy. & Statistical Officer to Surgeon Genl., B.M.S.
W. F. Stevenson, M. R.	31 Mar. 75	do	do	D. d. 14th Hussars, Bangalore.

SURGEONS

Ranking with Captains

T. Kingston, M.D.	1 Oct. 1867	A. M. D.	do	In medical charge R. A., Thayetnyo.
A. Kirwan	31 Mar. 63	do	do	D. d. 89th Foot Rangoon.
LS. E. M. Bradford	1 Oct.	do	do	D. d. 2-16th Foot, Secunderabad.
H. E. White	1 do	do	do	D. d. Royal Artillery Bangalore.
LS. F. E. Barrow	30 Sep. 71	do	do	D. d. Wing 44th Foot, Tonghoo.
LS. H. J. W. Barrow	30 do	do	do	In medical charge Detachment 48th Foot Mallia- pooram.

* Date of Commission as Surgeon.

29/6

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	CORPS.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS.—(Continued).			
Ranking with Lieutenants.			
LS. W. B. Miller, M.R.	31 Mar. 71	do	D. d. 2-13th Foot, Bellary.
LS. C. C. H. Smyth, M.D.	31 do	do	D. d. 44th Foot, Thayetnyo.
J. S. Forrester	30 Sep.	do	In Medical charge Detachment 89th Foot, Port Blair.
LS. R. H. Gardner, M. R.	30 do	do	D. d. R. A., Saint Thomas' Mount.
G. H. LeMotte	31 Mar. 73	do	In medl. charge Det. 33rd Foot, Secunderabad.
W. L. Chester, M.R.	31 do	do	D. d. 89th Foot, Rangoon.
W. M. James	30 Sep.	do	General duty Burmah Circle.
R. D. L. Kirkwood	30 do	do	D. d. R. A., Kamptee.
LS. E. A. Roche	1 Feb. 77	do	D. d. Depot, Poonamallee.
G. Laffan, M. R.	4 do	do	D. d. 35th Foot, Cannanore.
LS. U. J. Bourke	4 do	do	Genl. duty, Presidency Circle.
LS. J. Brodie, M. R.	4 do	do	D. d. 67th Foot, Bangalore.
F. G. L. Egan	4 do	do	D. d. Depot Wellington.
James Pedlow, M.R.	3 Feb. 78	do	D. d. 1-21st Foot, Secunderabad.
Jules I. Reuth	3 do	do	D. d. 2-13th Foot, Bellary.
R. T. Beamish, M.R.	3 do	do	D. d. 14th Hussars, Bangalore.
Jas. Anderson, M. R.	3 do	do	D. d. Royal Artillery, Trichinopoly.
J. Mulrenan, M. R.	3 do	do	D. d. 1-21st Foot, Secunderabad.
H. J. McLaughlin	3 do	do	D. d. 43th Foot, Cannanore.

BRITISH VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

1st CLASS.

W. A. Russell	4 Oct. 1873	do	14th Hussars—England M. C.
LS. W. S. Adams	21 Apr. 77	do	Offg. Remount Depot, Oossor.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

F. W. Going	3 June 63	do	Royal Artillery, Bangalore.
G. Durrant	2 Dec.	do	Royal Artillery, Kamptee.
LS. J. E. Elphick	14 July 67	do	3rd Light Cavalry, Secun-
W. D. Sartir	14 July	do	England M. C.
J. H. Cox	24 do	75	4th (P. W. D.) Light Cavalry, Bellary.
S. M. Wilson	14 do	do	12th Lancers.
HS. G. J. R. Raymond	24 do	do	1st Light Cavalry, Secunderabad.
M. C. Mitchell	19 July	75	Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.
M. Anderson	23 do	do	England M. C.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General.

*GEORGE SMITH, M.D.—Appointed 15th August 1876.

Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon General.

Surgeon Major GEORGE BIRDIE, M.B.—Appointed 28th March 1870.

Deputy Surgeons General (6).

William Williamson 1 Mar. 1875—Europe, M. C.
 William Judson van Someren, M.D. 28 Mar. 75—Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.—Eur. M. C.
 *P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 16 May 75—Mysore Division and Ceded Districts
 John Robert Theobalds 22 Feb. 76—Nagpore Force.
 John Wilson 12 May 76—Southern District.
 Henry Robert Oswald, M.D. 19 Aug. 76—British Burmah Division.

Garrison Surgeons.

Surgeon Major Joseph Marcus Joseph, M.D., LL.D. 12 Nov. 75—Bangalore.

Fort Surgeon.

Surgeon Major James Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. 7 May 1867—Fort St. George.

Assistant Garrison Surgeon.

Surgeon Major William Farquhar, M.D., 8 April 1864—Bangalore.

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Surgeon Major C. Cooper, M.D. 1st November 1876.

Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Surgeon Major WILLIAM ROBERT CORNISH, F.R.C.S.

Medical Staff at the Presidency.

RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
Offg. Dy. Surg. Genl. Colvin Smith, M.D.		Presidency District.
Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D.	26 Sept. 1865	Superintendent of the Lying-in Hospital.
do. M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.	1 Mar. 75	Physician, General Hospital.
do. H. King, M.B., A.M.	26 Dec. 70	Chemical Examiner.
do. J. Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.	7 May 67	Fort Surgeon, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties.
do. R. W. Cockerill.	11 Nov. 76	Surgeon of the General Hospital.
do. J. Murray, M.D.	15 Oct. 75	Examiner, Medical Accounts, &c.
do. R. E. Pearse.		Acting Surgeon, 4th District.
do. A. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.L.A.	19 Dec. 76	Surgeon 4th District, including "Club."—Eur. P. A. and M. C.
do. S. B. Hunt.	19 Dec. 76	Surgeon, 3rd District, including "Body Guard."—Europe M. C.
do. J. B. Thomas, L.R.C.P.L.		Acting Surgeon 3rd District.
do. L. C. Nanney.	15 Oct. 75	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
do. E. F. Brockman.	1 Mar. 75	Ophthalmic Surgeon, Genl. Hospital.
Surgeon W. Macrae, M.B., M.C., M.A.	4 June 75	Surgeon, 2nd District.—Europe, P. A.
do. D. R. Thompson, M.D.	1 Mar. 75	Surg., 1st District & Medl. Insp. of Emigrants.
do. J. J. L. Ratton, M.D. & M.C.		Acting Surgeon, 2nd District.
do. C. Sibthorpe.	28 Mar. 75	Resident Surgeon, General Hospital.
do. J. A. Laing, M.D.	15 Feb. 78	Insp. of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commr.
do. A. M. Branfoot, M.D.	4 June 75	Asst. Physician, General Hospital and Professor of Hygiene.

Medical College.

COLLEGE COUNCIL.

Surgeon Major MICHAEL CUDMORE FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.—28th Mar. 1875—Principal.

Surg. Major W. H. HARRIS, M.D.
 do. H. KING, M.B. & A.M.
 do. J. KEES, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.
 do. R. W. COCKERILL.
 do. L. C. NANNEY.

PROFESSORS.
 Surg. Maj. E. F. BROCKMAN.
 Surgeon C. SIBTHORPE.
 do. A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.
 Hony. Surg. R. HARVEY, F.R.C.S.E. & F.C.S.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.....	Surg. Major M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.	1 Mar. 1875
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.....	Surgeon Major R. W. COCKERILL.....	11 Nov. 76
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA & THERAPEUTICS.....	Surgeon Major L. C. NANNEY.....	24 June 76
PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.....	Surgeon Major H. KING, M.B., A.M.	
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY.....	Surgeon Major W. H. HARRIS, M.D.	26 Sept. 65
PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY AND PHYSIOLOGY.....	Surgeon Major E. F. BROCKMAN.....	1 Mar. 75
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.....	Surgeon Major H. KING, M.B., A.M.	26 Dec. 70
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.....	Surgeon Major J. KEES, M.D. & M.R.C.P.L.	3 May 67
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.....	—	
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY.....	Surgeon C. SIBTHORPE.....	28 Mar. 75
PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.....	Surgeon A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.	17 April 77
PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.....	Hony. Surg. R. HARVEY, F.R.C.S.E. & F.C.S.	14 July 74
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND MATERIA MEDICA.....	Hony. Surg. R. HARVEY, F.R.C.S.E. & F.C.S.	11 April 76
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY AND CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.....	Hony. Surgeon R. WILKINS, F.R.C.S.	8 Feb. 53
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.....	Apothecary W. HAMILTON.....	11 April 76
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.....	Apothecary W. KARNET.....	28 Feb. 68
NATIVE ASSISTANT.....	1st Class Hosp. Asst. T. CUNNOOSAWMY.....	24 July 60
LIBRARIAN.....	P. R. NARRAINSAMY MOODELLY.....	12 Dec. 60

STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE at the PRESIDENCY under the control of the SURGEON GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, for the purpose of examining Officers and others applying for leave on Medical Certificate, for compensation for Wounds, and final Examination for Wound Pension, and Candidates for admission to the Service as Uncovenanted Medical Officers or for duty on Ship board, and for performing such other duties as may be confided to it by the SURGEON-GENERAL.

Ex-Officio President of the Committee.

Offg. Deputy Surgeon General C. SMITH, M.D.

Members of the Committee available two at a time.

Surg. Major W. H. HARRIS, M.D.	Surgeon Major A. PORTER, M.D.—Eur. Surg.	W. MACRAE, M.D., M.C., M.A.
do. C. COOPER, M.D.	P. A. & M. C.	Europe.
do. M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.	do. S. B. HUNT.	do. D. H. THOMPSON, M.D.
do. H. ADAM, F.R.C.S.	do. J. B. THOMAS, L.R.C.P.L.	do. J. J. L. RATTON, M.D. & M.C.
do. H. KING, M.B. & A.M.	do. L. C. NANNEY.	do. C. SIBTHORPE.
do. R. W. COCKERILL.	do. E. F. BROCKMAN.	do. A. M. BRANFOOT, M.D.

The Committee meet at the Office of the Deputy Surgeon General every Saturday at 11 A.M., and at the General Hospital every Monday at 7 A.M.

Season of Appointment	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Relative Rank.	REMARKS.
SURGEON GENERAL 2.				
Relative rank, <i>Major General.</i>				
A 1844	*George Smith, M.D.	15 Aug. 1876-68		
DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL 6.				
Relative rank, <i>Colonel.</i>				
A 1844	William Williamson	1 Mar. 1875-68	Europe M. C. 6 months from 18th March, 1878, and G. O. 22nd October 1878.	
H 1843	Wm. Jackson vanSomeren, M.D.	28 Mar. 68	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Europe M. C. 6 months, G. O. 13th Sep. 1878.	
A	*Patrick Gerald Fitzgerald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	16 May 68	Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.	
A 1848	John Robert Theobalds	22 Feb. 76	Nagpore Force.	
A 1850	John Wilson	12 May 68	Southern District.	
A	Henry Robert Oswald, M.D.	19 Aug. 68	British Burmah Division	
*I have full consolidated pay from the 1st February to the 15th March 1876 whilst officiating as Deputy Surgeon General, a period covering upwards of the 5 years tenure of appointment.				
SURGEONS MAJOR.				
Relative rank, <i>Junior Lieutenant-Colonel except for choice of Quarters.</i>				
A 1851	*James Edward Dickinson	19 Sep. 71	68 Attached 15th N. I.	
A	*Colvin Smith, M.D.	8 Nov. 68	Offg. Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency Divn. and Northern District.	
H 1852	Joseph Marcus Joseph, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.E. & F.R.C.P.L.	20 Nov. 72	54 Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.	
A	Edw. Somerset Cleveland, M.D.	20 do	90 Europe P. A. 3 years, from 18th March 1878.	
A 1853	William Henry Harris, M.D.	13 Feb. 73	68 Superintendent Lying-in-Hospital and Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College.	
A	*William Henry Hunt, M.D.	14 May 68	Offg. Dy. Surg. Genl., Hyderabad Sub. Force.	
N. D.—The first dates here stated are those of the Commissions as Surgeons, the second those from which the Officers have the relative rank of Lieut.-Colonel.				
A 1853	Henry Thompson Shaw	108 p. 65	68 in Medical charge N. I. Depot, and European Artillery Veteran Company Fulaivaram.	
A	Alfred Sanderson, M.D., M.A.	108 p. 73	54 H. S. Force, in Medical charge of the duties detailed in P. M. G., No. 3269, dated 19th Sept. 1891.	
A	Clarence Cooper, M.D., F.R.C.S.	20 Nov. 65	68 Principal Medical Storekeeper.	
A 1854	Samuel Jardine Wyndome, M.D.	24 Mar. 60	68 Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad.	

Season of Appointment	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Relative Rank.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR—continued.				
A 1851	William Robert Cornish, F.R.C.S.	1 Apr. 68	63	Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
A	Ardern Hulme Beaman	1 Apr. 74	63	4th N. I.
A	George Stewart Watson, M.D., M.A.	10 Jun. 74	63	Zillah Surgeon Coimbatore.
A	Donald Coleman McAllum, M.D.	12 Sep. 74	63	Civil Surgeon Cannanore.
A 1855	*William Pearl	30 Dec. 66	63	Sappers and Miners.
A	*William Doyle, M.D., F.R.C.S.	24 Jan. 75	63	Civil Surgeon, Cochin—Eur. P. A. and M. C. 15 months, from 11th March 1878.
A	*Edmund Eyre Lloyd	24 Jan. 75	63	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Tanjore.
A	*Michael Cudmore Furrell, M.D., F.R.C.S.	24 Jan. 75	63	Physician of the General Hospital and Principal of Professor of Medicine in the Medical College.
A	*George Alexander Burn, M.D. & M.B.	30 May 75	63	4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.
A	Robert Dempster	4 Aug. 67	63	34th L. I.
A	John Houston, M.D.	4 Aug. 75	63	Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.
A	*Henry Elmsley Basted, M.D.	4 Aug. 75	63	Assay Master, Calcutta Mint—Eur. P. A. 16 months, from 25th March 1878.
A	Henry Crocker, M.D.	4 Aug. 75	63	Offg. 4th Cavalry, Hyd. Contingent—Eur. M. C. 2 years, from 15th October 1877.
A	*Hunter Adam	4 Aug. 75	54	10th N. I.
A	*William Henry Morgan	4 Aug. 75	63	30th N. I.—Acting Civil Surgeon Cochin.
A 1856	Henry King, M.D. & A.M.	11 Jan. 68	63	Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Madras Med. College.
A	*Benjamin Williamson, M.D.	11 Jan. 75	63	2nd Cavalry Hyd. Contg.—Eur. P. A. and M. C. 2 years, from 18th Feb. 1878.
A	George Bidie, M.D.	30 Jan. 76	63	Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon General, Indian Med. Dept.—Supt. Government Central Museum, Madras.
A	*John Henderson, M.D.	20 Feb. 68	63	Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore.
A	Hamilton McElhannon Ross, M.D.	20 Feb. 68	63	D. d. Saint Thomas' Mount.
A	Charles Thick Eves	20 Feb. 68	63	6th Infantry Hyd. Contg.
A	James Sadleir Ridings, M.D.	20 Feb. 68	63	Europe M. C., from 8th April 1878, & G. O., 1st June 1878.
A	James Joseph Hefferman	20 Feb. 68	63	22nd N. I.—Eur. P. A. & M. C. 2 years, from 25th March 1878.
A	David William Trimnell	20 Feb. 68	54	Civil Surgeon, Ryepore—Eur. M. C., 20 months, from 15th April 1878.
A	Charles Abdy Andrews	25 Apr. 68	63	Medl. Officer, Coonoor, with charge of Kotagerry
A	John McNeale Donnelly, M.D.	25 Apr. 76	63	1st Light Cavalry.
A	James Keess, M.D. & M.B., F.R.C.L.	3 Jul. 68	63	Fort Surg., Fort St. George, with Port & Marine duties—Medl. Inspector of Seamen at Madras, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medl. College.
A	*Robert William Cockerill	4 Aug. 68	54	Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery, &c., Medical College.
A	*Charles Robertson, M.D.	4 Aug. 68	63	Zillah Surg. & Supt. of Jail, Cuddalore.
A	Alexander Gamack, M.D. & M.B.	4 Aug. 68	63	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Malabar—Eur. M. C. 2 years, from 8th Oct. 1877.
A	Gerald de Wilton, M.D.	4 Aug. 68	63	Presidency Division.
A	*James Ross, M.D.	4 Aug. 76	63	Attached (Q's O.) Sappers and Miners.
A	*Wm. Fredk. deFabeck, M.D.	29 Jan. 69	63	Civil Surgeon, Moulmein.

Season of Appt.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR—continued.			
h 1857	*George Edward Whetton, M.D. & B.A.	29 Jan. 69	65 Eur. P. A., 2 years, from 23rd April 1878.
h	Thomas Beaumont, M.D.	29 Jan. 69	54 Residency Surgeon, Indore—Eur. M. C. 20 months—G. O. 21st August 1877.
h	William Pierce Kelly	9 June 69	68 Inspector General of Jails, Sanitary Commissioner and Supt. of Vaccination, British Burma.
1858	Henry John Beach	27 Jan. 70	65 Civil Surgeon, Cocanada.
h	William Farquhar, M.D.	28 May 70	65 Asst. Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.
h	John Law, M.D.	28 May 70	65 Supt. of the Central Jail at Nagpore.—Europe P. A., 1 year.
h	Walter Fry	29 June 70	68 Residency Surgeon, Travancore.—Europe P. A., 2 years from 1st Oct. 1877.
h	William John Bustard, M.D.	23 July 70	65 1st N. I.
h	James McDonald Houston, M.D.	23 July 70	65 Physician to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.
h	Wm. Howland Roberts, M.D.	23 July 70	65 Civil Surgeon, Calicut.
h	John Murray, M.D.	23 July 70	65 Examiner of Medical Accounts, and of Military and Medical Fund Accounts.

Relative rank, Major.

N. D.—The dates here stated are those of the Commissions of Surgeons.

h 1859	*John Bildebeck	10 Feb. 1871	65 Supt. of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry.
h	*Robert Edmund Pearse	10 do	65 Zillah Surgeon, Salera—Offg. Surgeon 4th Dist. Madras, including "Club."
h	George Daniel Riddell	10 do	65 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
h	James McLeod Ross	10 do	54 Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Nellore.
h	*Joseph Dougall, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	10 do	54 Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.
h	Benjamin Thomas Saffstein	27 July	65 2nd L. C.
h	Joseph Francis Barter	27 do	54 Civil Surgeon, Seonee Dist.
h	Hugh Griffith	27 do	54 Civil Surgeon, Bangalore.—Europe M. C., 2 years, from 10th April 1878.
h 1860	Charles Robert George Parker	20 Jan.	72 65 12th N. I.—Acting Civil Surgeon, Vellore.
LS. 1865	Alex. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.I.A.	31 Mar.	77 65 Surgeon 4th District including "Club"—Europe P. A. & M. C. 7 months, G. O. 26th April 1878.
LS.	Samuel Bradshaw Hunt	31 do.	65 Surgeon, 3rd District, including "Body Guard"—Eur. P. A. 20 months, from 25th March 1878.
LS.	William Smyth Fox	31 do.	54 Medical Officer, Ootacamund.
LS.	David John McCarthy, M.D., M. C., F.R.C.S.E.	31 do.	65 33rd N. I.
*T.L.S.	James Byers Thomas, L.R.C.P.L.	2 Oct.	65 Zillah Surgeon, Trichinopoly.—Acting Surgeon 3rd District including "Body Guard."
LS. 1862	Lewis Charles Nunnay	31 Mar.	73 54 Supdt. Lunatic Asylum, Madras, and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College.
LS.	Charles Edwin McVitte, M.D., S.I.	31 do.	65 3rd Light Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
LS. 1865	James Atkinson West Spencer, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.D.	25 May	65 4th (P. W. O.) L. C.
LS.	Daniel Frederick Bateman	29 July	65 3rd L. C.
LS. 1	Edward Forster Brockman	1 Oct.	65 Ophthalmic Surgeon; General Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery & Physiology.
LS.	*James Forbes Sargent	1 do.	54 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
LS.	*Henry Hyde	1 do.	65 Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Tellicherry.
LS.	John William Strong	1 do.	65 8th N. I.—Madras & Ootacamund S. C. from 17th March 1878 to 31st Jan. 1879, G.O., 10th May & 14th Sep. 1878.

Season of Appt.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS.			
Relative rank, Captain.			
LS. 1	67 William Muir, M.D., M.C., M.A.	1 April 1867	54 Surg., 2d Dist.—Eur. P. A. 20 months, from 13th Mar. 1876, and G. O., 10th Nov. 1877, and G.O. 1st Feb. & G. O., 9th Aug. 1878.
LS. C.	Terence Joseph McGann	1 do.	54 Civil Surgeon, Ashtagram Division, Mysore.
HS.	James Hutton Ritchie, M.D.	1 do.	65 2th N. I.
LS.	James Smith	1 do.	65 Civil Surg. & Supt. of Jail, Vizagapatam.
LS.	Arthur Luke Hackett	1 do.	65 Civil Surgeon and Supt. of the Jail Bellary.
HS.	Henry James Hallett	1 do.	65 32nd N. I.
LS.	David Robert Thompson, M.D.	1 do.	54 Surgeon 1st Dist.; and Medl. Insp. of Emigrants.
LS.	Robt. Vincent Power, M.A., M.D.	1 do.	65 41st N. I.
LS.	Alexander McClogh, M.D.	1 do.	65 35th N. I.
LS.	*James Joseph Louis Ratten, M.D. and M. C.	30 Sep.	54 Zillah Surgeon & Supt. of Jail, Chittoor—Acting Surgeon 2d District, Madras.
LS.	Edward Alfred Trimmell	30 do.	54 Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Chingleput—Eur. P. A. 2 years, from 21st March 1878.
LS.	*Charles Albert Harvey	30 do.	65 40th N. I.—Eur. M. C. 2 years, from 15th May 1877.
LS. 1868	Patrick Richard Martin, M.D.	1 Apr.	65 140th N. I.
LS.	Joseph Patrick McDermott	1 do.	65 36th N. I.
LS.	Alfred Eugenius Delgairns	1 do.	65 7th N. I.
HS.	Frederick Nath Mookerjee	1 do.	65 29th N. I.
LS.	John Francis Fitzpatrick, M.D.	1 do.	65 Zillah Surgeon Negapatam.
LS.	Henry Mervyn Gray Archdall	1 do.	65 30th N. I.
LS.	Frederick Henry Blenkinsop	1 Oct.	65 5th N. I.
LS. 1869	Michael Edward Murphy, M.D.	1 Apr.	65 19th N. I.
LS.	William Price, M.D.	1 do.	65 Medical Officer Ootacamund.
LS. 1870	Samuel Matthias Tyrrell	1 do.	65 Zillah Surgeon & Supt. of Jail, Guntur—Eur. P. A. 2 years, from 19th June 1878.
LS. 1871	William Hops Bonth, F.R.S.	1 do.	65 2nd N. I.
LS.	Joseph Backhouse	1 do.	65 26th N. I.
LS.	David Sinclair, M.D.	1 Oct.	65 Superintendent Central Jail, Moulema.
LS.	John North	1 do.	65 Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Berhampore.—Europe P. A. 20 months, from 13th July 1878.
LS.	Edward Fawcett	1 do.	65 37th N. I.—Eur. P. A. 2 years, from 13th May 1878.
LS.	W. Joseph Hastings, M.D., M.Ch.	1 do.	65 Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Tinnevely.
LS.	Thos. Charles Howell Spencer	1 do.	65 17th N. I.
LS.	Henry George Hall	1 do.	65 Attached 16th N. I.
LS. 1870	Charles Sibthorpe	1 Apr.	70 65 Resident Surgeon, General Hospital.—and Professor of Pathology.—In Medical charge B & E Cos., Sappers and Miners, on Field Service.
LS.	James Anderson Leing, M.D.	1 do.	65 Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
LS.	Henry David Cook, M.D.	1 do.	65 Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Masulipatam.
LS. 1872	Arthur Mudge Brantford, M.D.	30 Mar.	72 65 Asst. Physician General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene.
HS.	Christopher John McNally, M.D.	30 do.	75 3rd L. I.
LS.	William John Butler	30 do.	65 15th N. I.—Eur. M. C. 2 years, from 25th Aug. 1877.
LS.	William Edward Johnson, M.D.	30 do.	65 16th N. I.—Offg. Civil Surg. Seoni, Central Provs.
LS.	Stanley Locker Dobie	30 do.	65 Hd. Qrs. and Wing 20th N. I. Acting Residency Surgeon, Travancore.
LS.	George Frederick Bevan	30 do.	65 24th N. I.
LS.	Christopher Lloyd, M.D., M.C.	30 do.	65 31st N. I.
HS.	Andrew Francis Dobson, M.D.	30 do.	65 Zillah Surgeon & Supt. of Jail, Mangalore.—Eur. M. C. 2 years, from 28th March 1878.
LS.	Charles Little, M.D.	30 do.	65 Civil Surgeon, Akola, and Offg. Sanitary Comm. Insp. Genl. of Dispensaries and Supt. of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
LS.	Thomas Mayne	30 do.	65 Civil Surgeon, Damoh.
LS.	John Crofton Lawrenson	30 do.	65 21st N. I.
LS.	Edward Lovings	1 Oct.	65 11th N. I.
LS.	Augustus Napoleon Rogers-Harrison	1 do.	65 29th N. I.
LS.	Lionel Beech	1 do.	65 Eur. M. C. 18 months, G. O., 2nd Sep. 1878.
LS.	Daniel Henry Cullimore, F.R.C.S.	1 do.	65 Eur. M. C. 20 months, G. O., 5th March 1878.
LS.	R. Plunkett Esmonde-White	1 do.	65 35th N. I.

550	Indian Medical Department.		[PART IV,
Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS—concluded. Relative Rank, Lieutenant.			
LS. 1873	William Richard Browne, M.D.	1 Apr. 1873	3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
LS. "	Mark Robinson	1 do	27th N. I.—Europe M.C. 18 months, G. O., 25th November 1878.
LS. "	Arthur Henry Leapingwell	1 do	13th N. I.
LS. "	James Scott Dill, M.D.	1 do	23th N. I.
LS. "	Hazlett Allison, M.D.	30 Sep.	25th N. I.
LS. "	John George Collis, M.D.	30 do	23rd N. I.
LS. "	Thos. James Hackett Wilkins	30 do	Acting Zillah Surgeon & Supt. of Jail, Madras.
LS. 1874	Henry Martin Lockler	31 Mar.	68 Off. Civil Surgeon Hashnugabad Central Provs.
LS. "	Percy Hugh Benson	31 do	68 Civil Surgeon, Nagar Division, Mysore.
LS. "	Robert Warder	31 do	68 Presidency Division.
LS. "	John Lancaster	31 do	68 Acting Zillah Surgeon, Salem.
LS. "	Walter Gaven King	31 do	68 Civil Surgeon, and Supt. of Jail, Kurnool.
LS. "	William O'Hara	30 Sep.	68 Acting Zillah Surgeon, Trichinopoly.
LS. "	Thomas Hume, M.D.	30 do	75 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.
LS. "	Michael Sweetnam, M.D.	30 do	68 Under Chief Comr., British Bariaah.
LS. 1875	George Tucker Thomas	31 Mar.	75 68 Attached 12th N. I.
LS. "	Arthur James Sturmer	31 do	68 36th N. I.
LS. "	Benjamin Harvey Williams, M.D. & M.C.	31 do	68 Acting Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Mangalore.
LS. "	*Archibald Adams, M.D.	31 do	75 Medical Charge 2d Infy. Hyderabad Contingent, and Medl. Officer of the Political Agencies at Kota Jhabia Patun Rajpootana.
LS. "	Edward Ferrand	30 Sep.	68 Attached Head Quarters, & Wing 20th N. I.
LS. H.S. 6	Francis Hookins Pedroza, A.B.	30 do	68 Hyderabad Suby. Force.
LS. 1876	John Mailand	31 Mar.	76 75 Eur. M. C. 20 months, from, 25th March 1878.
LS. "	George Lemon Walker, M.D.	31 do	75 Acting Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Chittoor.
LS. "	Joseph Hunter	31 do	75 30th N. I.
LS. "	Charles Lethbridge Swaine	31 do	75 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—temporary.
LS. "	Maurice Henry Smith	31 do	75 Wing 20th N. I. Nowgong, and in Medl. charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency.
LS. "	William Alexander Lee	30 Sep.	75 Granted leave on S. C. at Cyprus.
LS. "	Montague Stokes Eyre M.D., C.M.	30 do	75 Hyderabad Contingent.—Offg. Medl. Officer, 5th Infy. Hyderabad Contingent.
LS. 1877	Thomas King Rogers M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., & M.R.C.S.	31 Mar.	77 75 Attached 6th N. I.
LS. H.S.	Henry Augustus Fitzroy Keller, in T. M.D., C.M.	31 do	75 Attached Wing 2nd N. I. Sumbulpore.
in T.	Donald Elcum	31 do	75 Southern District, d. d. Cuddalore.
LS. "	Nityamanda Chatterjee	31 do	75 Presidency Division.
LS. "	Charles Henry Bennett	1 Oct.	75 Attached Head Quarters & Wing 22nd N. I.
LS. "	William Henry Thornhill	1 do	75 1st L. C.
LS. "	Robert Henry Robinson	1 do	75 Nagpore Force.
LS. "	Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter	1 do	75 Southern District.
LS. 1878	Thomas Henry Pope	30 Mar.	78 75 Presidency Divn. d. d. Lying-in-Hospital.
LS. "	Robert Pemberton	30 do	75 Southern District.
LS. "	D. P. Warlick	30 do	75 Ceded Districts.
LS. "	James Joseph Moran, M.D.	30 do	75 Presidency Divn. d. d. General Hospital.
LS. "	Ferdinand Clarence Smith	30 do	75 Presidency Divn. d. d. General Hospital.
LS. "	William Adair Quayle, M.D.	30 do	75 Hyderabad Suby. Force.
LS. "	Henry Armstrong	30 do	75 Presidency Divn. d. d. General Hospital.

MILITARY.]	GOVERNMENT LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.	551
GOVERNMENT LYING-IN-HOSPITAL. Near St. Andrew's Church, Egmore—Opened 26th July 1841.		
Surgeon-Major W. H. Harris, M.D. Superintendent. Mr. S. L. Falconer 1st Class Asst. Apothecary—Resident Apoth.		
Mr. V. J. Stagg 1st Class Asst. Apothecary—Junior Apoth.		
C. Moolooosawmy, No. 393 1st Class Hospital Assistant.		
Mrs. M. Spain Matron.		
Mrs. M. Emanuel Assistant Matron.		
S. Iswara Iyer Writer and Steward.		
Europeans, Indo-Britons and Native Women of all castes are admitted into Hospital, and dieted during their stay at the Institution. Native women, while awaiting confinement receive a money allowance of two annas per diem, in lieu of diet.		
Scale of Charges sanctioned for Civil patients who may avail themselves of the benefit of this Institution.		
With salaries or means under 25 Rupees per mensem—Free.		
	Per diem.	With from 150 to 199 Rs. per mensem
With from 25 to 49 Rs. per mensem	0 4 0	Do. 200 to 299 " " " 2 0 0
Do. 50 to 99 " " "	0 8 0	Do. 300 to 499 " " " 3 0 0
Do. 100 to 149 " " "	0 12 0	Do. 500 and upwards..... 5 0 0
Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers not performing Regimental duty are charged Civil rates for their wives and families.—G. O. G. C. 20th September 1870, No. 1221.		
Except in the case of the families of Government servants, ten days' payment to be made in advance on admission, and repeated every tenth day.		
Out-patients are seen every morning between 7 and 9 o'clock.		
There is no establishment at this Institution for procuring Wet Nurses. When assistance is required in procuring Amias, a sum of 2 rupees should be sent with the application to cover cost of cooly and carriage hire.		
A class, consisting of a limited number of European and East Indian female pupils for instruction in practical Midwifery, exists at this Institution by permission of Government, European and East Indian Candidates are required to pass through a course of training in Sick Nursing at other Hospitals previous to entry at this Institution. At the end of six months, they will be examined when qualified, receive a Nurse Certificate.		
The Midwifery pupils are resident in Hospital and are allowed to remain under instruction for a period not exceeding nine months, when, if found by examination competent to practice as Midwives, they are presented with a Diploma.		
Pupils receive an allowance of 15 Rupees per mensem as ration money for a period of 6 months only in the Sick Nurse Class, and for 6 months only in the Midwifery Class.		
Candidates should furnish, with a written application for admission as a pupil, testimonials of character, and state her age, condition, residence, previous experience in nursing, &c., and whether European or East Indian.		
A class also exists for training Native pupils in Midwifery. Women of the Barber caste are preferred.		
Rules for the entertainment and instruction of Midwifery Pupils at the Lying-in-Hospital.		
The following regulations will apply whenever candidates may be admitted, under special circumstances, to the class of Midwifery Pupils at the Lying-in-Hospital, who have		

not passed through a preliminary course of training and passed the prescribed examination for Sick Nurses :—

I. The period of residence in hospital shall not be less than 12 months or more than 15 months. If a pupil be unable to qualify both as a Sick Nurse and as a Midwife at the end of that time, she will be liable to dismissal as incompetent to qualify. The first six months of residence will, as a rule, be devoted by pupils to the study and practice of Sick Nursing, and the remainder of the time to the study and practice of Midwifery.

II. Candidates should, if married or widows, be not less than 20 or more than 35 years of age, and if single, not under 25 years of age.

III. Candidates must apply for admission to the Superintendent of the Lying-in-Hospital on Wednesdays or Fridays, or by letter, and information must be given on the following points :—

Condition.—Whether married, widowed, or single.

Age.—Date of Birth, where born, and present address.

Race.—Whether European, Eurasian, or Native.

State of health.—Age of youngest child, if any.

IV. European and Eurasian Candidates must possess the following qualifications :—

a. Ability to read fluently and explain the meaning of a passage of not less than twenty lines in any standard work.

b. Ability to write to dictation a passage of not less than fifteen lines from any standard work.

c. Ability to converse freely and describe any common object or occurrence.

d. Testimonials of moral character and respectability.

V. The names of candidates who pass a fair examination and are otherwise eligible, will be recorded in a register at the Lying-in Hospital, from which selections will be made, for entertainment as pupils, from time to time, as vacancies occur.

More than three errors will be held to disqualify a candidate for three months, but at the end of that time she may again be examined.

VI. The examination of candidates at Madras will be conducted at the Lying-in-Hospital, and up-country by the Senior Medical Officer of the Station. In the latter case the dictation paper, with report on the other subjects of examination, on her appearance and intelligence, and on the probability of her being able to qualify as a Midwife, will be sent to the Superintendent of the Lying-in-Hospital for registration.

VII. A Candidate cannot be entertained as a Midwifery pupil while pregnant or suckling, but her name may be registered for admission to the class at a future time. No child is permitted to reside in the quarters of the Midwifery Pupils.

VIII. Midwifery Pupils on first joining the class are entitled to "travelling batta" at the rate of one anna per mile from any station within the Madras Presidency at which they may have been residing; and "return batta" at the same rate after passing the prescribed examinations.

IX. The Pupils will reside in the hospital compound, and will occupy furnished quarters.

X. The entire control of the Pupils is vested in the Superintendent. Disobedience of orders, or of the rules of the institution, and misconduct of any kind will be punished according to the gravity of the offense by extra duty, suspension, or dismissal.

XI. When it appears to the Superintendent that a Pupil after a fair trial is not likely to qualify as an efficient Midwife, she will be allowed the option of resigning.

W. H. HARRIS, M. B.,

Superintendent, Lying-in-Hospital.

List of Midwives residing at MADRAS who have received Certificates of Qualification at the Government Lying-in-Hospital.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. E. Cayson.....	East Indian	Black Town.
" J. Duffus.....	do.	Do. Centre Street.
" J. A. James.....	do.	Matron, Lock Hospital, Black Town.
" M. Dunn (1).....	do.	Pursewaukum, Moorgapah Modelly Street.
" E. M. Brady (2).....	do.	Black Town, Old Jail Street.
" A. Colburn.....	do.	Do. Jones' Street.
" E. Lackey (3).....	do.	New Town.
" A. Ours.....	do.	Royapoorum, Tannah Street.
" M. A. Hossie.....	do.	New Town, Centre Street.
" Louisa Sewell.....	do.	Chintadripettah, Barracks Road.
" A. M. McClean.....	do.	Vepery, Maddox Street.
" M. Stages.....	European	New Town, 3rd Street.
" S. J. Shaw.....	East Indian	Stringer's Road, New Town.
" A. Sterling.....	do.	Park Town.
" S. Thompson.....	do.	Nursingapoorum, Blacker's Street, No. 22.
" M. L. Rofin.....	do.	Vepery, near Foster Press.
" A. Hossie (4).....	do.	Friend-in-Need Societies' Premises.
" M. Spain.....	European	Matron, Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.
" L. Sylva (5).....	East Indian	New Town, 3rd Street, No. 21.
" E. Scales.....	do.	Do. Wootocattan Street, No. 6.
" R. Beard.....	do.	Royapoorum, Tannah Street.
" E. Robertson †.....	do.	Park Town, Church Street.
" H. E. Day.....	do.	Do.
" E. A. Bassel.....	do.	Care of Messrs. Turton & Leggett Mount Rd.
" S. Allan.....	do.	Park Town, Colunday Street.
" J. G. Seeluna.....	do.	Do.
" J. M. Ford †.....	do.	Royapettah, Cathedral Alms House.
" C. Lupprian †.....	do.	Park Town, Antony Street, No. 10.
" J. A. Prager †.....	European	Maddox Street, No. 5, Vepery.
" A. Vaughan.....	East Indian	Loock's Gardens.
" M. Atkinson.....	European	Vepery Hospital.
Thoyee (1).....	Native	Teynampett.
Mrs. C. Dixon †.....	East Indian	Park Town.
Mary Anne (2).....	Native	Vepery Church Compound.
Mrs. Lovell (3).....	East Indian	Black Town, Philips' Street, No. 3.
" L. A. Yettie.....	do.	Park Town, School Street.
" E. Smith.....	do.	Pursewaukum, High Road.
Mrs. E. Judge (7).....	do.	Vepery, Maddox Street.
Mrs. E. Shandley.....	do.	New Town, 1st Street.
" M. A. Harris.....	do.	Ordinance Lines, Black Town.
" A. Woodlock.....	do.	Black Town.
Roshun Bee (8).....	Mahomedan	Triplacane.
Chelvum (14).....	Native	Mackay's Gardens.
Mrs. L. Stracey (9).....	East Indian	Chintadripettah, Tannah Street.
" Hereford.....	do.	Black Town.
" C. Casburn.....	do.	Chintadripettah, River Road.
" Bartels.....	European	Pursewaukum High Road, No. 9.
Miss Blackwell.....	do.	Sunny Side Lodge, Egmore.
Mrs. C. A. Hodges.....	East Indian	Black Town, Anderson's Street, No. 24.
" J. D. Rozario.....	do.	Do. Fowl Monger's Street.
Annmoyle (15).....	Native	Do. Barber's Street.
Mrs. L. Defries.....	East Indian	Do. Barber's Street.
" M. Emmanuel.....	do.	Asst. Matron, Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.
Catherine (16).....	Native	Chintadripettah.
Mrs. E. Nurse.....	East Indian	Chintadripettah, Tannah Street.
" Henderson.....	European	New Town, 3rd Street, No. 18.
" M. Meyers.....	do.	Vepery High Road, No. 39.
" Bronckhurst.....	East Indian	Vepery Church Compound.
Mary David (17).....	Native	Pursewaukum, Menoo Street, No. 9.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Aldin; (2) Formerly Mrs. Dean; (3) Formerly Mrs. Yore;

(5) Formerly Mrs. Gibbons; (6) Formerly Mrs. White; (4) Formerly Mrs. Thompson;

(7) Formerly Miss Sands; (8) Formerly Mrs. Atkinson.

† Possesses a Certificate of Qualification as a Sick Nurse.

List of Midwives residing at MADRAS who have received Certificates of Qualification at the Government Lying-in-Hospital.—Continued.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Sommalie (18).....	Native	Pursewankum.
Mareem Bee (22).....	Mahomedan	Black Town.
Miss R. Vanderholt.....	East Indian	New Town, 1st Street,
Mrs. E. Kelly.....	European	Black Town.
" E. Petters.....	do.	Condy Chetty Street, Black Town.
" S. Cleary.....	East Indian	Anderson's Street, Black Town.
" S. Lilley.....	do.	New Town.
Miss E. Seaby.....	do.	Black Town, Barber's Street.
Mrs. F. Berrigan.....	European	Soorkama Street, Black Town.
Mrs. A. O'Neill.....	East Indian	Anderson's Street, Black Town, 33.
" R. Jourian.....	European	Pursewankum Tannish Street.
Miss A. H. Slaney.....	do.	do.
Mrs. M. Michael.....	East Indian	Poodoopett.
" S. Pope.....	do.	Baker's Street, Black Town.

List of Midwives residing in the MOPUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. C. Yates (1).....	East Indian	New Teras Road, Byculla, Bombay.
" A. Groom.....	do.	St. John's Hill, Bangalore.
" E. Hargreaves (2).....	do.	Bangalore.
" N. Hennessy.....	do.	Trimulgherry, Secunderabad.
" M. G. Moss.....	do.	Lying-in Hospital, Madura.
" P. Burke.....	do.	Bangalore.
" E. Gilmore.....	do.	H. M.'s 89th Foot.
" L. Straggell.....	European	Singapore.
" Leah Sewell.....	East Indian	Royal Artillery, Trimulgherry.
" H. Leonard.....	do.	Richmond Town, Bangalore.
" M. Sherwood.....	do.	Lakeside Cottage, Ootacamund.
" A. Wilson.....	do.	Singapore.
" M. Torpey.....	European	Belgaum.
" E. J. English.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
" E. Foreman.....	do.	Hyderabad.
" E. Fox.....	do.	Rangoon.
" S. M. Lane.....	do.	Rangoon.
" M. Tripp (3).....	do.	Coimbatore.
" H. Riely.....	European	Calcutta.
Auriana.....	Native	Dindigul Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. F. H. King.....	European	Matron, Civil Dispensary, Cuddalore.
" E. Gibson.....	East Indian	Edaljee's Cottage, Ootacamund.
" A. McMahon.....	do.	Mercara, Coorg.
" M. Arnold.....	do.	St. John's Hill, Bangalore.
" E. Martin.....	East Indian	Agga.
" Ellen Doyle.....	do.	Assensoff District, Bengal.
" E. Clifford.....	do.	Bangalore, Dickenson's Road, No. 4.
" C. Robertson.....	do.	Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.
" J. Rozario.....	do.	Rangoon.
" J. Philben.....	do.	H. M.'s 16th Lancers.
" M. Reynolds.....	do.	H. M.'s 45th Regiment, S. F.
" M. A. Girling.....	European	Vizagapatam.
Chellam.....	Native	Dindigul Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. M. Hartigan.....	East Indian	Palamedottah.
Mrs. S. Hurst.....	East Indian	Ootacamund, Knox Cottage.
" C. Thompson.....	European	H. M.'s 221st Fusiliers, Europe.
" Agnes Clarke.....	East Indian	Rajamundry.
" M. C. Dorgan.....	European	Rangoon Medical Hall, Fyich Square.
" P. Newland.....	East Indian	H. M.'s 221st Fusiliers, Europe.
" F. McCarthy.....	do.	P. Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A.
" C. Smith.....	do.	Palaveram E. A. V. Co. Hospital.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Poonay. | (2) Formerly Mrs. Goodgar. | (3) Formerly Mrs. Chambers.

† Possesses a Certificate of Qualification as Sick Nurse.

List of Midwives residing in the MOPUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in-Hospital.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. M. Antonio (7).....	East Indian	Madura.
" Brown (8).....	do.	New Town, Vellore.
" Robeiro.....	do.	Convent Street, No. 5, Trichinopoly.
" M. Perry.....	do.	2-21st Fusiliers, Europe.
" A. Collin.....	do.	Richmond Town, Bangalore.
" C. Phelan.....	do.	Cooty.
" V. J. Jeremiah.....	do.	Wynnad.
" E. Rolsten.....	do.	Bangcon Medical Hall, Fyich Square.
" J. Kay.....	do.	Hamptee.
" S. McIntyre.....	do.	Matron, Civil Dispensary, Nellore.
" J. A. Lyster (9).....	do.	Maharajah's Hospital, Vizianagram.
" M. Armstrong.....	do.	Convent Street, Trichinopoly.
" A. Waes.....	do.	Bangalore.
Mary Anne Bennett (5).....	Native	Chingleput.
Mrs. J. Marum.....	East Indian	Calcutta.
" M. Morrison.....	European	Matron, Lying-in Hospital, Travandrum.
" C. Chomdely.....	East Indian	do. do. Bangalore.
" H. McKenzie.....	do.	Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.
" C. M. Taylor.....	European	Rangoon.
Mrs. M. A. Morrison.....	East Indian	Bangalore, Royal Artillery.
Louisa Hart (9).....	Native	Cocanada Lying-in Hospital.
Mrs. C. E. Nugent.....	European	Cannanore.
" M. Murphy.....	East Indian	Chicacole Civil Dispensary.
Rusool Bee (7).....	Mahomedan	Coimbatore do.
Zyna Bee (6).....	do.	Laccadive Isles.
Buthramah (10).....	Native	Vizagapatam.
Murrah (11).....	do.	Chintadrepett.
Mrs. L. McKenzie.....	East Indian	Kurnool.
" J. Aberstein.....	do.	Secunderabad.
" A. Perrett.....	do.	Vizagapatam.
" E. Dawson.....	European	St. Thomas' Mount.
" M. A. Power.....	do.	Bangalore.
Valoor Maha Lutchmee (12).....	Native	Masulipatam.
Kakaneo do. (13).....	do.	do.
" E. E. McIntyre.....	East Indian	Cannanore.
" M. A. Smith.....	do.	Bangalore, Royal Artillery.
" J. A. Conway.....	do.	Trimulgherry, Royal Artillery.
" M. Brew.....	do.	Bellary.
" M. J. Slater.....	do.	Cannanore.
Miss C. Sullivan.....	do.	Vizagapatam.
Mrs. M. A. Breeden.....	do.	Bangalore.
Mrs. M. Love.....	do.	Matron, Vellore Dispensary.
Miss J. Dennihey.....	European	Tadputtry.
Govindoo (19).....	Native	Chedambra Dispensary.
Elizabeth (21).....	do.	Dispensary, Chingleput.
Mrs. M. A. Pimento.....	East Indian	Kurrachee.
" E. Fellows (10).....	do.	Cuddapah.
" A. P. Mackay.....	do.	Trevandrum.
Verantiah (23).....	Native	Masulipatam.
Venkumah (24).....	do.	do.
Mrs. A. Brown.....	East Indian	Vellore.
Mrs. E. M. Broster.....	East Indian	Mercara.
Kitty (25).....	Native	Paulghant.
Mrs. E. Morton.....	European	Bangalore.
Ranganah (26).....	Native	Vizagapatam.
Mrs. H. Inglis.....	East Indian	Secunderabad.
" P. Wilson.....	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
" S. Warner.....	do.	Bellary.
" A. L. Sproules.....	do.	Bangalore.
" C. Hamilton.....	European	67th Regiment, Bangalore.

(7) Formerly Mrs. Robertson. | (8) Formerly Mrs. Schultz.
(9) " " Falloon. | (10) " " Snell.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in-Hospital—Continued.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. R. Somerville.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
„ C. D'Castro.....	do.	do.
Amahleo (27).....	Native	Dindigul.
Allamaleo (28).....	Native	Salem, Civil Dispensary.
Ammanee (29).....	do.	Trichinopoly do.
Chirnamah (30).....	do.	Rangoon.
Unkumah (31).....	do.	Vizagapatam.
Miss J. Collins.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
Mrs. J. E. Conway.....	do.	Coconada.
„ A. A. Hannigan.....	do.	Bangalore.
„ J. E. Clarke.....	do.	Assensole, Bengal.

List of Nurses who have received certificate of qualification as Sick Nurses, but who are not qualified to practise as Midwives.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. E. Jackson.....	East Indian	Secunderabad.
„ R. Long.....	European	Parseewankam.
„ C. Loeber.....	East Indian	School of Arts Compound.
„ Cottrell.....	do.	Black Town.
„ E. Smith.....	do.	Royapettah.
„ E. Fernandez.....	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
„ C. Fonderinden.....	do.	Pochoopatt.

European Diplomed Nurse.

Mrs. Catherine Cleary, No. 3, Condy Chetty Street, Black Town.

VACCINE DEPARTMENT—MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The Staff of the Vaccine Department comprises:

1 Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commr.	113 First Class Vaccinators.	3 Peons.
35 Dy. Inspectors.	210 Second Class do.	1 Sweeper.

The distribution of the above Staff is as follows:

Districts.	Dy. Inspectors.	First Class Vaccinators.	Second Class Vaccinators.
Ganjam.....	2	6	21
Vizagapatam.....	2	10	23
Godavery.....	2	5	7
Kistna.....	2	4	13
Nellore.....	2	8	14
Chingleput.....	1	4	9
Madras Collectorate.....	2	4	9
North Arcot.....	2	5	11
South Arcot.....	2	4	7
Trichinopoly.....	1	4	7
Tanjore.....	2	4	14
Madura.....	2	10	18
Tinnevely.....	2	6	9
Cuddapah.....	2	8	14
Kurnool.....	1	4	7
Bellary.....	2	6	10
Salem.....	2	4	7
Coimbatore.....	2	4	7
Malabar.....	1	4	7
South Canara.....	1	.....	6
Jeypore Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam.....	1	.....	6
Hill Tracts of Ganjam.....	1	.....	6

In addition, Ootacamund and Coonoor have 1 first class Vaccinator each, and Pulney Hills and Annamalai Divi Islands, 1 Hospital Assistant, each to work as a Vaccinator.

In the Military Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, 1 first and 1 second class Vaccinator each, and at Kaimptee, 1 second class Vaccinator is employed.

Vaccine Depot, Madras—Main Road, Chintalpettah.

1st Class Dy. Inspector of Vaccination—K. Vurtharajuloo,
3 Collecting Peons and 1 Sweeper.

This Institution is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 6 to 10 A.M. to vaccinate all who may wish to attend. Money to the value of quarter Anna is issued as batta to the poor subjects.

Deputy Inspectors of the Unconquered Service.

1.—C. Soobaroya Chetty, in charge of the office of Inspector of Vaccination, and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Madras, Presidency.

2.—K. Vurtharajuloo, Madras Collectorate.

3.—Mr. A. Stewart, Chingleput District.

4.—R. Henrius, Chittoor Circle.

5.—C. Arcemoogum Chetty, Vellore Circle, } North Arcot District.

6.—Muhammed Ibrahim, Cuddalore Circle, South Arcot District.

7.—B. Ramaswamy, Virdachellam Circle, South Arcot District.

8.—Mr. James Waywood, Tanjore Circle,

9.—Theroovengudem Pillay, Negapatam Circle, } Tanjore District.

10.—A. Krishna Nair, Trichinopoly District.

11.—G. Rungaswamy, Madura Circle, } Madura District.

12.—Mustaza Hussain, Dindigul Circle, } Dindigul District.

13.—Meer Hyder, Tinnevely Circle, Tinnevely District.

14.—Veerappa Pillay, Siermadra Circle, Tinnevely District.

15.—C. Theroovengudem Moolally, Cuddapah Circle, } Cuddapah District.

16.—J. Vurtharajuloo, Madanapally Circle, }

17.—V. Durmaligam, Kurnool District.

18.—T. Tarachand, Bellary Circle,

19.—O. Cundaswamy Reddi, Pennacottah Circle, } Bellary District.

20.—Chinnakasavaloo, Gherty Circle,

21.—Meer Muzzerali, Salem District.

22.—Chackrapany, Oosoor Circle, Salem District.

23.—Syed Abdul Aziz, North Coimbatore Circle.

24.—Mocnesawmy, South Coimbatore Circle.

25.—Ponnencannen, Malabar District.

26.—Mr. Joseph Williams, South Canara District.

27.—C. N. Ramaswamy, Nellore Circle, } Nellore District.

28.—P. Vurtharajuloo, Ongole Circle,

29.—D. Bonpaniah, Masulipatam Circle, } Kistna District.

30.—N. V. Soobaroyudoo, Guntur Circle,

31.—K. Parthasardhi, Coconada Circle, } Godavery District.

32.—Muhammed Alludin, Ellore Circle,

33.—Nursimulu, Vizagapatam, Range.

34.—Ramaswamy Pillay, Vizianagaram Range, Vizianagaram District.

35.—Kotilingam, Hill Tracts, Vizagapatam District.

36.—M. Nursinghaban, Chatterpore Circle, } Ganjam District.

37.—M. Barker Row, Chitacole, Circle,

38.—A. Narrainah, Hill Tracts, Ganjam District.

Office of Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Vaccine
Dept., Main Road, Chintadrepettah.

THE INDIAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' OFFICE.

(Under Act XIV of 1868.)

Health Officer and Superintendent of Lock Hospital—H. Stanbrough, Esq.

Manager—Mohammad Yusuf Saib.

Head Office—Royapettah, Fallowfield. Branch Office—Arathoon St., Royapuram.
Branch do.—High Road, Vepery. Do.—Chintadrepettah.
Do.—Poplam's Broadway. Do.—Triplicane.

25 European and Native Inspector and Gomastahs.

Superintendent—H. Stanbrough, Esq.

Registered Lock Hospital—Poplam's. Apothecary—Mr. S. Hall, Examiner.
Broadway. Matron—Mrs. James.

MADRAS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Surgeon Major M. C. Funnell, M.D., F.R.C.S., Physician and Senior Medical Officer.

Surgeon-Major R. W. Cockrill, Surgeon. Mr. D. Jesudasan Pillay, 1st Asst. Steward.
Surg. C. Sibthorpe, Resident Surgeon. Miss A. C. Pierrepont, Matron Supt.
Surg. A. M. Bramfoot, M.D., Asst. Physician. Mrs. M. Anderson, Head Nurse.
Apothy. C. St. J. Lawrence, Senior Apothy. Sergeant Major W. Elbery, Hospit. Serjt.
Mr. J. Anderson, Head Steward.

Y. Tetuvengada Moodelliar, Hospital Writer.

GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY.

RUNDLE'S ROAD, VEPERY.—OPENED 1819.

Superintendent.....Surgeon-Major R. P. Brockman, F.R.C.S.
Assistant Apothecary.....Mr. H. H. M. Judge.
Writer and Steward.....Mr. H. S. Foster.

The Institution comprises the Hospital and Dispensary, the former consisting of five separate wards for in-patients and the latter for applicants seeking out-door relief. Patients of both sexes, admitted into Hospital of all classes irrespective of caste or creed, and are fed and clothed free of expense except in the cases of those whose salary or means exceed 25 Rupees a month.

Scale of charges for Civil Patients drawing over 25 Rupees per month.

From 25 to 49 Rupees per month	Per diem.	From 200 to 299 Rs. per month	Per diem.
50 to 99	4 0 0	500 to 599	2 0 0
100 to 149	3 0 0	600 and upwards	1 0 0
150 to 199	2 0 0		

The payment of a week's Hospital Stoppages according to the above scale, is made compulsory on all Civil patients admitted into Hospital.

The Hospital affords accommodation for 64 beds.

The practice of the Eye Infirmary is open to all members of the profession including native practitioners. Operations are performed every Saturday at 7 A.M. excepting in cases demanding immediate interference.

Dispensary.—Out-patients are attended to by the Surgeon in charge, and his Assistant between the hour of seven and nine every morning.

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Honorable Sir WALTER MORGAN, Knight—sworn in 27th November 1871.

JUDGES.

The Hon'ble L. C. JAMES. The Hon'ble L. Forbes, Acting.
" J. KERNAN, Q. C. " T. Muttuswami Aiyar, M.L.,
" J. R. Kindersley, (on leave.) " C.I.E., Acting.

Officers of the Court.

Appellate Side.

H. Wigram, Esq., c.s., Registrar, (on duty) J. W. Handley, Esq., Govt. Pleader.
T. Weir, Esq., c.s., Acting Registrar. A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.
Walter Morgan, Esq., Deputy Registrar.

Original Side.

	Appointed.
The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan, Advocate-General	1877
H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor	1872
E. Barclay, Esq., Government Solicitor	1876
L. C. Probyn, Esq., Accountant General	1876
M. Gould, Esq., Administrator General	1878
J. M. C. Mills, Esq., Reporter	1868
John Shaw, Esq., Registrar, (on leave, Europe)	1874
J. Stevenson, Esq., Acting	1878
B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant Registrar	1851
W. W. Munsie, Sheriff of Madras	1877
Henry Stanbrough, Esq., Coroner	1874
Deputy Coroner	
G. A. Murray, Esq., Clerk to the Judges	1881
C. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Chief Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu	1861
C. Subroyalu Aiyar, Deputy Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu	1871
Syed Shashally Saib, Persian and Hindustani Interpreter	1862

Commissioner for the Examination of Witnesses in England.
Edward Frederick Burton, Esq., 25, Chancery Lane, London.

Commissioners for taking acknowledgments by married women in England of Deeds relating to property in India.

Edward Frederick Burton, Esq., 25, Chancery Lane, London.
Josephine Frederick Watkins, Esq., 44, Parliament Street, Westminster.
John Lenton Pulling, Esq., 3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, and Blackheath, Kent.
John Nesbitt Mallett, Esq., 11, Austin Friars, London.
Alfred Atkinson Pollock, Esq., 38, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

Barristers.

	Admitted.		Admitted.
A. M. Ritchie Esq., (Europe)	..1849	T. C. Poore, Esq.*	..1872
J. H. A. Branson, Esq., (Calcutta)	..1853	W. E. T. Clarke, Esq.*	..1872
J. H. S. Branson, Esq.*	..1853	H. H. Sheppard, Esq.	..1872
The Honble P. O'Sullivan	..1864	W. E. Ormsby, Esq.*	..1873
T. M. Buxton, Esq.*	..1864	W. F. Hooper, Esq.†	..1873
J. M. C. Mills, Esq.	..1865	G. G. B. vanSomeren, Esq.†	..1873
R. M. A. Branson, Esq., (Bombay)	..1865	C. E. Lanza, Esq.†	..1873
W. M. Scharlieb, Esq.*	..1865	P. D. Shaw, Esq.	..1873
J. W. B. Money, Esq.†	..1867	J. C. Pritchard, Esq.	..1873
Sir M. Coomarasawmy (Ceylon)	..1867	A. E. Pole, Esq.	..1874
J. M. Joseph, Esq.*	..1867	Robert Wilson, Esq.	..1874
E. H. Power, Esq.*	..1867	D. B. Mitchell, Esq.	..1874
J. W. Handley, Esq.	..1867	R. Thomson, Esq.†	..1874
A. G. Gover, Esq.†	..1867	H. A. Brett, Esq.*	..1874
M. Gould, Esq.	..1867	C. Sahapathi Iyer.	..1874
G. P. Johnstone, Esq.	..1867	S. A. Locke, Esq.	..1874
J. M. Maskell, Esq.*	..1868	Thomas Fuller, Esq.	..1875
A. Green, Esq.†	..1868	P. Venkateskrishnamma Naidu.	..1875
G. L. Burdett, Esq.*	..1868	H. G. Wedderburn, Esq.	..1875
William S. Gautz, Esq.†	..1868	Narainaiyer Subrahmanyan.	..1876
W. H. Maskell, Esq.†	..1869	C. Meenacharya.	..1876
W. H. Craig, Esq., (Europe)	..1869	E. Flynn, Esq.	..1877
E. B. Powell, Esq.	..1869	J. H. Temple, Esq.	..1877
R. Fischer, Esq.†	..1869	J. J. Casie Chitty, Esq.	..1877
J. W. Hayes, Esq.†	..1870	G. S. Ouchterlony, Esq.	..1877
J. H. Nelson, Esq.*	..1871	H. R. Johnston, Esq.	..1877
C. P. Induramapathy Naidu.†	..1871	G. W. Cline, Esq., LL.B., F.C.S., &c.	..1877
P. S. F. C. Lingois, Esq.†	..1872	F. H. Laschies, Esq.	..1878
W. J. H. Lefanu, Esq.*	..1872	E. Normandy, Esq.	..1878
H. J. Tarrant, Esq.	..1872	R. S. Wilkins, Esq.	..1878
R. C. Miller, Esq.†	..1872		

* Does not practice.

† Does not practice in Madras.

Attorneys.

Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.			
P. B. Gordon.....	1871	J. Steirvensen.....	1869	M. E. Danhill.....	1875
J. Shaw.....	1877	A. Champion.....	1869	D. D. Miller (Rajahmundry and Cocanada).....	1875
B. Brooks.....	1855	W. H. D. Branson.....	1871		
G. E. Branson.....	1858	William Morgan.....	1871	A. Wills.....	1876
T. C. Clarke.....	1861	Charles William Wilson.....	1871	R. Grant.....	1876
F. G. R. Branson.....	1862	J. Symonds.....	1872	E. H. Woolley.....	1877
J. L. B. Mayer.....	1865	A. S. Cowdell, (Octagon munsif).....	1872	M. C. Hayes.....	1877
E. Barclay.....	1865		1872	P. Thiruvengadaswamy Pillay.....	1877
E. T. Tucker.....	1867	D. Grant.....	1872		
L. F. Chapman, (Ctgy.).....	1867	F. Rowlandson, LL.B.....	1873	O. Salasiva Row.....	1878
C. Subramanyam Iyer.....	1867	A. C. Abbot.....	1873	B. B. B. Aiyangar.....	1878
James Barr.....	1867	C. J. Palmer.....	1873	E. W. Williams.....	1878
Philip Smith.....	1868	I. T. Morgan.....	1873	Alfred Thompson.....	1878
G. A. Murray.....	1868				

ARTICLED CLERKS

UNDER MR. D. GRANT.

Mr. F. Richardson.....	Admitted 1872
Mr. J. Short, Junior.....	Admitted 1877

UNDER MR. A. CHAMPION.

Mr. P. H. Pedraza.....	Admitted 1875
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UNDER MESSRS. E. BARCLAY AND MORGAN.

Mr. E. M. Digwood.....	Admitted 1875
Mr. E. H. Lowry.....	Admitted 1877

UNDER MR. P. B. GORDON.

Mr. M. G. Wright.....	Admitted 1875
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LIST OF REGISTERED PLEADERS IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS, (APPELLATE SIDE.)

Advocates and Attorneys, the same as on the Original Side.

Vakils.

P. B. Gordon, Esq., Karanakara Menon, P. Rungaya Naidu Garu, J. Shaw, Esq., S. Parthasarthy Aiyangar, T. Rama Row, n. a. and s. l. G. P. Savundaranayagum Pillay, G. E. Branson, Esq., S. Subramaniya Aiyar, R. Balajee Row, P. Anantha Chariu, A. Ramachandra Iyer, S. Nallathambi Mudaliar, V. Subbramaniya Aiyar, P. Guruswamy Iyer, V. Ramachandrayar, C. Rathnaveln Mudaliar, S. Nevins Pillay,	C. Ramachandra Row Sali, V. Bhaskar Iyengar, M. Parthasarthy Iyengar, V. Subbramaniya Sastry, P. V. Kistnasamy Chetty, C. Aronachella Sastri, M. S. Aiyasami Iyer, J. Kamesara Pantulu, Tanjore S. Ramanya Chariar, Tranquebar Durasami Aiyar, R. Venkatasaiyar, P. M. Jagatrow Pillay, P. C. Anantha Chariu, A. Gopal Aiyangar, P. S. Guruswamy Iyah, C. V. Sundarum Sastry, S. B. Ramasubbier, S. Doraswamy Aiyangar, Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliar, A. Lakshmi Narasimham.	S. Seshachariu, V. Subbaitar, Sri Anantha Subrahmanya Sarmah, K. Kalyanasundaram Iyer, S. Venkata Subbarayadu, C. Desika Charry, A. Narayanasami Aiyar, M. Gopala Row, Thaka Curupeth Krishna Menon, A. Subba Row, T. Venkataraniya, S. Gopal Chari, S. Devarajaiyar, C. R. Pattabhiramier, W. Gopala Charry, V. Krishna Aiyar, S. Raghunathaiyar,
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SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Salary Rupees 500.

Audiappah Chetty.....	Bellary.
K. R. Krishna Menon.....	Canara (South)—Mangalore.
C. Ramachandra Aiyar.....	Chicacole.
Venkata Gopalrao Pantulu.....	Cocanada, (on leave).
K. Venkatchellam Pantulu Garu, Ag.	do.
G. Muthuswamy Chetty.....	Madura, (on duty).
K. Kristnaswamy Row, Ag.....	do.
Mr. V. P. D'Rosario.....	Malabar (North)—Tellicherry.
Konanath Kunjar Menon.....	Malabar (South)—Calicut.
R. Vasudeva Row.....	Negapatam.
T. Ganapathy Aiyar.....	Salerni.
Arunachella Aiyar.....	Tanjore.
A. Annaswamy Moodaliyar.....	Tinnevely.
T. V. Ponnuswamy Pillay.....	Tuticorin.

DISTRICT MUNSIFFS.

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

ARCOOT-NORTH.

1st Grade.	
C. Parusothamaswamy.....	Tripathy.
3rd Grade.	
M. Venkataraniyar.....	Sholingur.
A. Narayanasamy Naidu.....	Arnee.
N. Swaminatha Aiyar.....	Vellore.
P. Namasivayam Pillay.....	Palmanath.

ARCOOT-SOUTH.

1st Grade.	
C. Venkoba Charry.....	Cuddalore.
2nd Grade.	
Apparaiyar.....	Vindachellam.
A. K. Vivaswami Aiyar, Ag. Id.	Cuddalore.
3rd Grade.	
G. Ramaswamy Aiyar.....	Villaparam.

BELLARY.

1st Grade.	
Mr. H. V. Platcher.....	Gooty.
P. Terumal Row.....	Bellary (on duty).
2nd Grade.	
D. Yogappa Garu.....	Adoni.
3rd Grade.	
M. Jayaram Row.....	Narainadover-kerry.
P. S. Guruswamy Aiyah, Ag.	Bellary.
T. Swamy Row, Acting.....	Pennacada.
CANARA-SOUTH.	
2nd Grade.	
Mangueshaiya.....	Puttur.
Kallanapuram Subba Row.....	Kuntapur.
L. Ramachandraya.....	Bekal.

3rd Grade.
 V. Narrain Row Buntwall.
 A. Venkataramana Pol Mangalore.
 K. Krishna Row Barkur.
 Mr. J. Lebo Belk.
 Mr. J. P. Fernandes Udipi.
CHINGLEPUT.
1st Grade.
 T. Chellappa Naiker Poonamallee.
 A. J. Maagalam Pillay Chingleput.
3rd Grade.
 V. Sundararamaia Trivellore.
COIMBATORE.
1st Grade.
 C. Valthiswaraiya Coimbatore.
2nd Grade.
 T. Subbana Chetty Collegal.
 T. Ramasamy Aiyangir Carcer.
3rd Grade.
 S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar Gudumalpettan.
 P. Narayanaswamy Aiyar Erode.
CUDDAPAH.
3rd Grade.
 V. Subramanyam Aiyar Cuddapah.
 T. R. Mallari Row, (on proba-
 tion) Cadree.
 K. R. Row Buntwall.
 V. Subramania S. Stry Volpand.
 K. Rangamannar Aiyangar Arcot.
 K. Lakshmanna Row Sundalore.
GANJAM.
2nd Grade.
 Chinnara Venkataratnam Chicacole.
3rd Grade.
 C. Srinachellam Pantulu Aske.
 Mr. J. S. Whitshree Tekkaly, (on
 duty).
 D. Venkata Ramaiya, Acting do.
 C. Rangayya Berhampore.
GODAVERY.
1st Grade.
 Govindarazu Ramachandra Row
 Pantulu Cocanada.
 Arumasthili Venkatchellam
 Pantulu Garp Narsapur, (on
 duty).
2nd Grade.
 B. Pasupathy Mudaliyar Rajahmundry.
3rd Grade.
 V. Narayanaiah Anaparthi.
 Mahalinga Subbaraya Row Garp, Peddapoor.
 V. Srinivasa Row Ellore.
 N. Raghavulu Naidu Tanuku.
 M. Ramaiya, Acting Narsapoor.
KISINA.
2nd Grade.
 Moulavee Mahamed Abdul
 Alim Saidu Bezwada.
 Singaraz Subbaroy Rasputla.
 Vadlunnamaty Escheyr Quatoo.
3rd Grade.
 V. Appalarasimbaraz Karacipady.
 M. Ramaiya Washiputana.
 V. Narayanaswamy, Acting do (on duty).
KURNOOL.
3rd Grade.
 T. Ramachandra Row Kuracol.
 S. Aiyazingeri Naidu Cambam.
 C. Subbiah Nuttial.
MADURA.
1st Grade.
 K. Krishnaswamy Row, Madura (on duty).
2nd Grade.
 Eyed Mustapha Sahib Dinigul.
3rd Grade.
 Venkata Rangaiyar Paramagully.
 S. Krishnaswamy Iyer Shevaganu.
 G. Narasimulu Naidu Tirumungala.
 Parthasarathy Aiyangar Upper Pulney.

MALABAR—NORTH.
1st Grade.
 E. K. Krishnen Ag. 1st Grade, Tellicherry.
2nd Grade.
 Mr. D. D' Cruz Chavacherry.
 Mr. Braz D' Rozario Pynad.
3rd Grade.
 A. Chettu Numbiar Cavery.
 C. V. Gopalan Nair Padagara.
MALABAR—SOUTH.
2nd Grade.
 Manikath Shekara Menon Shernad.
 Chembil Krishna Menon Chovighaut.
 Chingchemvittil Shangaren Nair, Kurnad.
 S. Sul ramani Aiyar Kurnad.
3rd Grade.
 T. Kunhi Ramen Nair Calicut.
 K. Shamu Menon Temelprom.
 V. Bappa Pattatuby.
 Oyarar Chanda Menon Palghaut.
 D. Achutan Nair Betunaud.
 N. Saryothama Row Nedunghaud.
 S. Radhaswamy Pillay Adjeego.
NELLORE.
2nd Grade.
 P. Aiyaraiyar, Ag. 2nd Grade, Ongola.
3rd Grade.
 B. Veeraswami Nellore.
 P. Krishna-swamy Chetty Kavali.
SALEM.
2nd Grade.
 Mr. T. Misquita Tripattin.
3rd Grade.
 E. Muthuswamy Aiyar Darampuri.
 S. Rameswamy Mudaliyar Nankal.
 P. Derasamy Iyer Salem.
 N. Mathurama Pillay Oosoor.
TANJORE—NORTH.
1st Grade.
 T. Narayanaswamy Mudali Trivellore.
2nd Grade.
 Mr. P. M. Pedroza Tranquebar.
3rd Grade.
 M. A. Brumala Chetty Shedly.
 K. Krishnaswamy Negapatam.
 H. Srinivasa Row Mayaveram.
 A. Ramy Aiyar Tiruppondy.
TANJORE—SOUTH.
1st Grade.
 V. Ramaswamy Aiyar Combaconum.
2nd Grade.
 A. Anagraham Pillay Pottucotta.
 S. A. Krishna Row Valengamam.
3rd Grade.
 S. Subbiah Tanjore.
 Venkata Row Mannargoody.
 P. A. Devaraman Mudaliyar Trivady.
 T. Doraiswamy Pillay (Addl.) Tanjore.
TINNEVELLY.
3rd Grade.
 T. Audicarradra Chetty Ambasamudram.
 G. Ramaswamy Pillay Thanevelly.
 V. Srinivasa Chetty Srivilliputtur.
 T. Ramaswamy Aiyar Srivilliputtur.
 K. Ramachandrayar (Addl.) Thanevelly.
TRICHINOPOLY.
3rd Grade.
 C. Sany Aiyar Trichinopoly.
 A. Chendriya Kulittalai.
 S. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar Arcalore.
VIZAGAPATAM.
1st Grade.
 Kondaparty Jagannathasw
 Pantulu, Ag. 1st Grade Rajam.
2nd Grade.
 C. Venkata Chingulva Row
 Naloo Bhalipatam.
3rd Grade.
 M. B. Sundara Row Vizagapatam.
 V. Rama Razu Parvatipuram.
 C. Venkata Row Sahib Vizianagram.
 Mr. J. S. Whitshree Acting Rajavaram.